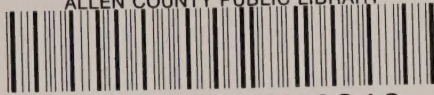


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Gloucester County
in the
Civil War

VOLUME III

Section I

The Gloucester County Historical Society

Woodbury, N. J.

Compiled by Raymond Archut, Woodbury, N. J.

Printed by
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Woodbury, N. J.

**The Ladies of Woolwich Township
and Swedesboro Aid Society**

The Ladies of Woolwich Township and Swedesboro Aid Society will receive thankfully any donations of wine, shrub, jelly, or lemons, as an earnest appeal has been made to the public, through the medium of the papers, for the sick and suffering soldiers who are much in need of cooling and palatable drinks. Let each one contribute a bottle or cup from their pantry. The loss will not be felt, but will give much heartfelt to our noble protectors, who are stretched on beds of sickness far from friends and home.

By order of Society.
Swedesboro, June 26, 1863.
Constitution, July 21, 1863.

Dr. John R. Stevenson

Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the First District, will be at the Surgeons' Office, in Camden, on Market Street, above Fourth, adjoining the Odd Fellows Hall, daily (Sundays excepted), from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. to examine applicants for the "Invalid Corps," in accordance with General Orders No. 105 from the War Department, May 22, 1863.

Constitution, July 21, 1863.

**State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 11, 1863**

General Orders, No. 4

The governor of this State having called for volunteers for the United States service, a sufficient number will be accepted to form five regiments of Infantry, and one regiment of cavalry to serve for the term of three years, or during the war, and to be designated respectively the 32d (or 2d cavalry,) 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Regiments of New Jersey Volunteers.

The camps of rendezvous will be as follows:

32d (or 2d cavalry)	Reg.,	Trenton
33d	Reg.,	Newark
34th	Reg.,	Freehold
35th	Reg.,	Flemington
36th	Reg.,	Beverly
37th	Reg.,	Newark

Recruiting for the 32d (or 2d cavalry) Regiment will be under charge of Col. Joseph Karge; for the 33d Regi-

ment, Col. George W. Mindil; for the 34th Regiment, Col. John A. Wildrick. Officers for recruiting the other regiments will be announced hereafter.

Detailed instructions will be given the Commanding Officers, and information respecting the recruiting service will be furnished, upon application to them, either in person or by letter, at their respective headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant General New Jersey
Militia.

Constitution, July 21, 1863.

A Proclamation

To the People of New Jersey:

Acts of violence do not restore individual rights, nor remedy real or fancied wrongs.

The law furnishes a remedy for every grievance, and to the law every good citizen will appeal for redress.

Mobs often originate without pre-concept; in the accidental gathering of a crowd. In this time of excitement I call upon all citizens of this State to avoid angry discussions, to discourage large assemblies of the people, to counsel moderation, and use every effort to preserve the peace.

Given under my hand and Privy Seal at Trenton, this 18th day of July 1863.

Joel Parker.
Attest—S. M. Dickinson, Private
Secretary.

Retaliation

Sometime in May last, two rebel captains were found within our lines, in a loyal state, secretly recruiting for the rebel Army. They were arrested, and being found guilty, were in strict accordance with military law, executed at Sandusky, Ohio, by order of Gen. Burnside.

This so incensed the rebels at Richmond that they determined to retaliate upon our innocent prisoners, by shooting two of them. Gen Winder, the tyrannical Provost Marshal, ordered the seventy Union prisoners in the Libby Prison to draw lots. The Richmond Dispatch of the 7th of July says—

"The prisoners were assembled and the order committed to them, and the names of each placed in a box handed to them.

They were then allowed to select someone to draw the names, the first two drawn to be the victims. At the request of the Captains the drawing was made by Chaplain Brown. The first name taken out of the box was that of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, and the second that of Captain John Flinn, of the Fifty-first Indiana.

When the names were read out Sawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that someone had to be drawn, and he could stand it as well as anyone else.

Flinn was very white and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismissed, and the condemned men sent to Gen. Winder's office. On arriving there they were permitted to write letters to their friends.

Sawyer wrote a letter home, and read it aloud to the detective standing near. Upon coming to the last part of it, saying, "Farewell, My Dear Wife, farewell my children, farewell Mother," he begged those standing by to excuse him, and turning aside, burst into tears.

Flinn said he had no letters to write home, and only wanted a priest. Both men, were returned to the Libby prison, and will be kept in close confinement until the day of execution, which is not yet fixed. Sawyer is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and Flinn is an Irishman.

The Dispatch says Gen Winder has allowed Henry W. Sawyer, one of the Yankee Captains selected for execution in retaliation for the shooting of Capts. Wm. F. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, at Sandusky, Ohio, by Burnside's order, to send for his wife and child, and a letter for that purpose went by the flag of truce yesterday.

It is hardly probable that the day of execution will be fixed until after the visit."

Capt. Sawyer is a Jersey man and a citizen of Cape May, and has a wife and family residing there. He is a meritorious officer in the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and has seen a good deal of hard service. He was taken prisoner in the hard fought action of

Beverly Ford. The following is a copy of his letter to his wife:

Provost General's Office

Richmond, Va., July 6, 1863

My Dear Wife,—I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospect looks very dark.

This morning all the captains now prisoners at the Libby Military prison drew lots to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Captain Flinn, of the 51st Indiana Infantry, will be executed for two Captains to be executed by Gen. Burnside.

The Provost General, J. H. Winder, assures me that the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy will permit yourself and my dear children to visit me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendance. Capt. Whilldin, or Uncle W. W. Ware, or Dan, had better come with you.

My situation is hard to be borne, and I cannot think of dying without seeing you and the children.

You will be allowed to return without molestation to your home. I am resigned to whatever is in store for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to my lot.

You will proceed to Washington. My government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and return the same way. Bring with you a shirt for me.

It will be necessary for you to preserve this letter, to bring evidence to Washington of my condition. My pay is due me from the 1st of March, which you are entitled to. Capt. B—owes me fifty dollars — money lent him when he went on furlough. You will write to him at once, and he will send it to you.

My Dear Wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but for God's sake do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Capt Whilldin; he will advise you what to do.

I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I give my husband;" my children will have the consolation to say, "I was made an orphan for my Country." God will provide for you; never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through by head in the last battle would have done its work; but it was not to be so.

My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death.

W. W. Sawyer.

Captain 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

Mrs. Sawyer has gone on to Richmond, accompanied by Capt. Whilldin. Our Government has taken prompt measures in this case. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder, lately taken prisoners by our Cavalry have been sent to Fortress Monroe, and are now held as hostages for the safety of Sawyer and Flynn. Constitution, July 28, 1863.

The Draft

The following information in regard to the draft — compiled from the orders issued by the War Department and by the Provost Marshal General — are interesting at this time. No negro can be a substitute for a white man. The order on that subject is in these words:— Any one who is equivalent for a person drafted may be received as a substitute, but a colored man, under existing laws, is not a military equivalent. After the draft is over a proper white man may be accepted as a substitute, even although his name be enrolled.

An order prohibiting a drafted man from paying 300 exemption fee, after he had gone to the surgeon for examination, was modified on Saturday, so as to read that any person claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability has a right to have the question settled by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final.

If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve he has

the right after such decision against him to pay his commutation money or to furnish a substitute within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

The following is the form of the notice which will be served upon each drafted man within ten days after his name is drawn:

Provost Marshal's Office—District, State of ——— 186— To ———
Sir: You are hereby notified that you were, on the ——— day of ——— 186— legally drafted on the service of the United States for the period of ——— in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report, on or before the ——— at the place of rendezvous, in ——— or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefore by the Rules and Articles of War.

Transportation will be furnished you on presenting this notification at ——— on the ——— or at the station nearest your place of residence.

——— Provost Marshal, ——— District of ———.
Constitution, July 28, 1863.

The First New Jersey Brigade

This glorious brigade, composed of the 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th and 15th regiments, is attached to the Sixth Army Corps, and is always called upon when the post of honor, which in military parlance, is always the post of danger, is to be occupied.

The Sixth Army Corps was the last ordered to leave Fairfax Court House when the Army of the Potomac moved into Maryland.

It covered and protected the vast army train as it moved onward, and was called upon to perform forced marches in order to reach the battle ground near Gettysburg which it accomplished with a celerity unequalled in the annals of the existing war.

A writer in the Newark Advertiser says that one of these marches deserves special mention, for by it the Sixth Corps neared the enemy about thirty-five miles in twenty four hours.

The Sixth Corps was not actively engaged at Gettysburg, though por-

tions of it were constantly in the front line of battle. Part of the 2d New Jersey performed a tour of picket duty at one of the most important points of our line.

While there they secured a brass field piece which the Rebels had been compelled to abandon. On Sunday morning it was discovered that the rebel army was retreating. Our columns were soon in pursuit; the blue cross of the Sixth Corps leading the advance, while the red cross of the First New Jersey Brigade gleamed glorious in its front. The 2d New Jersey Regiment were deployed as skirmishers and led the way. Soon a heavy rain rescended, and the roads became miry; yet the corps pressed on, and passed Frederick city on the 8th, three days after the pursuit commenced.

Constitution, July 28, 1863.

Served Them Right

The Philadelphia Ledger, in commenting upon the "inactive classes" in that State, says:

"This rebel raid or intended invasion and subjugation, will unquestionably cure many of these persons. The other day there was in the Cumberland Valley a large distiller who frequently boasted among his friends that he did not fear the secessionists or Lee's Army.

When they came, he was going to place himself under their protection and treat all around with a couple of barrels of whiskey. They came and took without asking him, seven hundred barrels of whiskey—his entire stock.

Round about York and in Adams County, there have been too many who have trusted to the forbearance of the foe, and been stripped of everything.

Constitution, July 28, 1863.

The Late Campaign

Mr. Crounse, correspondent of the Times, in a letter from Frederick, Md., corrects many impressions generally entertained regarding the movement of the rebels into Maryland and Gen. Hooker's disposition to meet them. The following reviews the earlier part of the last campaign:

Comparing its former achievements with those of the last campaign, and they sink almost into insignificance. The whole march of the Peninsula did not exceed one hundred and seventy-five miles. The average march of the several Army Corps, since leaving Fredericksburg, is two hundred and twenty-five miles.

The Peninsular march occupied ninety-five days; that of the late campaign thirty-five. The average distance of each day's march on the days only, was less than six miles; Peninsula, counting the marching in the late campaign it was nineteen.

Starting from the old camps in the vicinity of Falmouth, and the distance marched by the several army corps, up to the time of striking the Potomac at Williamsport, is as follows:

	Miles
11th Corps	214
12th Corps	225
5th Corps	233
1st Corps	219
2d Corps	222
2d Corps	236
6th Corps	230
Average distance	225.

Certain statements regarding the dispositions of the Army after leaving Falmouth may be made now, which would have been improper at the date of their occurrence. It will be remembered that Gen. Hooker kept his headquarters in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House for fully a week, and during this time so disposed his forces as to stop any movement of the enemy upon Washington, either on the flank or through the mountains, or from in front by way of Warrenton or Manassas.

These dispositions were: The 12th and 11th Corps at Leesburg; the 5th Corps at Aldie Gap, supported by the 3d at Gum Spring, half way between Fairfax Court House and Aldie; the 2d at Thoroughfare Gap; the first Corps at Guilford Station, on the Hampshire Railroad, supporting the 11th and 12th at Leesburg; the 6th Corps at Fairfax Court House, Centreville and Bristow Station, guarding the rear.

All these dispositions were made by the 18th of June, rendering Washington secure from an attack, and placing the forces in excellent position either to meet Lee's advance in that

direction or to pursue him into Maryland.

It is worthy of note that for the next week a certain Satonic sheet in New York did not cease to howl at the Commanding General for not making the very dispositions he had made a week before.

And just here, let me correct a popular misapprehension regarding the knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts at this time. Simply because the public was not regaled every day with bulletins from headquarters giving the exact location of Lee's army, it was generally conceived that we of the Army of the Potomac knew nothing concerning the enemy. Never was there a more egregious error. Had it not been obviously improper, your correspondent could have given you a comparatively reliable statement almost every day, concerning the dispositions of the main body of the rebel army. The attempted strategy of Lee at this period has never been fully described. It is not, I believe, generally known, that while Rhodes' division of Enelles' Corps was tardily pressing northward, Early's division of the same Corps, was held in obedience on the Potomac, and Johnston's division of still the same Corps was closely camped around Winchester.

The two army corps of Longstreet and Hill lay for a whole week snugly crouched down beneath the western shadows of the Blue Ridge, on the banks of the Shenandoah, vigilantly guarding Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps with a heavy force, and using actively the whole of Stuart's cavalry to mask and conceal their position.

The first ten days of Lee's invasion was a mere feint—a mere diversion—in the hope of seeing Hooker's Army swiftly rush northward into Pennsylvania to stop the ravages of one small division, while the mass of the rebel army, passing suddenly down to Leesburg, could, in less than one day's march, cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and place itself between the National Army and Washington.

There is no feature of the campaign more positive than this, and Lee was completely out-generalled in its attempted execution. And yet the general commanding the Army of the Potomac at that time has been abused

because he did not obey the behest of every frightened farmer in Pennsylvania, and rush to the protection of barnyards and stables. In this army the matter of "invasion" is not, and never was esteemed much of a calamity. The soldier always argued many good results from it, and the final of both attempts made by the enemy has fully justified the reasoning of the officers and men.

"Invasion," said the soldiers, "will keep the Northern people from becoming apathetic in regard to the War; it will kill the Copperheads; it will give our own people an idea of what war is; it will give us a great advantage in fighting them on soil where we are acquainted and where they are not; and it will reinspirit us, and enable us to give stronger battle at home than where every advantage of soil and people is on the side of the enemy."

And the instincts of old soldiers seldom go astray.

When Lee had failed to induce Hooker to uncover Washington, he lost no time in pushing forward into Maryland. It is equally true of Hooker that he lost no time in the pursuit. Withdrawing his army speedily from its fan-like position in front of Washington, he crossed the river by the pontoon bridges at Edward's Ferry, and in two days placed it in the vicinity of Frederick, an average distance of fifty-two miles.

At Frederick Gen Hooker's career as Commander of the Army of the Potomac came to a sudden termination. Constitution, July 28, 1863.

The Escape of Lee How the Movement was effected Capture of 1800 Prisoners

A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Meade to Gen. Halleck dated at his headquarters on Tuesday, announces that Lee's whole army was across the Potomac; but that his rear guard, numbering 1800, had been captured. The following dispatch to the N. Y. Times will show how he escaped.

Frederick, Md., Wednesday, July 15, 1863 — Your correspondent left headquarters at a late hour last night, after the final escape of Lee; the manner in which he did it and the brief but brilliant fights with his rear guard at Falling Waters, had become fully known.

The history of our march and the minute movements since both armies left Gettysburg, I leave to be detailed hereafter. The manner in which the enemy escaped is of most interest at the present moment, and I add a few facts to what I have already forwarded.

Gen Meade had determined to feel vigorously for the enemy on Tuesday morning, and the Corps commanders moved at an early hour. Gen Sedgewick, who held the Antic, soon sent in word that there was nothing in front.

Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, had been ordered to move at 7 A. M. on the enemys extreme left, but hearing reports that the enemy was leaving he moved at 5 A. M. and was soon inside the rebel entrenchments, on the Williamsport road, a mile and a half west of Hagerstown.

Thence he pushed rapidly to Williamsport, picking up a few stragglers on the way, but found the village vacated, with not a dollars' worth of rebel property left behind. About a hundred severely wounded men, most of them minus legs or arms, were left in the hospitals. These fell into our hands.

The manner in which the enemy crossed at Williamsport shows with what desperate energy they have striven to escape doom which was considered almost certain.

After the destruction of their bridge at Falling Waters by the scout Grenerald and his party (which really was destroyed, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding,) the enemy had no means of crossing left, save the usual fords, which the heavy rains had made generally impracticable by the time he had fell back on the river.

A few pontoons were hurriedly brought up from Winchester, and with lumber and timber the bridge at Falling Rivers was rebuilt.

At Williamsport they made no endeavor to build a bridge, but constructed six or seven indiffered flat boats. On these they crossed their remaining wounded, their ammunition and transportation. But most of their wagons, as well as their cavalry, forded the river at a point half a mile above Williamsport, the water being about three and a half feet deep.

A small number of their infantry also forded the river immediately at the Williamsport Ferry, the water coming to their shoulders. The main body of their infantry, however, as has already been stated, crossed on the precarious bridge at Falling Waters. They began to cross on Sunday night, continued it on Monday and Monday night, their rear guard not getting over at all, but falling into our hands yesterday at noon.

The people of Williamsport assert that the rebels were in a great state of trepid action on Monday, for fear that their divided army would be attacked and thoroughly beaten as it could have been.

Kilpatrick found nothing in Williamsport, and so moved on at once to Falling Waters, where the enemy was still crossing his ford. The First Division of the Second Corps, under Gen. Cauldwell, moved rapidly to his support, and severe skirmishing began about twelve o'clock. Two of our batteries went promptly to the front, and a sharp cannonade was at once opened.

The enemy's rear guard was composed of one brigade of infantry, under Gen. Pettigrew, of North Carolina, two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery. They had also artillery posted on the south banks of the Potomac, and their troops hastily fell back under cover of these guns.

But our troops advanced on the double quick, with great enthusiasm, the cavalry covering the flanks and making frequent charges.

A short engagement ensued, in which the rebels lost heavily, including Gen. Pettigrew, who was killed by a musket ball, and being closed in on from both flanks, they speedily surrendered to the number of fifteen hundred, being one entire brigade. We also captured two pieces of artillery, four cassions and about twenty wagons.

During the afternoon Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry, captured several hundred more prisoners, making the aggregate today not less than 2000.

It is instructive to remark that Lee's order, announcing to his army that they were "about to meet the old enemy again," was concocted for our special benefit. He printed it in

Hagerstown on Saturday and on Sunday morning half a dozen copies of it had found their way into our lines.

I am sorry to say that some of our general officers were hoodwinked by the trick.

Thus ends the invasion and campaign north of the Potomac. Though both armies may yet make some farther movements, there seems to be a strong impression that there will be no more fighting for thirty or forty days.

Constitution, July 28, 1863.

Headquarters Co. E,
12th Reg. N. J. V.,
Near Harper's Ferry, Va.,
July 19, '63.

Editor of "The Constitution:"

Having, for the first time in thirty days, a few leisure moments, I have concluded to pen you these few lines.

Since my last letter this army has marched over two hundred miles, and fought one of the greatest battles of our history. We left Falmouth, Va., on the 14th of June, our Corps being the last to leave.

It is difficult for one to relate the fatigues and privations endured, of the long marches, etc. But now those who survive the late terrible conflict feel amply repaid for what had been suffered. It is unnecessary to relate the incidents of our travel through Virginia. Suffice it to say that we all left the "sacred soil" without shedding one tear of regret. On arriving in "Maryland, My Maryland," quite a change in the appearance of things was apparent.

Thriving farms and healthy farm houses were perceptible. Everything gave evidence that there are some live people in Maryland. Everywhere we were well received by citizens. At many farm houses on the road, buckets of water were setting for the soldier to refresh himself with, and in several places milk, bread and butter were freely distributed, much to the delight of those who were fortunate enough to get any.

I regret to say that we were better received in Maryland than in Pennsylvania. No such cordiality was exhibited in the Keystone State, which we were endeavoring to protect. To give you a faint idea of the meanness which characterized some people, I

will relate some of the schemes resorted to.

At one house, I do not remember the name of the occupant, a guard had been placed to protect the premises. All soldiers were not allowed to draw from the well. The owner of the house, finding water at such a demand, wanted to charge fifty cents for a canteen full.

Our General, on hearing of this contemptible behavior ordered the guard from the house, and after that water was had free of charge.

At many other places the buckets had been taken away and ropes cut, that we could not get water sufficient to quench thirst. If you purchased bread, cakes or anything you were charged exorbitant prices.

Think of paying fifty cents for a loaf of bread, or twenty-five cents for a dozen short cakes. I venture the assertion that in Maryland there was more display of loyalty and generosity than there was in Pennsylvania.

On the 30th of June we halted some 28 miles from Gettysburg. Next morning the order was fall in and hurry forward, as the enemy had attacked our forces near Gettysburg. Accordingly at daybreak we started, all "eager for the fray."

You may judge that we were somewhat fatigued, when we arrived some two miles from the scene of conflict at 10 o'clock at night on the 1st of July. When about 10 miles from Gettysburg we met crowds of citizens, full grown men, capable of bearing arms, with their eyes sticking out like a choked rabbit, making tracks for the rear. All had wonderfud stories to relate; how they had been driven from their homes; our forces badly whipped and retreating, and anything their imaginative brains could conjure up, was told.

On arriving some two miles from the scene of conflict, we were halted and rested for the night, in order to prepare for the morrow's battle. July 2d, at 3 o'clock, A. M., orders were received to "fall in," and off we marched in somewhat of a hurry, arriving at the battle field just before the sun commenced to climb the mountain heights.

Immediately we were deployed in line of battle. All went off quietly,

excepting some skirmishing, until about 4 o'clock, when Companies B, E, G and H, were ordered to charge upon a barn and house containing a large body of sharpshooters, who annoyed our cannoniers greatly.

Col. Smith, of the 1st Delaware, commanding our Brigade, rode ahead of us and encouraged the boys greatly by his coolness, stating that Jersey-men could route the enemy if any could. After three hearty cheers we moved off slowly in the direction of the foe. When some three hundred yards off the command was given, "By the right flank, double quick, march," and forward we moved yelling like Indians.

Arriving at the "field of operation," we captured some ninety-eight prisoners in all, including eight commissioned and eighteen non-commissioned officers, more prisoners than their captors.

It was in this charge that our company lost its captain, Charles K. Horsfall, a brave and efficient officer, who fell while bravely leading his company in the fray. We did not stay at the barn to exult over our success, for soon the enemy appeared in quite a large force and an instantaneous retreat was the natural result.

Our mission had been performed, and Gen. Hays, our Division Commander, complimented the regiment on its achievements. This was the position of affairs at the close of that day. But all felt that the dark clouds that hovered around would soon burst.

Next morning everything was calm and peaceful, and a casual observer would not have supposed that two contending armies were preparing for the last scene in the grand opera.

Speculation was that the enemy were falling back and that there would not be any more hard fighting, but these thoughts were quickly dissipated, at about 12 o'clock on Friday the 3d, when the enemy opened a terrific cannonading upon our corps, which continued some three hours without intermission. It is stated that they had nearly a hundred guns at work playing on our lines. Only those who have experienced the sensation can imagine how awful it was. Bomb shells fell around us, faster it seemed, than a watch could tick.

I will not attempt to describe the

scene. A better pen than mine will have to perform the work. The only shelter we had from the shells was a stone wall about two feet high, which although a weak work, was an excellent protection.

Too much cannot be said in admiration and praise of our batteries, who stood up against the enemy without any protection whatever, fighting against more than double their numbers. Rickett's Battery had expended their last round of ammunition just before the cannonading ceased.

But the men refused to desert their guns, and kept their position until relieved. Their loss was heavy. Battery B, 1st Rhode Island, was on our left and did good execution. Just as the enemy ceased firing, their ammunition was expended, and their guns were hauled off.

The enemy supposing they had silenced our batteries, moved from the cover of the woods their infantry, who advanced to the attack, their Stars and Bars flaunting defiantly with the breeze. They moved in splendid order, their three lines of battle, with guns dazzling with the reflections of the sun looking magnificently grand.

Soon our skirmishers were driven back, fighting in good order as they fell back. All felt that the decisive moment had arrived and that the foe in overwhelming force were endeavoring to crush us. Soon the air reverberated with the sound of the conflict. But yet the "Twelfth," remained quiet. When the enemy arrived at a proper distance, we opened a murderous fire upon the advancing column, completely decimating their ranks and compelling what remained to retreat in confusion.

The Twelfth now became thoroughly aroused, and the enemy before our immediate front were mowed down like grass, and those that were not wounded or taken prisoners retreated, throwing away arms and accoutrements in their Bull Bun exit.

It is estimated that our Brigade captured some 2,500 prisoners in the engagement. Fifteen stands of colors were captured by our Division, our Regiment getting two.

The enemy suffered very heavy in this attack. Out of the force that

attacked the Second and Third Corps, which has been variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men. Not more than one-third returned from whence they had started.

Before our Brigade there were five hundred dead rebels. This may give you a faint idea of the galling fire we were under. All that bravery could do was done by them, but all to no effect. This was their last and greatest effort and it had failed.

The casualties in our regiment during the three days fight were:

Killed—Commissioned Officers	2
Enlisted men	21
Wounded—Com. Officers	4
Enlisted men	79
Missing—Enlisted men	9
	—
Total Killed, Wounded or Missing	115

This is the official account of our loss, and may be relied on. Both officers and men have won the admiration of our Generals for the bravery exhibited, and New Jersey may feel proud of such a regiment.

Yours respectfully,

W. S. H.
Co. E.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

The Death of Mr. Crittenden

The Hon. John J. Crittenden died on Sunday the 26th ult., at his residence in Frankford Ky., in the 77th year of his age. He retained his faculties to the last moment, dying without pain or struggle.

Mr. Crittenden was born in Woodford County, Ky., was bred to the law, established his business at Frankford, was elected to the Legislature in 1816, and to the United States Senate in 1817, where he stayed only two years. In 1825 he was again chosen Senator; resigned in 1841, and went into President Harrison's cabinet as Attorney General; he was Tylerized in the fall of that year, and at once returned to the Senate for the remainder of Henry Clay's term.

In 1848 he resigned and was elected Governor of Kentucky by the old Whig party. President Fillmore made him again Attorney General, where he remained until President Pierce came in, when he once more returned to the Senate for the term ending in 1861. His last political

labors were devoted to the attempt to pacify the South by the celebrated compromise which bears his name. Constitution, August 4, 1863.

How Our First Riot Looks In Baltimore

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this city from a distinguished citizen of Baltimore:—

Baltimore, Friday, July 17, 1863

That riot is a big thing. You are one of the gentlemen who helped to get it up. You have been talking about illegal arrests, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, etc., and it now turns out that if the government had done for New York as it has done in other places you would have had no riot.

There is nothing left now but to report of your sins, take a musket, and don't let the riot die out. Kill it with gun powder. And after you have put it out in blood resolve always to vote against a locofoco, even if he goes to your church and sings Psalms, and teaches in the Sunday school.

The devil is only under the skin. He'll be a traitor as soon as opportunity offers. And after that resolution write an apology to Gov. Bradford for all New York said about the 19th of April in Baltimore, and put us in the catalogue of Saints for having put up with Gen. — for a year without a riot. — N. Y. Times.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Tenth New Jersey Volunteers

The Tenth N. J. is now stationed at Philadelphia. They came from the Peninsula to assist in repelling the invasion of Pennsylvania, and were afterwards ordered to New York but the riots were quelled by the time the regiment reached Philadelphia.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Major John H. Shelmire

We regret to learn that Major John H. Shelmire, of the First New Jersey Cavalry is dead. He was taken prisoner at the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, early in June last, after receiving three wounds—one in the head, one in the arm and one in the leg.

He was taken to Richmond, where he died from the effects of his

wounds, three or four weeks ago. He was a brave and dashing officer, a whole-souled and earnest Union man, who believed that this wicked rebellion ought to be speedily put down, and his many friends will deeply mourn his loss.

He had been in the service about two years and during that space of time had taken part in many skirmishes and battles.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Mrs. Sawyer

We see it stated that Mrs. Sawyer, the wife of Capt. Sawyer, held for execution in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, was refused permission to proceed thither, and was compelled to return, notwithstanding the promise made that she and his children should have a safe passage to see him.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

By the Governor of New Jersey

A Proclamation

It is right publicly to give thanks to Almighty God for the victories recently vouchsafed to the armies of the United States; and in the midst of thanksgiving to remember in prayer, those who have been bereaved through the casualties of war.

It is right for a christian people to invoke the Holy Spirit to change the hearts of their enemies, and also to guide with wisdom the counsels of their own government, to the end that the Union of the States may be maintained, the Constitution preserved, and peace and prosperity speedily established.

Therefore, I recommend that the people of the State of New Jersey observe by thanksgiving and prayer, in their usual places of public worship, the day designated for that purpose by the President of the United States, to wit: Thursday the 6th Day of August, A. D., 1863.

Given under my hand and Privy Seal (L. S.) at Trenton, this twenty eighth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Joel Parker

Attest:

.... S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.

Proclamation By The Governor

To the People of New Jersey:

No draft has been ordered in New Jersey. Every volunteer mustered into the U. S. service for three years, within thirty days, will cause an abatement pro-tante of New Jersey's quota of the draft, should we be ordered.

If 8,783 volunteers be raised in the State in thirty days there will be no draft. There will, in no event, be a draft for any alleged — previous deficiency. The quota of each township and ward towards the 8,783 men will be published as soon as possible, by the Adjutant General of the State, and each township and ward will receive credit for the number of men furnished.

New Jersey has thus far furnished all men asked of her without drafting and it would be a source of pride and gratification should she continue to fill her quota of troops by volunteers.

There is now in progress of formation in this State, under my direction, one regiment of volunteer cavalry at Trenton, two regiments of infantry at Newark and Flemington, respectively, and one battery of artillery at Hoboken.

The formation of an infantry regiment, will be authorized in a few days at Trenton.

A special effort will also be made to enlist men for the old regiments. I earnestly call upon the citizens of this State to make every effort to raise these troops by the payment of additional bounties, through public meetings and personal exertion.

Let the authorities of cities and townships determine to raise their quotas. By this means in 1862, 11,000 men were raised in fifteen days.

The bounties now paid by the government are \$100 to new recruits, and \$400 to veterans. Every single man will be entitled to \$2 per month from the State, and the families of married men and widowed mothers of single men dependent on them for support, to \$6 per month besides the monthly pay from the government.

If in addition, liberal bounties are paid by municipalities and by individuals the men can be raised.

Let every citizen of New Jersey commence the work at once and the desired result will be attained.

Do not wait for the quota of the townships, which will be furnished in a very few days.

Given under my hand and Privy Seal, (L. S.) at Trenton this twenty-seventh day of July A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Joel Parker.

Attest:

S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.
Constitution, August 4, 1863.

County Meeting

A meeting of the citizens of the County of Gloucester will be held at the Court House in Woodbury, on Thursday afternoon next at 3½ o'clock, to take such action they may think necessary to secure volunteers to fill up the quota of the county, so as to avoid the draft. All citizens are earnestly requested to attend.

Many Citizens.

August 3, 1863

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Citizens of Deptford

The citizens of the Township of Deptford are requested to meet at the Court House Woodbury, on Friday Evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of offering a bounty to secure volunteers to make up the quota of the Township, so as to avoid the draft. A full attendance is requested.

Many Citizens.

August 3, 1863.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Volunteering

We have all along anticipated the execution of the conscription act in New Jersey, in common with the other States, not only as a constitutional and necessary measure, but as just and equitable in its operations.

This is the sentiment generally of the friends of the National Administration and the friends of the Union. We therefore desire to see the act carried into effect. The governor of the State, however, with other influential gentlemen, desire that an effort to fill the quota of this State by volunteering shall be made, so as to avoid the draft.

In the upper part of the State this seems now to be the prevailing sentiment and policy, and strong efforts are making to secure the measure. That being the case, and as there is supposed to be not a little honor connected with the fact that all the requisitions upon the State were filled by volunteers, we feel compelled to yield our personal views to the general sentiment, for we do not wish to see South Jersey behind in a good work.

We do this the more readily for the reason that the volunteering arrangement as announced by the governor's Proclamation, will more promptly answer the present requisition and the Army strengthened than it would be by drafting.

The volunteering is to be done within thirty days from the 27th ult. The officers we understand are not ready to draft yet, and will not be for some days, but the men are wanted. When we remember that last year over 11,000 men were raised in fifteen days, we can hardly doubt that 8,783 men can be raised in thirty days.

It is hoped to secure many of the returned volunteers. The most liberal bounties are offered to such. They may enlist into any of the old regiments, they choose, and when mustered in will be entitled to \$402 for each re-enlistment.

New volunteers will receive \$100 Government bounty, and what ever additional the township or ward may vote.

Besides this all old and new volunteers will receive the State pay of \$6 if married for the use of their families, and \$2 per month if single.

It will be seen that a County meeting is called at the Court House in Woodbury on Thursday next to take the subject into consideration and urge the matter forward.

A town meeting is called of the citizens of Deptford at the Court House on Friday evening, for the purpose of securing volunteers to fill the township quota. We hope this meeting will be well attended, and the people come prepared to act.

The time is short, and what is done must be done quickly.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Captain Benjamin C. Rulon

Lieut. Rulon of Co. H. 28th N. J. Volunteers, was after the return of his Company given a Captains' commission for meritorious conduct at Chancellorville, dating from that time.

This has been approved by the War Department. Capt. R. is besides justly entitled to this honor, having filled the place nearly the whole period of his enlistment.
Constitution, August 4, 1863.

5th Columnist

The Government is said to be in possession of information showing that the riot in New York was directly instigated by rebel emissaries in that city; also it is stated that proof exists that Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania was prompted by a copperhead embassy from New York. A wide spread organization is known to exist in northern cities which is in close affiliation with the Southern leaders.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

The Retaliation Order

War Department,
Adjutant Generals' Office,
Washington, July 31.
General Orders No. 252

The following order of the President is published for the information and Government of all concerned.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

July 30, 1863

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of what ever class, color or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies.

To sell or enslave any captured persons on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be pun-

ished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the law, a Rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a Rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. Townsend.

Asst. Adjutant General.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Out of The Draft—Negro Volunteers

Thirty-four Negroes who had been enlisted from Springtown, Cumberland County, passed through Salem on Tuesday morning, to join the colored regiments near Philadelphia. This is the first contingent of colored men from this section for the war. They were recruited by the colored officers from Philadelphia. As they have enlisted for three years, it would seem to exempt Greenwich Township, whose quota is only nine, from the draft. The Company cheered lustily on passing through our streets, creating quite a sensation. — Salem Standard.

Constitution, August 4, 1863.

Catechism of Negro Equality

The opponents of the National Administration never tire of the subject of the inevitable negro. And no one of its changes has been rung with more pertinacity than the charge against the administration and its friends, of being in favor of negro equality.

The whole history of the Republican party disproves it, and we appeal to the record.

But what does the history of the Democratic party prove? Listen to the catechisms. Come Mr. Copperhead hear the recitation!

Who said that all men are created equal?

Thomas Jefferson, the Father of the Democratic Party.

Who gave the Negroes the right of suffrage in New York?

The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to the Negroes?

Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States?

The Democratic Party.

Who married a Negro woman and by her had mullatto children?

Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States?

The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House?

This same Negro women.

Who made the Negro a citizen of the State of Maine?

The Democratic Party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts?

The Democratic Party.

Who gave the Negro a right to vote in New Hampshire?

The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter?

A General Assembly, purely Democrat.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required Negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State?

The Democratic Party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio?

A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood?

The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free Negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her constitution of 1796?

General Andrew Jackson.

Was General Andrew Jackson a good Democrat?

He generally passed as such.

Who with the above facts staring them in the face are continually whining about "Negro Suffrage", and "Negro Equality?"

The Democrat Party.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being

in favor of Negro equality and charge it upon the Republicans — Just like the thief who cries "stop thief" the loudest.

Constitution, August 11, 1863.

Appointments

We hear that Judge B. F. Carter has been appointed by Gov. Parker, to be a Quarter Master.

Capt. Augustus Sailer, we hear has, received an appointment in the Adjutant General's Office.

Capt. John Roberts or Robers, of Co. G, 3d Reg. N. J. Vol., has resigned his Commission; and the resignation is accepted by the Department.

Constitution, August 11, 1863.

Headquarters Co E,
12th Reg. N. J. V.,
Near Warrenton, Va.,
July 30, '63

Editor of "The Constitution,"

I avail myself of these few leisure moments to write you a short letter, hoping that it may be acceptable.

As usual newspapers and military critics are assailing General Meade, and the Army of the Potomac, for allowing Lee's Army to retreat across the Potomac. Some conceited correspondents, imagine it an easy task to "bag" Lee's Army — a game that has been pretty well "played out." Now, the idea of this army surrounding and capturing an enemy as large as itself must appear to all but Jacknapes, impossible. Lee was undoubtedly in a tight predicament, and had Gen. Meade known the precise moment the rebel army was crossing the river, then he would have hurled his army against, and would have completely annihilated the enemy; but unfortunately no "little bridie" whispered the words in his ears," and all but the rear guard escaped before the Army was in motion.

But it is useless to talk of what could have been done. Lee's Army, or at least what is left of it, has escaped, and I presume by this time is on its way to Richmond.

Our brigade was the first to enter the rebel entrenchments on our immediate front. They were of a formidable character and capable of resisting a severe shelling. The enemy from within their earthworks, would have had a clear sweep for half a

mile at any advancing force. Their infantry and artillery had splendid positions, and to have captured the position, would have involved a heavy loss of life.

Perhaps it is well that matters have passed off as they have. Just here, let me mention a few facts of which everybody, perhaps are not cognizant.

At the battle of Chancellorville, General Hooker's Army was defeated by the same army that fought Meade. Since the Chancellorville battle, Lee's army has been largely reinforced, by troops from North Carolina, and the Peninsula; and General Meade's army lost the nine months and two year men.

Yet this same Army of the Potomac, so much maligned and charged with disorganization, met the rebel horde in loyal Pennsylvania, and fought an army from the field of victory, with Chancellorville emblazoned on their banners, and defeated it, and drove a confident foe, already with the incendiary torch in his hands, from our quiet shores. What more could have been done? Here is something for critics to ponder over. Let the public examine the facts and repudiate the slanders of the brave men who have fought for their homes and firesides.

When the enemy attacked our corps, we fought three lines of battle arrayed against us, each line being as large as our one, consequently three times as many. But not withstanding these fearful odds, the enemy was repulsed, and driven in confusion away from our position.

Our own regiment has won golden opinions, from all who witnessed our style of fighting. Gen. Alex. Hays, our Division Commander, christened Stonewall Hays, says, or has said, that no finer regiment is to be found in this army.

The Twelfth will sustain its good reputation, and add new laurels to our wreath of honor. Although we have but done our duty, and exhibited bravery, yet other regiments have endeavored, to steal what good reputation we have won. I will refer to one little incident. Before we were ordered to charge on the barns, heretofore referred to, four companies from the third brigade of this Division started on a like errand, but on getting ready, like Bob Acres "their

courage oozed out of their finger ends and they waited until we had captured the prisoners, which they very unceremoniously appropriated as theirs.

This style of winning plaudits is general with such brigades. We are credited with having captured two stands of colors, whereas four were captured, two flags having been handed to Gen. Hays, instead of Major Hill, commanding our regiment.

Of course somebody else will claim them as their trophies. In reading accounts of the battle published in Pennsylvania papers, it appears that none but Pennsylvania troop did the best fighting, and in pursuing New York journals, New York soldiers carried the day.

This is from the fact that Pennsylvania and New York soldiers are supported by partizan newspapers and sensation reporters. Had our State such a paper as the N. Y. Herald or the Philadelphia Press to support its interests, then we would be well represented. But as it is there is no newspaper in the State that rises to the dignity of a first class journal.

I should like to see a regiment of reporters and critics commanded by a bar room general attack the foe. If they made as good effort at fighting as they do at "piping," then the foe would be terribly annihilated. But, enough of their bravery has been exhibited at Gettysburg, the first bomb shell, fired by the enemy, sent some half a dozen specials, bareheaded, note book in hand, to the rear.

I find that the pen and ink style of fighting, is more congenial to their feelings than the stern reality.

The army is resting at this place, and it is expected they will be payed off and fully equipped before we leave; of course I merely speak from rumor.

Lieut Colonel Thomas H. Davis, home on sick furlough has returned, his appearance creating enthusiasms as the gallant Colonel is a popular favorite with the boys.

I must bring my letter to a close, hoping that this "cruel war will soon be over."

Yours Respectfully,

W. S. H.

Constitution, August 11, 1863.

The Draft in New York Governor Seymour and the President

A most important correspondence between Governor Seymour, of New York, and the President of the United States, on the subject of the enforcement of the draft in New York, is published in our columns today.

Governor Seymour lays before the President certain figures relating to the several congressional districts, by which a number of said districts, containing but a third of the population of the State, are required, as he alleges, to furnish one half the quota of troops for the State, and upon this showing he asks the President to submit the records of the enrollment to the State authorities for revision.

He further argues the question raised as to the unconstitutionality of the act, and requests the President to allow no obstructions to be placed in the way of an early judicial decision of those questions. These two points with other incidental matters, Governor Seymour sets forth at great length.

The President responds in a brief, pointed and courteous letter, in which he reminds Governor Seymour that time is a vital element in the present posture of our national affairs, that none should be wasted. But to meet the case of the alleged inequality in the quotas of the district in the Eastern part of the State, he directs that the draft shall proceed in three districts on the basis of the smaller ones required from the other districts, viz: 2,200 for each District instead of 4,864, and that there shall be a supplementary enrollment to cover the balance (if any) that may be due, and at this subsequent enrollment Governor Seymour may be present, by agents to be appointed under his authority.

Such a disposal of the vexed question of partiality in the enrollment and quotas would seem to be entirely fair and satisfactory, and it would moreover have the important result of saving time of inestimable value at this juncture.

Concerning the procurement of a judicial decision to determine the constitutionality of the law, the President has no objection, and will aid it, but he declines to suspend the operation

of the law while the litigation may be pending.

That course would be little short of suicidal. Taking the whole, correspondence, the letter of the President seems to be as conclusive in its disposal of the points raised by Governor Seymour as it is admirable in its tone and temper.

Constitution, August 11, 1863.

Reply of the President to Gov. Seymour

A synopsis of the official letter of Gov. Seymour we have already published. The following is the reply of the President.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, August 7, 1863
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.
His Excellency Horatio Seymour,

Your communication of the 3d inst, has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you, request because, among other reasons, time is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference of 2,200 in one class, and 4,854 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal one to another in entire population as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention.

Much of it, however I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862.

Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed to all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts, to wit: the second, fourth, sixth and eighth, only 2200, being the average quota of the other class.

After this drawing, these four districts, and also the seventeenth and twenty-ninth shall be carefully re-enrolled, and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these districts respectively, during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credit shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each district.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained.

We are contending with an enemy, who as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen.

No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate, and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional, which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to whose who are not to go.

My purpose is to be in my action first and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN

Constitution, August 18, 1863.

Washington the Father of Conscription

(From the Albany Evening Journal)

Let the conscription subside with the mob, It, too, was an outgrowth of that same "higher law," and should die with it—Atlas and Argus.

The Argus flies in the face of history. Conscription is as old as the race. It has been the universal resort of governments in time of war. Nearly all the great armies of the world have been filled up through its instrumentality.

It has been generally acknowledged to be the only certain instrument for conducting important wars. The Argus itself, a few months ago, admitted that "No war of proportions like the present war was ever conducted by volunteering."

"Conscription" is no new term in our national history. Our fathers were familiar with it. The writings of the older statesmen are full of it. Washington was in favor of a draft; indeed he was the father of the doctrine of conscription in America. While President of the United States, he proposed (in 1790) a plan for organizing an army by this means. This plan contemplated the drafting of nearly the entire arms bearing portion of the population.

The following synopsis will give the reader an idea of the sweeping manner in which the "Father of his Country" proposed to "violate the constitution:"

1. Liable to service — all persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty, except those excepted by the several states, &c; and all actual marines (which are divided into classes for marine service.)

2. Classes — Youths of 18, 19 and 20 years old for the first class; men from 21 to 45 for the second class; those from 45 to 60 for the third class.

3. Requisitions for men — All persons, except as before excepted, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, to be formed into legions, regiments, companies and sections of 12 persons each. When men are wanted to "form an army," they shall be furnished by the classes from 18 to 45 years old; the Executive of the United States of the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of each State, shall assess

the number required; and from each section if the demand be so great, "one person shall be detached by indiscriminate draft," and the others in the section shall compensate him in money, &c.

The men thus drafted to be as regulars for three years, and not to serve longer than that period at one time, but the draft may be repeated as often as occasion requires. The power to obtain substitutes regulated and confined to certain cases. The rights of a free citizen denied for—years to those who while minors had not served in the Militia, &c.

4. Exemptions — Persons above the age of 45 years and to 60, must in cases of actual invasion, furnish their quota of men in like manner as the other classes.

General Washington, in referring to the rigor of his scheme for raising an army, observed:

It is conceded that people, solicitous to be exonerated from their proportion of public duty, may exclaim against the proposed arrangement as an intolerable hardship; but it ought to be strongly impressed that while society has its charm, it also has its indispensable obligations.

That to attempt such a degree of refinement as to exonerate the numbers of the community from all personal service is to render them incapable of the exercise and unworthy of the character of freemen.

Every State possesses, not only the right of personal service from its numbers but the right to regulate the service on principles of equality, for the general defence. All being bound, none can complain of injustice on being obliged to perform his equal proportion. Therefore it ought to be a permanent rule, that those who in youth decline or refuse to subject themselves to the course of military education established by the laws, would be considered as unworthy of public trust or public honors, and be excluded therefrom accordingly.

If the majesty of the laws should be preserved inviolate in this respect, the operations of the proposed plan would foster a glorious public spirit, infuse the principles of energy and stability into the body politic and give a high degree of splendor to the national character.

The "plan" did not go into effect, because, happily, there was no occasion for a large army.

It will be seen that the conscription here proposed was vastly more rigorous than that at present in operation.

Every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 60 was liable. There were no exempt classes: It bore with remorseless weight upon the high and low, the young and the old.

The "plan" was, of course, denounced as "arbitrary" and "proscriptive." The Arguses and New York Worlds of that period stigmatised its author as a "tyrant" and "usurper." They charged him with "trampling constitutional rights under foot," and with aiming to "subvert" the liberties of the people." But Washington surveyed the attacks and refuted the columnies.

The very names of his assailants are forgotten, while his fame grows brighter and brighter with the revolving years. The lesson is instructive. A people will readily forgive even a rigorous exercise of power if it be used for the welfare of the State. James Madison was the betenoir of the "Blue Light" "Peace" men of 1812.

They denounced his scheme of conscription as "arbitrary" and "tyrannical;" they stigmatized him as a "usurper and revolutionist." Yet he lived down the storm, and became the next President of the United States. Constitution, August 18, 1863.

The 1st New Jersey Brigade on Thanksgiving Day

The following from an esteemed friend gives us a most interesting account of the manner in which the recent national day of Thanksgiving and Prayer was kept by the 1st New Jersey Brigade. We will be much pleased to hear from our old friend often:

The morning was ushered in beautifully and pleasantly. The Paymaster is on a visit to us, which is of course very cheering. The regiment was formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. We marched to the New Baptist Church in Warrenton, from which the Stars and Stripes were floating, much to the annoyance of the inhabitants of this thoroughly secesh place.

After the regiment was seated the exercise took place in the following order: 1st music by the Brigade Band and the consolidated choirs of the 2d, 3d and 15th Regiments — "My Country 'Tis of Thee" 2d Reading the 116th Psalm by Chaplain James, of the 3d Regt. 3d The reading of the Proclamations of the President and the Governor of our State by Chaplain Haines of the 15th Regt. 4th Prayer by Chaplain James. 5th Music by band and choir — "The Red, White and Blue." 6th Sermon by Rev. R. R. Prowdfit, Chaplain of the 2d N. J. V. 7th Music by band. 8th Prayer by Chaplain Haines. 9th Singing by the Brigade — "The Army Hymn." 10th Benediction by Chaplain Prowdfit. 11th Music by the Band — "Hail Columbia." The singing was the consolidated choirs of the Brigade, and was led by Wardmaster Charles Claribow, of the 2d N. J. V., who is a musician of much talent.

The Brigade Band, was led by Mr. John A. Rumhard, they performed their part admirably. Indeed it is the best band I have heard in the Army.

The sermon was preached by Chaplain R. R. Prowdfit, 2d N. J. V. from Isaiah 25:1: "Oh Lord, thou art my God, I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; for thou hast done wonderful things." In commenting upon this passage he showed forth the blessedness and propriety of giving thanks unto God at all times and particularly after such manifest instances of his goodness in blessing our arms so signally within the last two months, during which time the rebels have lost about one half of the territory which they possessed, have lost all control over the great "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, also all communication with the land and resources which they possessed west of that mighty river.

They have also lost Vicksburg, Port Hudson and were obliged to hastily retreat from Pennsylvania and Maryland, where they lost in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters, about 40,000. Charlestown, the cradle of secessionism is strongly manned and will (God willing) soon fall, and with it Savannah.

Mobile is now considered almost neutral ground, and for all these, with the general good health of our armies,

we have abundant cause for thankfulness, and it becomes us to be constant in our thanksgiving and praise to almighty God and at times to call upon him for succor and aid.

In this discourse we were called upon to consider the wonderful things which God in His providence had done for us; how He has chastened us and humbled us for our past national sins and taught us our dependence upon Him for succor and help, as illustrated in the above mentioned instance of our success, in putting down this unjust and cruel rebellion, which at first so prostrated us and humbled us by its magnitude and rapid strides towards accomplishing their treacherous object, and even in our reverses God has taught us that they were for our good, in awakening us up the more fully to see the magnitude of the work before us, and that in every instance where we desecrate His Holy Sabbath He has signally caused us defeat and terrible loss.

He has afflicted us and thereby humbled us in many ways, by depriving us of about one-half of our territory, most of our cost valued fortifications, and most of our munitions of war, one-half of which he has given back to us as success has crowned our efforts from time to time.

He has afflicted and humbled us, because of our national sins, in that of holding our fellow creatures in bondage in the South, also the sin of profanity and desecration of His Holy Sabbath, which had become so marked throughout our land.

In these punishments he has taught us that we cannot forget and dishonor Him and disobey His commands and yet prosper. He furnishes us with abundant consolation and encouragement, by the wonderfulness of his judicious deliverance and also by so constantly blessing us even in our reverses, turning them to our good; also by the rapid strides our forces have made and particularly of late our grand successes over the rebels in different quarters, namely, at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, &c, and the assurance that the slave power is doomed to utter annihilation in this country.

In our thankfulness we should be humbled, for without it it will be of little use. We must humble ourselves,

acknowledge God's dealings towards us and be consistent withal, as we are still entirely dependent upon Him and acknowledge His hand in all things, for He hath said, "Blessed is that Nation whose God in the Lord."

Our brigade, as per agreement, all kept this day as it should be by those whose motto is or should be "God and our united country." We have kept it as it should be by a brigade of whom the ever memorable Kearney was the proud commander, and have kept it as those who always maintained the honor of New Jersey in our country's darkest hours.

A few days since this church was selected in which to have the service conducted by a detail of men from each regiment it was thoroughly cleaned having been formerly used as a rebel hospital after the memorable battles of (Bull Run and Manassas) under the supervision of Chaplain Haines, who evinced great taste in trimming it with our national and State banners, these flags bringing to our minds reminiscences of many hard fought and victorious battle fields, while the day and the exercises carried us back to the homes and dear ones, with all the pleasant gatherings and annual feast, fast and prayer congregating, to which we look back with fond remembrance, but now from whom we are separated, to maintain the supremacy of the laws and the integrity of our country.

God grant that we may soon by His blessing on our arms, be enabled to crush out forever this cursed rebellion, and that we may then rejoin our beloved ones at home.

The health of our brigade is remarkably good. The 1st Regiment is under Dr. Halsey; the 3d, Dr. Clark, and the 15th, Dr. Sharp. Their labors are very much lightened and many comforts and necessities are donated to them for the use of the sick and wounded veterans, who are willing to sacrifice life and all for the good of their country.

Many blessings are sent down to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for their zeal and energy in supplying the soldiers with necessary comforts for the hospitals and for christian reading matter, which is eagerly grasped and earnestly sought after by the men. If more was

furnished there would be less card playing, swearing and other vices which grow out of an idle camp life. Constitution, August 18, 1863.

Medicus

Civil War Commodity Prices

New Mackerel at 5 cents a pound. Flour from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bbl. Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Oat Meal, Flax Seed, Sulphur, Epsom Salts, Laudanum, Gum Arabic Magnesia, Senna, Castor Oil, and others. Medicines, Groceries and Dry Goods. Queensware, Earthenware, Brushes, &c, Chicken Feed and Hog Feed, at Cheesman's.

City Price Cash Store.

Opposite the Methodist Church, Woodbury. Wanted in exchange, Lard and Pork.

Constitution, August 18, 1863.

Bonds

And until further notice I shall continue to receive subscriptions to the

5 - 20

Loan at Par

At my office, and at the different Sub-agencies throughout the Loyal States.

Jay Cooke,
Subscription Agent
114 South Third St.
Philadelphia.

Constitution, August 18, 1863.

Shooting Affair—Soldier Killed

On Wednesday morning last a deed of violence was committed near Monroe Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, which resulted in the death of Uriah Wilson, a returned volunteer. The circumstances, as we heard them, are these. A camp meeting was in progress in the vicinity. A party of young men from Fisleville (Clayton) among whom was Uriah Wilson, were at the station drinking porter in a shop. The liquor was condemned as not fit for a hog to drink, which caused high words between the parties. Threats were made and offers to fight, but without coming into collision. At a late hour the party was got out and the doors bolted.

Sometime after they returned, as is said, hunting for a coat. They were denied admittance, when they forced the door and went in. When they retired they sought shelter in the barn

of a Mr. Dare, in the immediate vicinity. Isaiah Dare, a son, was assisting at the shop when the liquor was sold, and participated in the dispute. About 3 o'clock in the morning young Dare came to the barn with a loaded gun, and reconnoitered the premises, but finding no one, got into the mow, where he found the party asleep.

He ordered them out with threats. They refused to go. Wilson, however, said he was not afraid of him, and came down and went out towards Dare, who stood armed with his gun. When near to him Dare raised the gun and fired, the load entering the groin of Wilson, who declared he was shot.

He was taken to the house of a friend, and died about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased, we understand, was the least to blame in anything that was done during the controversy. We heard of Saturday that Dare intended to give himself up on that day, but we do not know that he did so, or that he was arrested. The deed, it is said, took place just over the county line in Salem, but Wilson died in Gloucester Co.

These are all the particulars we have.

Constitution, August 18, 1863.

Deptford Township Bounty for Volunteers

An adjourned Town Meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Court House, to receive the report of the Committees appointed to wait on the Township Committee, in relation to the bounty to volunteers to fill the quota of Deptford.

It reported that the Township Committee did not feel authorized to offer a bounty of \$300, as there was no law to sustain them in such action. After the general subject had been discussed, Mr. Nathan S. Abbott stated that though there was no law to legalize such action as was desired, he felt assured that the Township Committee would be indemnified by the Township, in offering a bounty of \$100. Mr. Charles Carr moved that the Township Committee be requested to offer one hundred dollars for volunteers to fill the quota of the Township.

The motion was adopted, and James Moore and N. S. Abbott were appoint-

ed to wait upon the Township Committee with this proposition.

On Thursday evening the Committee reported that the Township Committee acceded to the request and offered a bounty of \$100. On motion, William R. Mankin, James H. Pier-son, Franklin Lightcap, Thomas B. Kirkbride and Samuel Hopkins were appointed a committee to raise volunteers to fill the quota of Deptford at a bounty of \$100 from the Township, in addition to the government bounty.

The Township bounty added to the government bounty, makes Five Hundred and Two Dollars to volunteers to re-enlist in the old regiments; and to new recruits in new regiments Two Hundred and Two Dollars; to which must also be added the State pay of Two Dollars per month to single men without families or dependent mothers, and Six Dollars to married men — and the government monthly pay.

The time for volunteering is limited to thirty days from the 27th of July, after that time the government will be ready to proceed with the draft. Now is the time to volunteer with good bounties.

Constitution, August 18, 1863.

Died

In the Hospital at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., on the 7th inst., from wounds received by a fragment of shell in the attack on Fort Wagner, July 18th, Sergt. John G. Abbott of Co. D 48th Regiment N. Y. S. V., son of John C. Abbott, near Mays Landing, in the 25th year of his age.

Constitution, August 25, 1863.

Gloucester Co. Ladies Aid Society

The following letters of acknowledgement have been received by the Ladies' Aid Society:

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 9th, 1863
Esteemed Friend, — Please accept the sincere thanks of the Penn Relief Association, for a nicely prepared box of hospital stores received today from the Gloucester County Aid Society. We are most thankful for any contribution at present, as we constantly have to refuse urgent applications because of want of material.

Since the battles of Gettysburg every hospital in that vicinity is in need of assistance.

Respectfully,

Anna R. Justice.
Cor. Sec.,
842 N. 8th St.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 16th, 1863

Dear Friend, — Please accept the sincere thanks of the Penn Relief for a generous donation of twenty-five cans of fruit and four bottles of wine. Our friends in the vicinity of fruit gardens cannot render us greater assistance than by preserving for us.

We cannot conveniently get the fruit and we all are willing to give all spare time to clothing.

Respectfully,
Anna R. Justice,
Cor. Sec.,
842 N. 8th St.

* * *

Philadelphia, August 8, 1863

We received from Gloucester Co. Aid Society July 21st, one box of hospital stores. The box was promptly forwarded to Gettysburg, where I have no doubt it did good service and was properly appreciated by the sick and suffering soldiers, in whose name I thank you.

Very respectfully,
Geo. H. Stuart
Per J. R.

12th Regt. Recruits

Capt. S. B. Jobes, of the 12th Regt. N. J. V., is stationed at Mount Holly, for the purpose of recruiting for the Regiment. Volunteers from the Counties of Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden, who wish to join the Regiment, can do so by applying at No. 15 South Second St., Camden, or at the Station in Mount Holly.
Constitution, August 25, 1863.

Sword to Col. H. W. Brown

It has heretofore been stated that men of the 3d New Jersey Regiment had determined to give a splendid sword to their Colonel, Henry W. Brown, as a mark of their esteem and confidence.

The sword was ordered and completed in due time, and was exhibited in the store of the makers a week ago. The following is a description of it, as given in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"The sword was made expressly for the committee by Messrs. Simons & Bro., from a design which they previously submitted. The blade is richly ornamented with gold, and is of truest steel. The grip is of silver,

surmounted by the American Eagle, which, with the guard, forms a golden contrast with the silver of the grip.

The scabbard is of burnished gold, relieved by elaborate ornamentation in bold relief mountings, in which branch of art these manufacturers excell.

The upper tip has the coat of arms of the State of New Jersey in relief. The second tip has a rich design surrounding an onyx ground, in which are set the initials "H. W. B." in diamonds, emblems of pure and never dying patriotism. Between the tips a silver name-plate, with ornamented gold border, contains this inscription:-

"Presented to Colonel Henry W. Brown by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Infantry, in token of their esteem and confidence in him as an officer, and for gallantry in Battle."

Further down on the scabbard are the names of the numerous battles in which the gallant Colonel won the devoted admiration of his men. With the sword is a richly embroidered belt and a very fine silk sash and gold sword knot, the whole in a rosewood case."

Since the above was in type we received the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Army, by which we learn that the gallant Colonel has received his sword:

The First Brigade, of which Gen. Torbert is commander, is stationed at Warrenton, and Gen. T., is the military governor. Col. Henry W. Brown, of the 3d N. J. V. is Provost Marshal. It will be seen by this letter that the Colonel acquits himself in his new position most admirably.

"Warrenton, August 19, 1863

Last Monday evening a sword was presented to Col. Brown, in presence of the regiment and a large number of officers from Division and Brigade Headquarters, and from the other regiments.

The presentation was made by one of the privates, in a few neat remarks, and was received by the Colonel with one of those pithy, appropriate speeches, characteristic of him. It was ordered by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and apart from its intrinsic value, is

highly prized as an evidence that the soldiers now understand the iron discipline always maintained by the Colonel is for the good of the men and the service.

This war strikingly manifested in the capture of Fredericksburg Heights and the fight at Salem Church, when the good behaviour of the men and the perfect confidence they felt in their officers enabled the command to get out of a bad fix.

The Colonels' administration here has been most excellent. Perfect order and clean streets, made so by impressing all the slaves strolling about the town and furnishing them with brooms and shovels. He has been highly complimented by Generals Wright and Torbert, and pleases the citizens too, though he is terribly down on Secesh."

Constitution, August 25, 1863.

Headquarters Co. E.,
12th Regt. N. J. V.
Near Bristonville, Va.
August 16, 1863

Editor of "The Constitution:"

Everything of war character is quiescent in this vicinity, no excitement whatever. In view of this by letter will contain little if anything interesting.

At present we are performing picket duty near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This duty is not arduous, but rather a recreation, in comparison with what we have been doing since June. How long we may have to picket is difficult to determine. But I suppose until this grand army is ready to move, when probably we will occupy a front or "reserve" seat.

In the absence of news, Madame Rumor has full swing circulating all sorts of reports. The latest is to the effect that General Lee, has determined to surrender to our Army, owing to the fact, (or report) that Jeff. will not reinforce him.

As a matter of course, there are many who credit such nursery yarns, and actually believe that another battle is not probable. But the intelligent portion of the regiment presume that there will be more hard fighting before King Cotton is subjugated.

The next report will be that the

Confederates refuse to fight unless they are paid off in U. S. currency.

Among the recent promotions in the regiment are Sgt. Major Dubois to a Lieutenancy in Co. C, and Sgt. Lippincott to fill the vacancy, positions they are eminently qualified to fill.

It is gratifying to know that our gallant little State will not be required to furnish conscripts to fill her quota, but that the volunteers are stepping forward to assist in supporting our government, in its gigantic efforts to prostrate this infamous rebellion which cannot long withstand the avenging arm of the proud freemen of the North.

Everybody has an opinion in regard to the postponement of the draft. There are two sides to the question. One of pure motives of patriotism, another, that of partizan purposes. Since the outbreak of this rebellion, there has been a great deal of political "financeering" among the copperheads in our State. The last movement was in postponing the draft and offering large bounties that loyal men might be induced to volunteering, thereby weakening the power of the Administration in the State, and have a majority in favor of the secesh alias copperheads. This was a grand "move" on the political chess board, and Gov. Parker has nicely checkmated Uncle Abe. The Governor is a shrewd wise worker and is just the man for his party. But his days are numbered, and his actions will be handed down to posterity for applause or condemnation.

It is certain that disloyal men will not battle for the Union, and it is a source of gratification to know that there are patriots enough left at home willing to make the sacrifices we have made in support of the great doctrines of the immortal "Hickory."

"The Union must and shall be preserved." With such sentiments inspiring, they will emulate the deeds of those who have fallen in defense of our government, and traitors will flee at their approach.

Just here let me relate a little incident that occurred at Gettysburg, characteristic of some of our boys. As a member of our company was charging on a rebel, "Johnny," threw down his gun and surrendered to our

champion when the following conversation occurred:

Greyback—"What are you fellows fighting for?"

Yankee—"Not for that — dirty rag of yours."

This was short and to the point, and Johnny subsided. This is a fact.

It is to be hoped that our rulers at home will do nothing detrimental to the interests of our State which has been so prompt and energetic in support of our government in performing its legitimate executive functions. It will be a bright page in our history, when an impartial historian pens the past, and weighs in the balance what we have done it will be seen that though our State "offered little, yet furnished much" in the prosecution of our inalienable rights.

No State in our great Union has been more devoted to principle. Her fidelity and patriotism, is a sublime spectacle for the world to observe. Whilst other States had to compel men to fight for their country, not one conscript was sent from New Jersey. No negroes were required to fill her quota, but good able volunteers swelled the Union Army. Then New Jersey men can point with pride to a clear record, conscious of having performed their highest office to the Nation. Thus may it ever. Let us head no cowardly cry for peace from those who suffer least. But rather may the chorus ring throughout our State "America esto perpetua." The heart is intense, but there has been no cases of coup de soleil.

W. S. H.

Yours truly,

Constitution, September 1, 1863.

* * *

Warrenton, Va., Aug 24th, 1863

My Dear Mr. Barber: Thinking it may be of some interest to you I will give you a few extracts from my diary from time to time.

Friday, Aug 14th — Terribly hot. The 1st N. J. Brigade was called into line and marched to a place about midway between here and New Baltimore to witness the execution of private Thos Jewett of the 5th M. Regiment in the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division of the 6th Corps.

Jewett having been tried and convicted by a General Court Martial of desertion in the face of the enemy and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry in the presence of the 1st Division. We reached the ground about 11 o'clock A. M. and were formed in double column on the right; after we had been there sometime the 2d Brigade came up and formed in the same way on the left; and soon afterwards the 3d arrived and formed in the center; thus making 3 sides of a hollow square.

When we all formed the bugle sounded attention and then commenced one of the most solemn scenes I ever witnessed. An Army wagon drawn by four horses made its appearance, in which sat Jewett and Chaplain Adams of his regiment sitting upon a plain pine coffin. On each side and in the rear of the wagon marched a strong detail of the Provost guard, under the command of Capt. Maxwell our Division provost marshal.

The procession commenced marching slowly around from the left side in front of the 2d Brigade, the band of that brigade playing the mournful dead march. When the procession reached the left of the 3d Brigade the splendid band of the 1st Brigade took up the doleful march and continued playing till it had passed the right of the Brigade when it ceased.

The prisoner seemed quite calm, sitting on his coffin reading and conversing with his Chaplain. Terrible must have been his feelings riding around listening to his own funeral dirge being played and in the presence of his old and well tried companions in arms whom he had proved so unworthy a member. When the procession arrived at the center of the open side of the square it was halted and the prisoner and chaplain jumped out of the wagon. The coffin was lifted out and placed upon the ground when the prisoner walked up and knelt on the coffin but Capt. Maxwell said something to him when he quietly walked around to the front of it and suffered his hands to be tied behind his back, when the chaplain engaged in fervent prayer, at the conclusion of which he took leave of the prisoner, who I understand professed to have obtained pardon and reconciliation with God through Jesus Christ.

The Provost Marshal then bound a handkerchief over his eyes and he took his seat upon the side of his coffin facing the Division — the shooting party consisted of 24 men armed with the Springfield rifles, then we marched up to within 12 paces to the prisoner, when the Provost Marshal gave the command and 12 muskets belched forth death and Jewett fell over the coffin a corpse and his soul was ushered into the presence of his Maker, the balls all having taken effect in or near the heart.

The Surgeon-in-chief of the Division, Dr. E. F. Taylor from Monmouth, N. J. then rode up, dismounted and examined the body and pronounced him dead, when he withdrew. The bugle again sounded attention, and the clear sonorous voice of Gen. Torbert commanded right face, forward march, and the whole Division passed in front near to the corpse, and then we were marched back to camp, all feeling saddened by the events of the morning.

I trust that it will have the salutary effect of deterring any one from our Division ever becoming guilty of a like offence. This Jewitt was an Englishman, and he is said to have deserted from the British Army once or twice and that the letter D is branded in two places on his hip.

It is customary in such cases to have a separate party load the pieces, in nine of them balls are put, while the other three are blank cartridges, and then handed to the firing party they not knowing whether their piece contains a ball or not, hence not knowing whether they shot the culprit or not; the reserve firing party are in readiness so that in case the first should fail to kill the prisoner then the others will fire and thus finish the work assigned them to do.

Sunday 16th — I attended the Episcopal Church in this place, which is a very neat and quite tasty edifice, will probably seat about 350 or 400 persons. The services were conducted by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Bartine, in a very impressive manner, being a Union of the morning and evening service. In the prayer for the President he omitted the words "the President of the U. S." and substituted in their place "all christian rulers and magistrates," and again the prayer for the sick and wounded soldiers

and for their bereaved families was beautiful and very impressive.

Nothing throughout the service was at all calculated to insult the feeling of the Union officers of whom there were a goodly number present. I was much pleased and forcibly reminded of the home service which I have been prevented from participating in and enjoying since I left our dear old Gloucester.

In the afternoon we had a union communion service in the Baptist Church, the four regiments of our Brigade participating. Chaplain Haines of the 15th conducting the solemn service and Chaplains Proud-fit and Yard participating by making remarks and leading in prayer.

There were thirteen came out and professed Christ before men and were received into the communion of God's people. The citizens here are now social and show less scorn and contempt than when we first came among them. They now very gladly accept the opportunity of obtaining from our Commissaries of subsistence, articles of which they have been deprived for a long time, such as sugar, coffee, whiskey, &c.

The general health of the Brigade is very good, though there are some cases of what is called "Potomac Fever," of a bilious remittant type, rather persistant and not yielding readily to the means at our disposal.

Most respectfully yours,
&c truly,

Medicus.

Constitution, September 1, 1863.

Dismissal from Service

Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Revere, formerly Colonel of the New Jersey Seventh, has been dismissed from service for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Constitution, Sept. 1, 1863.

From the Army

Headquarters 7th Regt. N. J. V.
Camp near Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mr. Editor, — The regiments are in camp at this point. We are doing picket duty on the Rappahannock River. All is quiet in front today. We were called to witness an awful scene — a military execution — on Saturday, August 29th. Five deserters,

tried by a court martial and found guilty, were sentenced to be shot to death by musketry. They were brought out in front of our Division, and given a seat on their coffins; the bandage was put over their eyes, one of the five rose up and with his hands tied behind him went to his brother, gave him a parting kiss, and took his seat on his coffin again. Soon the word was given to fire and the five men fell dead from their coffins. This was their just reward.

I must say one word about the kind hearted friends in Frederick County, Md. The afternoon we marched through Frederick City we met with a warm reception. Tubs of cold water and buckets of milk, cakes and pies, bread and butter in abundance, were set out for the poor, dusty, worn out soldiers as they passed along. This was in June last, as we were on our march to Gettysburg, Pa. The boys thought that when we got into Pennsylvania we would be at home, but when we got into Adams County, Pa., we got into a nest of rebel traitors, men who would cut their well ropes, hide their buckets, and take out their pump handles to keep the soldiers from getting a drink of water.

They would charge from 75 cents to \$1.00 for a small loaf of bread, 50 cents for a pound of butter, and 40 cents for a canteen of milk. Some would let us have water by paying from 5 to 10 cents a cup. Our thanks are due to the christian commission, one and all, for they are the soldiers' friends. You can find them at our hospitals, giving comfort to the sick and wounded men. They have come out into the field to us and commenced a protracted meeting in the 2d brigade, for the benefit of the soldiers. This meeting has been in progress about two weeks. It is held in a large tent that will seat three hundred soldiers with comfort. There has been much good done and the good work is still going on. My christian friends in old Gloucester and adjoining counties, pray that this meeting may continue, until every soldier in the Army of the Potomac shall be converted to God.

Last evening the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Jones, a Presbyterian minister from Maine. The text was — "Ask, and it shall be given

you; seek, and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you."— Matt. 7:7.

Nothing but a visit over the battle field will convey an intelligent idea of the horrors and desolation of war. Not until we see the ground strewn with the mangled corpses of those who but a few moments before were engaged in deadly conflict, looked upon each other as brothers and kindred, can we realize how cruel is this war in which we are engaged. Dead horses strewn in every direction, fences leveled to the earth, fruitful fields of grain trampled beneath the soldiers feet, verdant plains made desolate, houses and barns which a few moments before furnished peaceful homes for happy families laid in ruins, and the inmates turned upon the cold charities of the world, the long trains of ambulances bearing to the hospitals our wounded heroes, the shrieks and groans of the dying as their thought turn to the homes they left to defend, the surgeon with his instruments, the grave diggers with their spades, are sights which can alone convey to the minds of our readers the horrors of the battle field.

These are sights which have met our eyes during the last few months. Is it any wonder the mind grows sick and the heart sad? May we never be called upon to witness the like again. We have talked with a number of the rebel soldiers and find very many heartily sick of the war.

They acknowledge themselves badly whipped at Gettysburg, and seem desirous of finding a quiet home beneath the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

J. C. M.

Co. H. 7th Regt. N. J. V.

Fair at Paulsboro

The Ladies of Paulsboro and vicinity will hold a Fair for the sale of fancy and useful articles, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings of next week, Ice Cream, cake, Oysters and other refreshments will also be provided. We doubt not that their efforts in so good a cause will be successful.

They have had large experience, and know how to get up those matters in the best style and upon a liberal

scale. The object they now have in view has so great a claim upon the liberality and sympathies of the patriotic and humans everywhere that it is hoped they will be more successful than ever.

Our hospitals are filled with the sick and wounded of our gallant army, who used such supplies as are alone furnished by these agencies. Constitution, September 15, 1863.

Ladies Fair

The Ladies of Paulsboro and vicinity will hold a Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, in the upper room of the Academy, in Paulsboro, during the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, September 23d and 24th. A fine assortment of Fancy and Useful Articles have been prepared for the occasion. Ice Creams, Oysters and other refreshments will be provided.

Prof. Bruce will be present and enliven the occasion with some of his delightful singing and music.

The Ladies hope that their efforts to provide for the comfort and ease of the brave defenders of our country, but now sick and wounded, will be seconded by our patriotic and humane citizens. They need all we can do for them, and it is gratefully received.

By order of the committee
Paulsboro, September 9, 1863
Constitution, September 15, 1863.

Lonely Hearts

The undersigned who is nineteen years of age, and in middling good circumstances, wishes to correspond with a young lady, from sixteen to eighteen, with a view to mutual improvement. She must be good looking and accomplished. Photograph required. Address:

J. S. C.

Co. A. 3d Regt. N. J. V.
Washington, D. C.

Constitution, September 15, 1863.

A young gentleman twenty one years of age, wishes to open a correspondence with a matter of fact and at the same time refined and agreeable young lady, with the object of mutual improvement. Address.

F. L. M.

Co. A 3d Regt. N. J. V.
Washington, D. C.

September 5, 1863.

Constitution, September 15, 1863.

Married

On the 5th inst., by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. Charles D. Brown, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, to Miss Catherine W. Chew, of Barnsboro, N. J. Constitution, September 15, 1863.

Soldiers Record

Any of the friends of Company A, 3d Regt. N. J. V., who wish to procure a beautiful and correct record of the Company, can do so by sending \$1.50 in advance, the cost price, to Sergt. Charles, Co. A, 3d Regt. N. J. V., 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps.

This record shows the name of every man of the company, all promotions, all discharges, all who died of disease, all who were killed in action, all transferred, all deserted; each man who has been wounded is marked by a star; each wounded and taken prisoner by a cross.

It is beautifully gotten up. The head represents a battle-field, while the borders are scenes of camp life. It also shows each engagement, fifteen in number; also the organization of the Company, and when it was mustered into service. Please send your address; and money in U. S. Currency.

Sept. 8, 1863.

Constitution, September 15, 1863.

Warrenton, Va., Sept. 12, 1863

Mr. Barber, — My Dear Sir: — We are having an unwonted period of rest and relaxation in this truly delightful and healthy region, surrounded as we are by hills and mountains, interspersed with beautiful vallies. The other day I visited the only remaining rebel hospital in this place, now containing only about a dozen patients, some of whom were wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, more than two years ago.

Warrenton has been quite a depot for sick and wounded soldiers. At one time all the churches except one, of which there are seven, were used as hospitals, and in visiting the grave yard just in the outskirts of the town, one can see that many of the rebel victims of this cruel war have found there a final resting place.

There are about 2,000 graves marked with a small board, on which the

name, company, regiment, and State where from, of the deceased, is inscribed, and here we see representatives of every State in the South who have received their death warrants in the different battles which have taken place in this part of Virginia.

One can readily form an idea of how much these people have suffered by loss of their dear relatives, from the almost universality of the badges and garbs of mourning worn by the citizens we see; almost every lady dressed in black, in memory of those who have been offered up as victims to this rebellion.

The citizens whom I have met seem somewhat despondent at the present aspect of affairs, but still persist in asserting the impossibility of the North subduing the South. I sometimes think, judging from the lenient manner in which some of our leaders treat the citizens, allowing them free ingress and egress to our camps, and furnishing them with commissary stores, that it will be a very long time before we finally bring them to their feelings and compel them to submit to the authority of the best government which ever graced the civilized world.

I know that they even laugh at and ridicule the course which we have pursued towards them, for by allowing them these privileges, it is the easiest matter in the world for them to go out and give all the information to the guerilla bands who are constantly lurking on our outskirts, and who keep up a constant communication with the rebel forces.

Officers who are impudent enough to venture away from camp are frequently snapped up by the prowling bands who are composed principally of these innocent looking farmers, though they have had large accessions to their ranks from the rebel cavalry. A few nights since a party made a dash on the headquarters of the 2d Brigade of our Division, with the design of either capturing or killing Gen. Bartlett, but fortunately for him they mistook the tent of the brigade band for his, on which they made their charge, killing one and wounding three or four musicians, and carrying off the brigade flag as a trophy. Some little time before they made a descent on our signal station, about 2 miles from Warrenton,

located on a very high hill northwest from the town called Carter's Hill, capturing all the men, ten horses, and two signal glasses, but in their haste failed to see the largest and best glasses; also got possession of a number of revolvers and army comforts.

The men succeeded in making good their escape from the band of guerillas into a wood through which they were passing and came back safely. The rebels did not succeed in capturing the signal officers, who fortunately secreted themselves from view and thus eluded them.

Since that time a second attempt has been made upon the station, but were driven back by the guard. The citizens here feel the loss of Mosely very much, all asserting him to be the best officer for the kind of service that they had. All admit him to have been guilty of no avert, cruel or unauthorized acts, and very gentlemanly and companionable. These bands are deterred from making a raid on the railroad doubtless by the stringent orders of Gen Meade, holding the citizens responsible for a strip 10 miles each side.

The general is not at all disposed to be mealy mouthed with them, or show them any favors, and let them enjoy the "benefits" of the state of affairs which they have inaugurated, and thus reap the fruits of their over sowing.

I have met several times the son of lawyer Chilton, who is a resident of this town. Poor fellow! he entered the rebel service, was wounded, and is now fast sinking towards the tomb with consumption.

His father is lying very ill in Richmond. It will be recollected that this is the lawyer who so ably defended John Brown, and who was so severely censured by the South for his defense. It is astonishing how perversely blind these people are to their own good, but aristocratic feelings and pride of birth keep them up to the mark and their fire eating sentiments are kept in a blaze by the leaders in their sensation articles which are constantly appearing in their papers.

We hear that Harrison Township has filled her quota. Let hers be the praise. We are all much surprised to know that so very few of the volunteers come into the old regiments

where they would have many advantages over the new. It would be well to urge this subject on the minds of our young men who are thinking of entering the field.

In the old regiments they can be far better cared for in every way and will much more easily become thoroughly conversant with army life and military rules and discipline, and much sooner stand a chance for promotion.

Any one not conversant with the facts would not believe the number of slaves who are daily leaving these parts for Washington, Alexandria, and still further North. Every train which leaves takes away scores of them, men, women and children. We can daily see them coming in from the country in wagons, on horseback, or on foot, with their effects, taking their first steps toward freedom, of which they seem so utterly ignorant, and it is to be feared that very many will go from bad to worse, judging from what one sees here of their loose way of living, but such is the result of slavery throughout the South.

I visited the celebrated Sulphur Springs, about 5 miles from here, on the road to Culpeper, near to the Rappahannock River. It has been the great Saratoga of the South. There are 18 large brick buildings or hotels and houses for attendants, arranged in a semi-circle, in the enclosure of which is a beautiful sloping lawn, containing about 5 or 6 acres. The center building has been a large well arranged hotel, and would afford accommodations for a great many visitors. From the portico of this building you walk down a fine broad avenue. When you have gone about half way you come to what has been a fountain, with marble statuary and water nymphs stationed around. A little to the left is the bath house, which is supplied with eighteen bathing tubs, shower bath arrangement and center plunge.

Further on, at the end of the broad avenue, you come to the springs, now the chief source of attraction, but in the balmy days of the South only the excuse of collecting her fair sons and daughters. There are two large springs of beautiful clear and very cold water, but the taste and smell too strongly reminds one of eggs which are far from fresh. These springs are covered with a circular

roof supported by eight white pillars. The whole ground is beautifully shaded, and being in close proximity to the mountains, and situated in one of the most lovely vallies I ever saw in my life, render the place quite attractive.

The waters are said possess strong medicinal properties, but I confess I could not see it, that anything so strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen can have any very decided beneficial influence on the human system.

There has been a bowling alley, but it is now in ruins. High pole swings are interspersed among the trees, and all conspire to show what it has been, but its glory hath departed as another fruit of this uncalled for an unholy rebellion. About a year ago, when our troops abandoned this place, the Blinkers were here, and that they might have light to see their way out, or for some other reason, they set fire to three or four of the largest buildings which are now still in a state of ruins. This afternoon we had a terrible rain storm, with very high wind and considerable thunder and lightning. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could prevent our canvas houses from taking to themselves wings and flying away. Quite a number were blown down. Limbs were strewn around everywhere from the trees, and there was a general commotion.

We have some sickness among us, but are generally quite healthy, and anxious for a forward movement.

Joyful news! The Paymaster has just arrived, and in consequence we are all in a flow of spirits. It is astonishing what a change this always produces in the boys' countenances. I heartily rejoice that government is more punctual in the payment of her servants, as doubtless many of the loved ones at home have been sufferers in consequence of the long delay in some of the payments.

Oh! what a joyful time there will be when this cruel war is over and peace is restored, and we are allowed to return again to the bosom of our families and enjoy the social intercourse of our many dear friends.

Truly yours, as ever,

L. F. H.

Constitution, September 22, 1863.

**Proclamation of the President
Suspension of the Habeas Corpus
By the President of the
United States**

A Proclamation

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, to Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aides or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or Naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amendable to militia law, or the rules and articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service

Now therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent

one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked.

And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided.

In testimony thereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (1863), and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President

William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Constitution, September 22, 1863.

**Chemical Warfare Nothing New
Prentice on Greek Fire**

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, is responsible for the following:

"We learn that Beauregard's remonstrance against Gilmore's use of Greek fire in the bombardment of Charleston was on account of the horrid smell emitted by that substance. No doubt he thinks we should charge our bombs with cologne and lavender and ottar of roses, but we have a right to stink Charleston to death if we can — to throw "stink pots" into her or to pitch from a big mortar a whole barrel of skunks into her streets.

If the rebels can't stand the odor, let them cut off their noses, and for this we have no doubt that Beauregard, when the devil gets him, will quarrel with his club-footed Majesty in regard to the fire he will use in broiling sinners.

Constitution, September 22, 1863.

Deserters

A circular from Colonel Karge, of the 2d N. J. Cavalry, has been issued, addressed to deserters. He informs all members of that regiment now absent without leave, that those who

report for duty at once will be treated with the greatest leniency; those who do not will have their names reported to the Provost Marshal, and when caught will be severely dealt with.
Constitution, September 22, 1863.

Colored Recruits from New Jersey

A recruiting office for the enlistment of colored soldiers, for the regiment now encamped at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, has been opened in this City for several days past, and several recruits have been obtained.

We are informed that all the recruits for this regiment obtained here are duly credited to New Jersey, and diminish our quota by just that number. This being the case, the people of this and other counties ought to take measure to encourage enlistments among this portion of population. The recruiting office is in Tan Yard Alley, between Darren and Willow Streets.

—Gaz. and Rep.

Constitution, September 23, 1863.

National Union County Convention

The Republican voters and all other citizens of Gloucester County, who give an earnest support to the present national administration in its efforts to crush rebellion, to maintain the constitution and to restore the Union of the States, are requested to assemble in their respective Townships and elect delegates to represent them in a county convention to be held at the Court House.

In Woodbury,
On Thursday the 1st of October next
At 3 o'clock, P. M.

for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election, for the offices of Senator, Surrogate, Sheriff and three Coroners.

Joseph C. Gill,
Chairman of last convention.
Constitution, September 22, 1863.

National Union Convention First Assembly District

The Republican voters and all other citizens of the First Assembly District, embracing the Townships of Deptford, Greenwich and Mantua, in

Gloucester County, who heartily support the present national administration in its determination to crush rebellion, to maintain the constitution, and to restore the Union of the States, are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a District Convention to be held on

Saturday the 10th of October, Next

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

At the Academy

In Clarksboro

for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Assembly of the next Legislature, to be supported at the ensuing election.

John I. Estell,
Chairman of last convention
Constitution, September 22, 1863.

National Union Delegate Meeting Deptford Township

The Republican voters, the friends of the National Administration, and those in favor of putting down treason and rebellion, and maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union, are requested to meet at the Court House, In Woodbury, on Thursday Evening the 24th inst, at 7½ o'clock, to elect Delegates to represent said Township in the County and Assembly District Convention.

Samuel Hopkins
Chairman of last meeting
Constitution, September 22, 1863.

National Union Delegate Meeting Greenwich Township

The Republican voters, the friends of the National Administration, and those in favor of putting down treason and rebellion, and maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union, are requested to meet at the Hotel of John G. Munyan, in Paulsboro, on Thursday Evening next the 24th inst, at 7½ o'clock, to elect Delegates to represent said Township in the County and Assembly District Convention.

Charles K. Wolf
Chairman of last meeting.
Constitution, September 22, 1863.

National Union Convention Woolwich Township

A meeting of the National Union voters of Woolwich Township will be held at the Hotel of James L. Plum-

mer, in Swedesboro, on Saturday evening the 26th inst, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Woodbury, or Thursday, October 1st. also, to appoint Delegates to the Second Assembly Legislative District Convention.

John Pierson
Chairman of last meeting
Constitution, September 22, 1863.

Army Correspondence

In Camp, September, 1863

My Old Friend — At the risk of trespassing upon your patience, I must tell you of my flying visit to the neighborhood I once called and which I still sometimes call my home. It had been a long time since I had looked upon its many familiar places and faces, and I desired to go and behold them once more while so near.

My application for permission to be absent from my company and regiment for the brief space of "forty-eight hours," had been approved by the proper authorities, and hastily arranging a budget of indispensables for my journey, I turned from the narrow enclosure of my tent and bidding goodbye to the duties and vexations of the camp, hastened away with all the exhilaration of a long caged bird released from its captivity, to stray and wander at will beyond the sight of fretting prison bars.

In an hour I was away from the din of the "great city," out of sight of its long range of cumbering masts, its vast domes and towering steeples, hurrying on at rapid speed through the green fields, cool forests and quiet hamlets of the country; and before the sun had gone down had entered the pleasant little town where I had passed most of my school days, and I found myself comfortably domiciled with a revered kinsman, who rejoiced at my unexpected coming and made me welcome to all the generous "cheer" of his hospitable roof.

Till a late hour of the night we chatted busily over events of the past and the present, and then in the "little room," where I had so often slept I found sweet forgetfulness of care and duty, under the gentle guidance of the spirit of dreams.

I was awake and astir long before the lark had shaken the dew from his

wings and plumed them for his morning flight, for time is precious when circumscribed by narrow limits, and when one is subject to orders which cannot in any wise be put aside. That day I had too many calls to make and too many places to visit to neglect an opportunity that might not soon if ever again be at my command. The early hours I passed in the village, where I met many strange faces, now residents since I had left.

I did not fail to stray through the old graveyard where lie father, mother, sister, brother and two others — wife and child of happier years agone.

There were numerous fresh graves of old acquaintances, who had been permitted to breathe their last among kind ministering friends, on couches of ease, afar from the harassing circumstances of a soldiers' death; but there were some whose sleepers had closed their eyes amid scenes of carnage, very far from the tender sympathies of home.

Not far from the graveyard I stopped and looked over into an enclosure that called up many remembrances. Nearly three years ago, in beginning of the rebellion, on a tranquil Sabbath afternoon, a great crowd of curious observers had assembled there to witness our newly organized company making their first essays at soldiers movements.

It was a solemn occasion. The tocsin of alarm was sounding through the land, and in every town and hamlet the young men were learning their avocations to follow the strange music of the fife and drum.

The Capitol of the nation was threatened and troops were needed to repel invasion. Had the spectators assembled at a funeral they would not have been more serious. All the afternoon I hardly noticed a smile. Alas! Many of those recruits are filling soldiers' graves many a dreary mile away.

By noonday I had made all my calls in the village and was two miles distance enjoying pleasant intercourse of the household of another kinsman, who always welcomed me with a sincere welcome on my return to the "old neighborhood."

After dinner I had but a short distance to walk to the "old Homestead."

A short walk I say, but one of many crowding thoughts and memories. Across a field of clover, through a skirt of timber, and down a range of hills I had once deemed very high, and I was once more in the green meadows where I had passed so many hours of pastime and toil in my boyhood and early manhood.

Herds were quietly grazing the sweet pasture, and some laborers were putting up a fence and cutting ditches. The creek as of yore ran merrily to join the river, but in various places its winding channels had been straightened by artificial passages, and all the thick hedges of its embankments had been cleared away to give more land to the scythe of the mower.

Although I acquiesced in the latter improvement, I regretted the loss of the many wild plum trees and grape vines, which used to hang out their clustering fruit in the autumn over the mirroring waters, tempting all the boys' of the surrounding country to the plentiful repast.

The numerous shady spots, where at noontide I had so often thrown my tempting bait and lured the scaly denizens beneath, were shadeless now, and no longer good places for fishing. I missed the great elm under whose thick branches I had been wont to take short respites from labor and generous lunches in the busy haying.

I had not time to tarry long by the way and so hurried on. I stood at length by the "Old Mill," but ah! how altered and forlorn. The mill stream was rippling along over its pebbly bed and sparkling as ever in the sunlight, but there was no mill wheel for it to turn. That was broken in pieces and its great shaft was choked with sand and rubbish. No clatter of cogs and creaking of ponderous stones in busy whirl fell on the ear. No sacks of wheat and corn as of yore, were coming in from the farmers' garner, and no grists of fine flour and meal were going out to the store of the frugal house wife.

The jolly fat miller's occupation was gone, and all was quiet as a church yard. Thick cobwebs festooned the broken windows, and moss and rank weeds were growing in the doorways. The spring nearby, no longer curbed and cared for, was cumbered by foul things and a waste.

The smooth winding wagon road of other years was deeply furrowed by flooding rains, and the paths obstructed by bushes. How many hundred times I thought had my feet trod the dusty floor of that old mill. How many hours in the winter time, while waiting for grists, had I whiled away with the "jolly fat miller" in his little room, with its great fire place always ablaze with well piled logs. With all the gossip of the neighborhood he was well acquainted, and for us boys he always had on hand a trading stock of knives and watches.

Always it was our wont when little parties of the young folks met at the "Homestead" hard by, to take an evening walk, make the mill in our way, and step in to be weighed in the great scales. On the rough weather boards there are very many carved initials of those gay parties.

But I must not linger or my story will be too long. A few more steps brought me where once lay the bright pond whose pent up waters had for generations turned the silent broken wheel, but were now running to waste.

The sight was grievous to look upon. There was the clear bright pond of my boyhood's fancy. Then I dreamed it a great expanse of water and all around it the loveliest locality in the world.

High hills sloped down on every side to its edge and these were crowned with oaks, chestnuts, poplars and maples, some of them of great dimensions; and down by the water were dogwood, hazel, alders and willows all displaying in season their rich store of blossoms and berries, and almost every one of them entwined with vines holding their clusters of grapes; and there was the queenly magnolia spreading its fair leaves and opening its white tulips, till all the air was redolent with delightful aroma, reminding of the rich odors of the tropics.

Ah! how beautiful was all their varied foliage to me, after the first frost bites of September and October had made them a grand mosaic work of deep green, purple and gold. I used to stray in the winding paths beneath, hunting rabbits or partridge, or creep stealthily down to find a deadly range at flocks of wild ducks, which had dropped down to rest their

weary wings and feed in their flight to the distant northern lakes.

The remorseless axeman had been there, making wide inroads among those waving forest beauties, and the ploughshare had upturned the genial soil in which they had so long been rooted, for the seed of the sower. The picnic ground under the majestic beech tree looked dreary as change could make it; for no beautiful lake spread out before it, rippling musically up to its mossy margin, and no feet of the gay and festive ones had been there in a long time.

The bed of the pond that would have been to me a wonderful sight, showing its long hidden things, where I used to make timid excursions, like the "ancient seaman," in a most unseaworthy craft, was thickly overgrown with rank grass, weeds and shrubbery, save the narrow passage where the rivulet unrestricted went dancing and sparkling along.

Into all my fishing nooks from which I had drawn luxurious perch and catties, now dry and disclosing all the hiding places of the finny tribe, I looked with a curious eye to see their unveiled configuration.

Nor did I forget to go to the spot by the floodgates, and look into the deep hollow where I had so narrowly escaped drowning, when a very small schoolboy under the tuition of a tender school "marm" who kept her little family school in the little dwelling still standing in sight on the brow of the hill, and who, because I had ventured down to the "vast deep" against "orders", and before I had "learned to swim," as the song goes, waiving for once her wonted tenderness and superadded to my lingering horror of a wattery grave just escaped, the sharp stings of a well plied birch of no small dimensions.

A very great while it seemed to me since that well remembered incident all the better remembered I suppose from its having been whipped into me. A hundred years almost I thought, for life with me had been so strangely cast, both by land and sea.

The tender "marm," to whom all her juveniles were warmly attached, was then in the mournful days of an early widowhood. Since then she has been free from the vexations of noisy

schools, and happy in the competence of one who ceases from his old vocation of ploughing the seas to enjoy the comforts of a home blessed by her presence.

In a solemn mood I turned from the mill, the pond, and the school house, and sought the "Old Homestead" where I tarried long enough with its kind inmates, also my kinsfolk, for a great procession of busy memories to troop before my mental vision—memories of pure joy and hopes—of solacing realities—and memories too of great burdensome griefs whose traces will never be effaced from this tried heart in all the days and years of life.

It was no slight satisfaction to me after noting as many painful changes in the neighborhood, that my uncle was a man of thrift—careful to preserve every part of his premises in the most sightly appearances—careful of his large brick mansion—careful of the fine shades of buttonwood and maple, some of which I had planted—careful of his garden, orchards and barns—and careful to have wide fields checkered by the lines of a good and remunerating husbandry, with no waste, impoverished places, and no crumbling weeds and brambles. It is not always the case that the old occupants of a dearly cherished homestead experience so much satisfaction in the care bestowed by the new possessor.

In the course of my ramble, I passed the "Old School House" of the village, and the one of my later school experiences, and would have entered and lingered in it had time permitted. The quaint octagonal building of brick, built so long ago that the memory of few living runneth back to the time, looked much the same as ever, but all around was changed.

Of the long row of Lombardy poplars and the all hickory, amply shading the green sward where we gleesome lads and lassies played in the noontimes, "marching to Quebec," and many other popular plays of the time, in which there was no lack of opportunity to taste the ruby lips of the lovely guileless lassies, not a vestige remained.

The little pond hard by was a clover nook, and the common, our great play ground and the training

ground of the annual "musters," was fenced and cultivated. The little low, red cottage of Aunt Peggy, who scolded us for poaching in her orchard, had given place to a more pretentious dwelling, and I looked in vain for the apple trees which bore the tempting "Maiden's Blushes" and "Golden Pippins" plucked for favorite lassies.

A tide of rushing thoughts came to me—thoughts of the widely scattered paths and varied fortunes of those scholars. Of the lassies some were grandames—making me feel quite old—and some, of whom I had very pleasant memories, were under the clouds of the valley. Of the boys, many were prosperous and honored citizens in the country around. Some were in remote parts of the globe, and a number were off to the wars. Once, I regret to name it, a degenerate son, a traitor and General in arms against the good old flag.

I fancy there are a few school houses through the country which have more interesting reminiscences than the old octagonal of the village of the "Hill" first described. Of the peculiarities of its long line of pedagogues, of its many life histories of its different progressive epochs, dramatic exhibitions and debating clubs, a volume very curious might be written, but I leave the task for an abler pen than my own.

It was nearly sunset when I finished my circuit, and sat down in the house of one whose friendship I value as a priceless privilege, and whose interest in the details of my days experience and reflections was as deep as my own; for like myself he too had been more or less identified with nearly all the places I had visited.

Of what else of interest I saw in the "old neighborhood," and of the various incidents of my long ride on the following day, I have not now space to tell you. Suffice to say, that I returned safely to camp just in time for orders to strike tents and report a hundred miles away.

W. H. S.

Constitution, October 6, 1863.

National Union County Convention

Pursuant to notice, the National Union County Convention was held at Woodbury, on the 1st inst. An organ-

ization was effected by the election of John Pierson, Esq., as President and S. W. Stokes as Secretary.

The call of the convention was read. The Delegates from the several townships presented their credentials, which were read. Their names are as follows:

Deptford—John Starr, William Rambo, Joseph Clement, Robert Brewer, James Fletcher.

Greenwich—David W. Brown, Isaac J. Cowgill, James M. Roe, Charles K. Wolf, Isaac W. Hughes.

Mantua—John S. Somers, Clayton D. Gaunt, John F. Ogden, Job S. Haines, James D. Hoffman.

Franklin—John S. Down, Lafayette Chew, John W. Saul, William Bowers, Charles Gaunt.

Clayton—John Fecer, Wade Fisler, Joseph B. Wilson, Samuel Langley, William Cornell.

Woolwich—Isaiah Meyhew, Joel J. Hendrickson, Richard F. Springer.

Harrison—John Duell, James Chattin, Edward B. Knight, Isaac H. Lippincott, John W. Hazelton.

On motion the delegates had leave to retire for the purpose of forming a ticket. After due consideration the delegates returned and reported the following ticket for the approval of the convention, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Senator

JOSEPH L. REEVES

Surrogate

SAMUEL A. GROFF

Sheriff

DAVID B. GILL

Coroners

JAMES H. PIERSON

JOHN B. LAURENCE

LAFAYETTE CHEW

The nominee for Senator was introduced to the convention, and in a neat speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred. Short addresses were also made by Mr. Wilson of Clayton, and Hon. J. M. Scovel, of Camden.

The chairman was authorized to call the next county convention: and the proceedings of this were ordered to be published.

S. W. Stokes
Secretary

Constitution, October 6, 1863

Important Order

Office Supervisory Committee
No. 1210 Chestnut St., Phila.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, would call the attention of the public to the following instructions of the chief mustering officer.

War Department
Adjutant General's Office.
Washington, Sept. 19, 1863

Capt. Wm. B. Lane, U. S. Army
Chief Mustering Officer,
Philadelphia, Pa.

1164471

Sir:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to instruct you to muster into the regiments of U. S. colored troops organizing at Philadelphia, all colored volunteers from the States of New Jersey and Delaware, who may be presented. In so doing, you will keep an accurate and separate account for the respective States, giving the number mustered for the respective congressional Districts, so that the States concerned may receive the proper credits.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

Thomas M. Vincent,
Assistant Adjutant General

By this it will be seen that colored volunteers recruited in the States of New Jersey and Delaware (as well as from other States,) and mustered into the service of the United States in this city, are to be credited to the States from which they come. All communications on this subject addressed to the undersigned will receive attention.

October 13, 1863—3 T

Robert R. Corson,
Agent for the Committee
Constitution, October 13, 1863.

**Samuel G. French's Property
Confiscated**

We have omitted to state that at the recent term of the U. S. District Court held at Trenton, the suit brought by the United States under the Confiscation Act, for the confiscation of the property of Samuel G. French, formerly of this county; now a Major-General in the rebel service, was tried. It was the first case in this State under that act.

A. Q. Keasby, Esq., District Attorney appeared for the United States, and John P. Stockton and S. M. Dickinson, Esq., for the claimants on part of the property.

A claim was presented on the part of John C. Smallwood and others, trustees, who held a mortgage on the property, and another was preferred in behalf of the heirs, of Mr. Samuel French, father of Samuel G. French.

Mr. Stockton argued in behalf of the claimants, and, after the reply of Mr. Keasly (who did not contest their admission) the court decided that the claims should be allowed and a degree was issued for the condemnation of the property, subject to these claims.

Northern Treason

The Concord (N. H.) Democrat has received from Capt. Wm. H. Gibbs, of the 15th Illinois, now at Natches, Miss., a letter from ex-President Pierce to Mr. Jefferson Davis, written in January 1860, and found among the papers of the latter at Jackson. It is a valuable contribution to the history of the rebellion, and, though nobody will be surprised that Mr. Pierce should have written it, its publication will be a sore perplexity to those who insist the abolitionists were the instigators of the rebellion, that it was not premeditated by Southern politicians, and that their plans were not known and approved of by their northern associates.

It proves two things conclusively, if anybody still doubts, that the question of Secession was the subject of discussion between Northern and Southern Democratic leaders as long ago as January, 1860; and that the proposed Secessionists received assurance from their northern sympathizers that the rebellion at the South would be aided and enforced by northern traitors in arms against the government and the loyal people of the North.

We doubt if Jeff Davis ever received from the most rampant of his Southern fellow-conspirators more unequivocal assurance of sympathy and aid than Franklin Pierce gave him in this letter. It is an evidence of premeditated treason which no words can explain away or excuse. Let loyal Democrats read herein the character of the men to whose guidance they so long submitted:

Claredon Hotel
January 6, 1860

My Dear Friend:—I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as standard bearer, in 1860, than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England.

Our people are looking for the "the coming man." One who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians. A man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism.

Col. Seymour (Thomas H.) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shepley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington, and throughout the country, no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth.

Let me suggest that in the debates of Congress, full justice seems to me not to have been done to the democracy of the North.

I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at this time to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic Slavery imparts, without discussing the question of Right of abstract power to Secede, I have never believed that actual discription of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern abolitionists this dier calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason's and Dixon's line merely.

It will be within our own Borders, in our own Streets, Between The Two classes of Citizens To whom I have Referred. Those who Defy Law and Scout Constitutional Obligations, will if we reach the Arbitrament of Arms, find occupation at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health

would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service.

I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming Spring, that while our Union Meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the Polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which in the course of "Personol Liberty" have been placed upon our Statue books.

I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope, for a decided change in this relation. Ever and truly your friend.

Franklin Pierce
Hon. Jeff Davis, Washington, D. C.
Constitution, October 13, 1863.

Letter From The Army

We are indebted to a friend and neighbor for the opportunity of publishing the following interesting letter from one of our Anderson boys.

Headquarters Army of Cumberland
Chattanooga, Tenn, Sept. 25, 1863

Dear Father—In my last letter I informed you that I had been detailed to remain here at Headquarters, in charge of orderlies and to assist Lieut. Ast of the General's Staff, in taking charge of and forwarding such documents to the General as required immediate attention, during his absence at the front.

Acting on this information, Gen. Rosecrans commenced to concentrate his forces which was successfully accomplished on Friday the 18th and Saturday morning the 19th.

Scarcely had McCook's corps got fairly into position before the rebels opened the battle in earnest. Their accurate knowledge of the topography of the country gave them a decided advantage over us enabling them to select ground advantageous to them, while it forced Rosecrans to fight them in comparatively open ground, they being protected by a thick growth of timber. Besides this ad-

vantage, the ground selected for the battle was such that artillery could be used with but slight effect. This rendered it necessary to depend mainly upon musketry to decide the fate of battle.

The battle opened at about 11 o'clock, A. M., and continued until darkness ended the contest. During the whole day the roar of musketry was heavy and continuous, occasionally enlivened by the deep boom of artillery.

There was a perfect storm of leaden hail from one end of the line to the other. Now and then the quiet "thip," "thip," of the swift flying bullets would whiz by headquarters, which were situated near the centre of our line of battle, on a piece of rising ground, and ever anon a shell would bury itself closely in the adjoining fields, notwithstanding the overwhelming forces of the foe and the desperation with which they fought, our men had, at the close of the day driven them back a short distance, capturing a battery and about 1,500 prisoners.

Our men fought determinely and with heroic courage. Some idea of the fierceness of the contest may be had from the fact that our loss during the day was 700 killed and 3,000 wounded.

Col. Harker, than whom a braver or better officer is not to be found in this Army, Commanding the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, 21st Army Corps. (Crittenden's) had two horses shot under him, but escaped uninjured.

He is a true Jerseyman, from Mullica Hill, in your county, and is an honor to his native state. Early on Sunday morning the 20th it became evident that the rebels had, during the night, changed their position, massing their forces for an attack upon our left, hoping thereby to turn it and get in our rear, and cut off our line of retreat towards Chattenooaga, in the event of a reverse to our arms. In order to neutralize this maneuver of Bragg, Gen. Rosecrans ordered up heavy reinforcements from the right of the centre and the right, to support General Thomas on the left. The General, as events will show presently, was not deceived as to the intentions of Bragg,

for hardly had the preliminary arrangements been made than they made a terrific assault with artillery and infantry on Gen. Thomas' line. But being bravely met by a shower of lead from our undaunted boys, and finding cold steel in the shape and appearance of bayonets rather uncomfortably near them, they were finally forced to yield and then fell back.

In the meanwhile our artillery was playing upon them, from a commanding point just to our rear, dealing death and destruction at every volley. Indeed the slaughter of the rebels at this point must have been heavy. Thus far had everything been favorable to us.

But now comes a slight reverse. Bragg finding it impossible to turn our left, suddenly changed his plan, massed his forces, and with seried columns ten deep charged upon our centre with such impetuosity and desperation that Van Cleve's Division were forced to yield.

Being closely pursued, what at first was a slight disaster, became a perfect rout. Our centre was totally routed. It had been weakened to strengthen the left, and no available reserves being near the disaster could not be retrieved.

It was in vain that Gen. Rosecrans rode hither and thither amid our running soldiers, imploring them to halt, form into line of battle, and give the Rebels one more volley. They were panic-stricken and would not be checked.

At last the General being seperated from all his staff, save Gens. Garfield and Morton and Majors Bond and McMichael, and four orderlies, viz: T. A. Jones, J. McCall, A.R. McGee and M. C. Paul, of our regiment, gave up all efforts to stay the rout. As he was preparing to leave the ridge on which our forces now were, the rebels could be plainly seen ascending the acclivity. The air seemed to be literally filled with flying bullets and screeching shells.

Trees were cut in two, and men were being killed and wounded on every side. Gen Morton was wounded in the hand, and Major Bond's horse was struck by a piece of shell. Yet the General was cool, brave and determined as ever.

Dauntless resolution was depicted in every lineament of his features. It will be proper to state in this place the escort was sent by the General to try and stop our retreating forces, and hence were not with his person.

At this awful moment of agony, and almost despair, our centre being broken, communication of course between the right and left destroyed the General made his way with difficulty to the left, where General Thomas was pushing them hard, and finally to Chattanooga. The loss sustained in our centre was more than retrieved by Gen. Thomas on the left, totally routing, with great slaughter, the right of Bragg's Army.

Our loss during the entire battle is estimated as varying between 10,000 and 15,000 in killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, that of the Rebels between fifteen and twenty thousand. Thus was fought and ended one of the greatest and bloodiest battles of the war.

Although Gen. Rosecrans, from prudential reasons, has fallen back on and fortified Chattanooga, it by no means follows that he is unable to meet the rebels again in battle array. Yet in order to render it certain he is waiting reinforcements so that when next he shall marshal his forces for battle, his efforts will be crowned with certain success and victory such as will destroy the rebellion in the south west.

Had he been reinforced when he asked for them, instead of having a drawn battle we would have gloried in another grand victory. Who is responsible for the delay in sending reinforcements to this Army? A heavy responsibility rests upon some one's shoulders.

All the Jersey boys are safe and well and wish to be remembered.

After arriving at Chattanooga, Gen. Rosecrans ordered Major McMichael to ascertain the names of the orderlies who so bravely stuck by him. I am glad that Mick was one of them.

Affectionately, your son.
"Parm"

Constitution, October 13, 1863

**President Lincoln's Letter Considered
In England**

(From the London Star)

The text of President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Convention

justifies at once our distrust of its telegraphic abstract and our confidence in the writer. If it disappoints the expectations of immediate peace it confirms our faith of the man who has the conduct of the war.

It offers no new inducement to the Southern States to return to their allegiance—neither does it attempt to placate the Northern opponents to the Federal Government. But it places in the clearest, strongest light the wicked unreasonableness of the rebellion and the religious duty of all loyal citizens.

As a vindication of the Washington Cabinet, it is a masterpiece of cogent argument. As an appeal to the spirit of the nation, it is sublime in the dignified simplicity of its eloquence.

No nobler State paper was ever penned. It is the manifesto of a truly great man in an exigency of almost unequalled moment. It is worthy of of a Cromwell or a Washington.

It breathes the calm patriotism of a christian patriot, trusting in the blessing of God upon dauntless exertions in a just cause. It is such as Garibaldi and Mazini might have written from Rome if events had placed them at the head of an Italian commonwealth, threatened by a formidable combination of enemies to its freedom and its integrity.

It is the utterance of a statesman who has nothing to conceal, of a ruler guiltless of oppression; of the genius that consits in transparent honesty, and unflinching resolution.

Addressed to friends and neighbors, supporters and opponents, it is open to all the world to read. It really challenges the judgment of contemporary civilization, though it contains scarce a hint of any country but the United States.

If it fail there to combine all parties to ardent approval of the President's policy, it must be because the party differences are invincible to logic and persuasion. But abroad it must immensely enlarge and strengthen the ever growing sentiment in favor of a government that insists upon making citizens of all its subjects, and vindicating the supremacy of the national will against groundless discontent and local insurrection.

Constitution, October 20, 1863.

The President

The practical sagacity of the President is daily justified. His impulses are wiser than the war plans of more cunning men. It is true that, in writting the letter to the Albany Committee, he was faintly accused in some quarters of want of dignity. But both the resolutions to write and the time of writing were most happily illustrations of his shrewdness. While the letter itself is unanswerable and will henceforth be a constituent part of the body of constitutional interpretation.

His replies to Gov Seymour are not less excellent in their way.

In fact, from the moment of his inauguration it will appear that he has fulfilled every duty of his great office with an ability not less remarkable than his honesty. The desperate effort to make him seem to be a partisan has utterly failed.

He has aimed only at the maintenance of the government; and to secure that end he has no more hesitated to adopt a policy which his own party approved than he has to take measures which the party opposed to him applauded.

He has filled the chief posts of command with men of all political veins, yet he has been most sharply denounced from the beginning of the war no less by his old party friends than enemies. The consequence is, that, at this moment, he stands a little outside of all parties even among loyal men.

The rebels, and their tools, the copperheads, of course, hate him. The War Democrats doubt some points of his policy. The Conservative Republicans think him too much in the hands of the Radicals; while the radical Republicans think him too slow yielding and half-hearted.

And yet, without doubt, the more thoughtful and patriotic men of all parties cannot but see how time confirms his wisdom, and were a President to be named tomorrow, they would declare for Mr. Lincoln.

So calm is his temperament, and so patriotic his policy, that the emancipation act from his hands, could not, seem, and never has seemed, to be a partisan movement. From the beginning he did not doubt the might

of emancipation as a military measure.

But he carefully declared the object of the war to be the maintenance of government. When Fremont and Hunter issued their orders he quietly revoked them, not, as he said, because those measures were wrong, but because in his view the time for them had not come and when it came, he must exercise the power.

When it did come, he warned the rebels last September that he had never doubted the possible military necessity might arise; that a military measure so grave and so long agitated should not be summarily adopted; that he admonished them, if they feared the consequence of such a measure, to escape them by submission to the laws; and that if they did not submit within three months the measure would become a part of the policy of the government.

The rebels sneered, and their allies the copperheads organized. The disastrous failure of McClellan's and Pope's campaigns, with the retirement of Lee in good order after Antietam, the long inaction of the autumn, and the removal of McClellan dispirited many and disaffected some to the war.

Constitution, September 29, 1863.

Washington City

Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1863

Mr. Barber,—Providence has for a time cast my lot in this place. Can it be otherwise than a famous place,—this seat of the Federal authority, and basis of the greatest military operations ever carried on? You have heard it called the "City of magnificent distances," and very appropriate is the name.

The extreme width of the streets and avenues, and the sharp angle which the later intersect the former, cause great triangular vacancies at these intersections, which are either turned into the street, or fenced in; but, rarely occupied by buildings. The crossings, at the intersections, particularly of the avenues, are formidable things for a pedestrian to look at of a muddy day.

The city plot is extensive, and, with the exception of Pennsylvania avenue, is built upon only here and there.

This scattering of the houses over so large a space gives an air of inoccupancy, and, if the word be legitimate, of suburbancy. Washington is a great village.

With few exceptions the streets are not paved, and are like country roads. If I wanted another name for the Federal City, I would call it the city of dust and mud. In dry weather like that which has prevailed for sometime past, you cannot look in any direction, but you have the view dimmed with clouds of dust, whilst the amount of travel is vastly greater than on ordinary country thoroughfares.

At the present time, especially, the dust is kept continually afloat by the number of horsemen that gallop about the streets, and by the long trains of army wagons that are constantly seen moving in extended lines, going to be filled, or carrying their burdens of supplies to their destination.

Two weeks ago I saw one end of a train of 500 wagons. It belonged to the Eleventh Army Corps that had already started to reinforce Rosecrans, and these were about to follow.

Where there is dust in dry weather, there will be mud to correspond in wet weather. If I may believe what I hear, and I see much reason so to do, the streets of Washington and the roads around, are, in winter, such as to make the proverbial condition of an omnibus horse elsewhere, a position of envy compared with that of a teamster's horse here. The wise municipal officers are, at this time, having a thick coat of gravel and earth spread over many of the streets; and if your memory of the condition of what the Red Bank road was, the first winter after it was made, needs no jogging, you will be able to imagine what the condition of the streets of Washington will be the coming winter.

The war gives to everything about Washington a martial air. The public officers and the various headquarters are guarded by pacing sentinels; and at the corners of the streets forming the immediate approaches to the Presidential Mansion and the Secretaries Offices, are posted mounted squads with drawn swords.

In nothing is the present emergency more apparent than in the appearance

of the grounds around the President's mansion. They are wholly uncared for in the way of trimness and beauty. The railing is out of repair, and temporary wooden buildings occupy a portion of the space between the White House and the Secretary of State's office.

The whole place is indicative of national mourning, and is literally covered with dust, if not with ashes.
D.

Constitution, October 20, 1863.

Democratic Ticket

The 1st Assembly District Convention met at Woobury on Saturday last, Judge Watson presided. William C. Jordan and Benjamin Thackara was nominated for Assembly.

On balloting, Mr. Jordan received 8 votes and Mr. Thackara 7. The vote was then made unanimous for Mr. Jordan. The ticket stands.

For Senator

JOSEPH CARTER

Surrogate

EDWARD L. STRATTON

Assembly 1st District

WILLIAM C. JORDAN

Sheriff

DAVID B. GILL

Constitution, October 20, 1863.

13th New Jersey

The 13th New Jersey regiment was at Bellaire, Ohio, on the 28th vit, awaiting transportation on their way to Chattanooga. A letter from a member of the 33d New Jersey, dated the 15th inst., says that the regiment was then resting at Bridgeport, Alabama. Bridgeport is a few miles west of Chattanooga.

Constitution, October 20, 1863.

Revenue Stamps

Mr. Editor:—You will be doing a favor to many a reader, by calling attention to the U. S. Excise Law requiring stamps on all certificates of an official character. By the instruction given by the Commissioners every affidavit made ex parte or out of court, is held to be a certificate, by the magistrate, requiring a five cent stamp. The writer being in the receipt of affidavits made in the various counties of the state, believes that in one half of the affi-

davits taken the law is ignored. Without the stamp the affidavit has no legal effect. Some parties will be greatly disappointed, and their interests suffer by this omission.

Your correspondent of yesterday was in error in supposing that a stamp was required for each marriage by the clergyman—whereas but one stamp is required to all the returns made by him at one time to the clerk.

No stamp is required on pension papers issued by the government. Constitution, October 27, 1863.

**Treasonable Letter from
James M. Mason**

The following is a copy of a letter from James M. Mason to Jeff Davis, and was found the intercepted correspondence of the latter. It plainly shows the treasonable purposes of the writer at the time of its date:

Selma, near Winchester, Va.
September 30, 1856

My Dear Sir:—I have a letter from Wise of the 27th full of spirit. He says the government of North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, have already agreed to the rendezvous at Raleigh, and others will ——— this in your most private ear.

He says farther that he had officially requested you to exchange with Virginia, on fair terms of difference, percussion for flint muskets. I don't know the usage or power of department in such cases, but, if it can be done, by liberal construction I hope you will accede.

Was there not an appropriation at the last session for converting flint into percussion arms? If so, would it not furnish good reason for extending such facilities to the State? Virginia, probably has more arms than the other Southern States, and would divide in case of need.

In a letter yesterday, to a committee in South Carolina, I gave it as my judgment, in the event of Fremont's election, the South should not pause, but proceed at once to "immediate, absolute, and eternal separation."

So I am a candidate for the first halter.

Wise says his accounts from Philadelphia are cheering for old Buck in

Pennsylvania. I hope they may not be delusive.

Vale at salute,
J. M. Mason

Colonel Davis

Constitution, October 27, 1863.

The following letter was received by us from Mr. Stuart for publication.

U. S. Christian Commission
11 Bank St., Philadelphia

October 19, 1863

To the Ladies Aid Society,
Paulsboro, N. J.

Ladies,—We have to acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of two hundred dollars, part proceeds of a Fair held by your Society, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

The evidence of the deep and powerful interest felt by you in the noble work in which the Christian Commission is engaged, is most gratifying and encouraging, manifested as it is by your liberal contribution. Let us assure you that your benevolence is duly appreciated, as the results of your own personal efforts for our cause, — efforts which have received their guidance and direction from your own energy, enterprise and Christian sympathy.

We hope that the example which you have thus set, will be largely imitated. With the blessing of God the future enlargement of our work depends greatly upon the warm-hearted, patriotic, christian benevolence of our people.

While we pray that this may be abundantly developed in view of the great field now open for christian effort, we are glad to welcome your Society as an efficient auxiliary in a work so christian and divine.

With renewed thanks for your generous contributions, I remain.

Yours very truly,
George H. Stuart
Chairman

Constitution, October 27, 1863.

Democratic Nominations

For Senator
JOSEPH CARTER

Assembly 1st District
WILLIAM C. JORDAN

Assembly 2nd District
SIMEON WARRINGTON

Surrogate

EDWARD L. STRATTON

Sheriff

DAVID B. GILL

Coroners

HIRAM C. WILLIAMS

BENJAMIN T. CRANE

JOHN F. TRUIT

Constitution, October 27, 1863.

Senator in Camden

What we have said in regard to the Senatorship in Gloucester County, applies equally well in Camden. The Unionmen have a man on their ticket who showed his quality and proved himself faithful as able.

They have the strength and can elect him again. We are glad to hear that they are determined to do so, and with him their whole ticket. The position which Scovel has taken in opposition to the Rebels and their abettors, has called down upon him their intense opposition. It should be an incentive to the Unionmen to work the harder in his favor.

Constitution, October 27, 1863.

Army Correspondence

Washington, D. C.

October 21, 1863

Editor of "The Constitution,"—Presuming a letter from our National Capital will be acceptable, I avail myself of this propitious moment to write you a short communication.

There has been general rejoicing among loyal men here at the result of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa elections. It is not contended by partisans that the Republicans have achieved a victory, but that the glory belongs to all Union-loving men of these States.

The proper course for the attainment of triumph over the copperhead factions is in unity—a combination of all patriotic citizens, who are zealous in their devotion to the Federal government.

It was such a combination that overwhelmed Vallandigham in Ohio and elected Curtin in Pennsylvania. As long as the people form a compact that treason must be crushed out, then his snakeship must despair.

But if the politicians of the North disrupt the great Union party then de-

feat will be inevitable. When the great issue of a contest is placed fairly before the people, "Shall we acknowledge the independence of the South?" They are bound to support the government. Some people imagine, or really believe, that the government is the Republican party. How can that be? If that were the case, then the Constitution of the United States would be amended or reversed to meet the approval of that party, whereas it is the same Constitution that has governed us when the Democracy were in power.

There has been no visible change of the Constitution since President Lincoln's administration advent. The triumph of the people over the Coadjutors of treason is unanimous, and speaks plainly and emphatically that the war must go on until the last vestige of treason is obliterated, and the Union be restored in its pristine greatness and grandeur.

All eyes are now directed towards your State, in its present struggle, and we can hope that New Jersey who has heretofore been so prompt in sustaining the Union, may be equally so in destroying the friends of the rebellion within its own borders.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Maine and other States, extend the hand of friendship, and ask that New Jersey may follow the column. Will she refuse, or may we anticipate a glorious support of the thirty-five volunteers she has contributed for the defence of our country? Or will she repudiate her past course, and affiliate with conspirators and traitors, who are plotting the downfall of our glorious Union?

We expect much from New Jersey. Her gallant sons have won for her a great name on many a bloody field, and her fidelity and patriotism is unquestionable. May she not prove recreant to her historical fame.

Respectfully,

W. S. H.

Constitution, October 27, 1863.

A Remarkable Article on "Peace"

The Richmond Enquirer 18th inst., contains the following editorial, entitled "Peace," which must profoundly interest alike the friends and enemies of the country:

Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota to them and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from every foot of Confederate ground including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal government to give up the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding of all pretensions on the part of the Federal government to that portion of the old Territories which lies at the west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms; that is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing. The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong from the first, and of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they thought it strict justice to be required according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war.

Whether this last proviso is to be insisted on or not, certain we are that we cannot have any place at all until we shall be a position not only to demand and exact, but also to enforce and collect, treasure for our own reimbursement out of the wealthy cities in enemy's country.

In other words, unless we can destroy or scatter their armies, and break up their government, we can have no peace; and if we can do that, then we ought not only to extort from

them our own full terms and ample acknowledgement of their wrong, but a handsome indemnity for the trouble and expense caused to us by their army. Now we are not yet in a position to dictate, those terms to our enemies, with Rosecrans's army still in the heart of our country, and Meade still on the Virginia soil; but though it is too soon to propose such conditions to them, yet it is important that we should keep them plainly before our own eyes as the only admissible basis of any conceivable peace.

This well fixed in the Confederate mind, there will be no more fearful looking for news from Europe, as if that blessed peace were to come to us over the sea and not to be conquered on our own ground.

There will be no more gaping for hints of recognition and filling of the belly of the east wind; no more distraction or diversion from the single momentous business of bracing up every nerve and sinew of the country for battle. It is especially now at the moment when great and perhaps decisive battles are impending at two or three points, that we think it most essential to insist upon the grand and entire magnificence of the stake and cause.

Once more we say, it is all or nothing. This Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or the other, goes down, down to perdition. That is to say, one or the other must forfeit its national existence, and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy. We all know by this time the fate in store for us, if we succumb. The other party has no smaller stake.

As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace nor peace at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well, and, therefore, they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow.

The stake they have to forfeit, then, if they lose this dreadful game, is as fatal as ours. So is the stake to be won, if they win anything. It is no less than the entire possession of our whole country, with us in it, and everything that is ours, from Ohio to the Rio Grande, to have and to

hold, to them and their heirs forever. But on the other hand, what we mean to win is utter separation from them all the time. We do not want to govern their country, but, after levying upon it what seemeth good to us by way of indemnity, we leave it to commence its political life again from the beginning, hoping that the lesson may have made them sadder and wiser Yankees.

We shut them out forever, with all their unclean and scoundrelly ways, intending to lead our lives here in our Confederate way, within our own well guarded bounds, and without, as St. John says, are dogs.

And let no confederate feeble knees and tremulous backbone say to us, this complete triumph is impossible, say that we must be content with some kind of compromise and give and take; on the contrary we must gain or lose all, and that the confederates will indeed win the giant game, we take to be as certain as any future event in this uncertain world.

Meade's army and Rosecrans' once scattered, Lincoln can get no more armies. The draft turns out manifestly fruitless, both the German and Irish element are now for peace. The Yankees have to bear the brunt of the war themselves, but, in the meantime their inevitable bankruptcy is advancing like an armed man.

Hungry ruin has them in the wind. It cannot be long before the Cabinet at Washington will have, indeed, to consider seriously proposals for peace, under auspices and circumstances very different from the present.

For the present the war rolls and thunders on, and may god defend the right.

Constitution, October 27, 1863.

Army Correspondence

U. S. General Hospital
Armory Square
Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1863.

Editor of "The Constitution":

I propose endeavoring to give you a faint idea of my experience in this hospital, which I hope will interest your many readers, who, I presume are unacquainted with the routine of this particular life.

At the commencement allow me to confess that my experience is limited

very much to my own Ward F. Such a life as this is not agreeable in the least, but is tedious and monotonous to soldiers inured to camp life.

Time hangs heavily, and were it not for the amusements indulged in by all, such as playing games, we would soon be weary and troublesome. But, thanks to liberal privileges, enjoyment is not excluded from this peculiar institution;" and at most any time during the day you may here some enthusiastic player sing out, "Euchred!" or a fortunate onesay, "Crown that feller!"

Just now one has exclaimed, "Domino, by thunder!" There are other diversions besides playing games, which are by far the most popular.

Reading is indulged in most extensively. Some are persuing the volume of Divine inspiration; others literally speaking, swallowing "blood and thunder novels" of intense interest. "Red Jack," or the "Bloody Pirate of the Sea," is held by a conspicuous individual, who, with dilated eyes and suppressed breathing, is reading an account of how some "cruel ruffian" is about "plunging the fatal knife" into "Mary Anns" fair breast, as "Davy Crockett" or "Old John Brown" strikes the would be murderer to the ground, and rescues her.

Eventually they "live happy together with a numerous family." You can judge that 144th feels quite relieved at the conclusion of this "highly interesting romance," and soon is clasped in the tender embrace of Morpheus—not morphine.

But now for something else. The doctor has just commenced going his rounds. He stops at bed No. 12 whose occupant had been dancing a "hornpipe" with much vim and had just scampered to his bed. "Well, sir, how's your leg?" "Very bad; it hurts me to use it." "Be very careful and keep the wound cool." "Yes sir." Stopping at the bed of an invalid he interrogates, "what's the matter with you?" "Doctor I feel very bad." "Lets see your tongue. How's your appetite? Oh, you'll be well in a few days." Turning to an attendant, "Pil opi three times a day."

The doctors are not very solicitous about the welfare of the patient. I sometimes attribute it to their ignor-

rance in the treatment of the disease. Of course this does not apply to all M.D.'s, for there are some very skillful physicians in this hospital.

One of the most interesting scenes is to see nearly everybody writing with such energy as if their very existence depended upon the progress of the pen. What an interesting study it would be for one to examine the contents of some of these epistles indited to Miss So-and-so.

If all the different words were computed I venture the assertion that "dears" would have a majority. Just as I am becoming interested in this subject I am interrupted by a one armed veteran—"Direct this letter, please." Of course I comply much to his satisfaction. Furloughs are at a "demand" and quite "steady in the market." Near by is a "battlescarred veteran, expecting a furlough, and you may judge by his restlessness that his mind is absorbed by the one thing, anticipating the "good time" he will have when he arrives "tu hum," perhaps wondering if "Mary Ann" will hug him as she did when he left for the War.

Let us hope that no arrow from Cupid's bow will hit his heart and compel him to adopt the old motto, "United we Stand."

Some people, who have never visited a hospital, imagine that everything is quiet as the tomb and the silence is only broken by groans and murmurs. Such is not the case, for the crippled soldier can laugh as the convalescent, and at times the hospital rings with boisterous applause. Yesterday a wounded soldier had his arm amputated and his conduct under such a painful ordeal illustrated the forbearance and patience of the wounded patriot. Unassisted he walked to the room designated for such operations. He coolly "bared his arm" and submitted to the amputation like a martyr, not complaining or flinching.

In most cases ether or chloroform is applied, but in this case none was necessary. Of course this rule does not apply to all such cases. A Lieutenant of the 4th Michigan Infantry has had three painful operations upon his arm, the last being amputation. During the operation he talked, joked and assisted in the performance. After

being bedfast eight days, he is up as lively as "any other man."

Well the bugle has sounded, not "to arms," but to dinner, and the convalescents make an extemporaneous charge for the dining room. Halting and forming in one rank, they proceed to the table. Now comes some of the grand "engineering," worthy of a McClellan.

Every eye surveys like a good general's, not the field of operation, but the dinner table, and the plate that is fullest is gazed upon with intense interest, and the man who is the quickest fares the best. You discover none of your fabulous etiquette, such as "I thank you for the butter," "Assist me to the bread," &c. Such politeness is of rare occurrence. In order to be equal with the best you must grasp anything eatable within your reach and speedily deposit it in safe quarters. Do not leave the table to get a drink of water, especially if you have any soup, for said article will soon disappear down your neighbor's throat.

It seems to be the prevalent impression among the officers of this institution that good living might make us dyspeptic, from the fact of feeding us on bread and tea, or coffee. We had quite a treat for supper, a tablespoon full of molasses for each man. Of course we feel grateful for such a gift. Mush is one of the principal diets. It seems to be on the table at all meals. I presume it is given to keep the gout away. But we have no business to grumble and make inquiries as to where our rations go, for if we do, we are inquisitive.

Our hospital has ten "wards," lettered like companies in a regiment, there being one physician to every two wards, the entire hospital being under the supervision of Dr. D. W. Bliss, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, both on account of his scientific treatment of diseases and skillful surgical operations, and sympathy towards afflicted humanity. By such action he has won the esteem and admiration of all connected with this institution.

I may in another letter give you some more items connected with this establishment.

Respectfully,
W. S. H.

Constitution, November 3, 1863.

Civil War Stationery

No. 38—(voucher to abstract 1.)

Requisition for stationery for 1st Lt. Cranney 170 Regt. N. J. V. stationed at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. for the quarter commencing on the 1st of January, 1865, and ending on the 31 of March, 1865.

- 1½ quires of letter paper.
- 1½ quires of letter paper.
- ⅛ sheets of envelope paper.
- 6 number of quills.
- ⅛ ounces of Wafers.
- 1 ounce of Sealing Wax.
- ½ pieces of Office Tape
- ½ papers of Ink Powder.

I certify that the above requisition is correct, and that I have not drawn Stationery for any part of the time specified.

T. Cranney

1st Lt. 170 R. N. J. V.

Received at Trenton, N. J. on the 1st of January, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. G. M. Draft forces one and ½ quires of letter paper, Twelve envelopes, 6 pens ounces of wafers, one ounce of sealing wax, one half (½) pieces of tape.

T. Cranney

1st Lt. 170 R. N. J. V.

These records have been taken from County Clerk's Office.

Civil War Stationery

No. 38—(voucher to abstract 1.)

Requisition for Stationery for Capt. Ira W. Cory, 11th N. J. Vols. stationed at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. for the quarter commencing on the 1st of January, 1865, and ending on the 31st of March, 1865.

- ½ quires of Letter Paper.
- 1½ quires of Foolscap Paper.
- ⅛ Sheets of Envelope Paper.
- 6 number of quills.
- ⅛ ounces of Wafers.
- 1 ounces of Sealing Wax
- ½ Pieces of Office Tape.
- ½ Papers of Ink Powder.

I certify that the above requisition is correct, and that I have not drawn Stationery for any part of the time specified.

Ira W. Cory

Capt. 11th N. J. Vols.

Received at Trenton, N. J. on the 5th of January, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Command, one and one half (½) quires of Letter Paper, — quires of foolscap, paper, Twelve envelopes, six (6) pens, — ounces of wafers, one (1) ounces of

sealing wax, one half (½) pieces of tape, — papers of ink powder —, in full of the above requisition.

(Signed in Duplicate.)

Ira W. Cory

Capt. 11th N. J. Vols.

Civil War Stationery

1865

No. 38—(voucher to abstract 1.)

Requisition for Stationery for Capt. Owen H. Day 15th N. J. Vols. stationed at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J., for the quarter commencing on the 1st of January, 1865, and ending on the 31st of March, 1865.

- ½ quires of Letter Paper.
- 1½ quires of Foolscap Paper.
- ⅛ Sheets of Envelope Paper.
- 6 number of quills.
- 1 ounces of Sealing Wax.
- ⅛ ounces of Wafers.
- ½ pieces of Office Tape.
- ½ Papers of Ink Powder.

I certify that the above requisition is correct, and that I have not drawn Stationery for any part of the time specified.

Owen H. Day

Capt. 15th N. J. Vol.

Received, at Trenton, N. J. on the 5th of January, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin, A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces, one and one half (1½) quires of letter paper — quires of Foolscap paper, Twelve (12) envelopes, Six (6) pens, — ounces of Wafers, one (1) ounces of Sealing Wax, one half (½) pieces of tape, — papers of ink powder, —, in full of the above requisition.

(Signed in Duplicate.)

Owen H. Day

Capt. 15th N. J. Vols.

Records taken from County Clerk's Office.

Civil War — 1865

No. 38—(voucher to abstract 1.)

Requisition for Stationery for 1st Lieut. Thos. H. Hopwood 21st Regt. V. R. C. stationed at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J., for the quarter commencing on the 1st of January, 1865, and ending of the 31st of March, 1865.

- ½ quires of Letter Paper.
- ⅛ quires of Foolscap Paper
- ⅛ Sheets of Envelope Paper
- 6 number of quills.
- ⅛ ounces of Wafers.
- 1 ounces of Sealing Wal.
- ½ pieces of Office Tape.
- ½ Papers of Ink Powder.

I certify that the above requisition is correct, and that I have not drawn Stationery for any part of the time specified.

Thos. H. Hopwood.
1st Lieut. 21st Regt. V.R.C.

Received at Trenton, N. J. on the 5th of January, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces one and one half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) quires of letter Paper, — quires of Foolscap paper, Twelve envelopes, Six (6) Pens, — ounces of Wafers, one (1) ounces of Sealing Wax, one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pieces of tape, — papers of ink powder, — in full of the above requisition.

(Signed in Duplicate.)

Thos. H. Hopwood
1st Lieut. 21st Regt.
V. R. C.

Received, at Trenton, N. J. on the 5th of January, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Command. One and one half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) quires of Letter Paper, — quires of Foolscap paper, Twelve envelopes, Six (6) pens, — ounces of Wafers, one (1) ounces of Sealing Wax, one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pieces of tape,—papers of ink powder, in full of the above requisition.

(Signed in Duplicate.)

B. F. Shaum
2d Lt. 7th Regt. V. R. C.

Civil War — 1865

Requisition for Stationery for Capt. M. F. Weeks stationed at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. for the quarter commencing on the 1st day of January, 1865, and ending on the 31st of March, 1865.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ quires of Letter Paper.
- $\frac{1}{8}$ Sheets of Envelope Paper.
- 6 number of quills.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Wafers.
- 1 ounces of Sealing Wax.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces of Office Tape.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Papers of Ink Powder.

I certify that the above requisition is correct, and that I have not drawn Stationery for any part of the time specified.

M. F. Weeks.
Capt. 2nd Ohio Cav.

Received, at Trenton, N. J. on the 5th of January, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin Act. Qm. Draft Forces one and one half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) quires of letter paper, Twelve (12) envelopes six (6) Pens, one (1) ounces of Sealing Wax,

one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pieces of tape.

M. F. Weeks
Capt. 2nd Ohio Cav.
(Signed in Duplicate.)

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862

The undersigned committee appointed at the annual meeting of this have the accounts of the numbers who paid monies for the support of volunteers previous to May 16th 1862 respectfully report.

Nathan T. Abbott	\$1260	\$1263.00	\$ 3.00 (over paid)
Samuel Hopkins	100	86.50	13.50
Joshua Richman	425	412.00	13.00
John K. Clark	850	786.85	63.15
Dr. J. R. Sickler	750	647.03	102.97
John Burk	275	234.97	40.03
James Chattin	1125	1131.50	6.40 (over paid)
Henry Allen, Jr.	90	72.50	17.50
Dr. Myles Synnot	535	518.00	17.00

August 9th, 1862.

Committee

Joseph L. Reeves
Isaac Lippincott
Matthias R. Crane

These Records are from County Clerk's Office.

Civil War — 1863

Circular No. 52 — Series of 1863
(Extract)

111. Hereafter, in the examination of all property returns in this Office, the order, or other authority by which an issue or transfer of Ordinance property was made by one officer to another, will invariably be required. This authority may be either an order for Supplies direct from this office, a requisition made in due form, approved by proper authority, as per paragraph 1384, General Regulations of the Army, or an order which, from its nature, requires a transfer of property, as when the command of a company or post is transferred from one officer to another.

The original order for supplies, requisitions, or orders, must be filed with the receipt for the property; or when the receipt cannot be obtained in time, then with the certified invoice of the issue. This rule will be enforced in the examination of all returns for the 4th quarter, 1863.

At all Armories, Arsenals, and Depots, whether permanent or in the

field, copies of orders for supplies from this office, or other orders relating to such transfers must be preserved in appropriate books.

Geo. D. Ramsey
Brig. General
Chief of Ordinance

Abstract No. Vocheer No.....

Receipt For Issued to
.....
.....
.....

on the day of, 186
As per Invoice Dated
the day of 186

* * *

Number the receipts for entry in the order of the dates of the corresponding invoices, as noted above in the endorsement.

In case the number of receipts to enter does not render it necessary to use an abstract, draw the pen through the word abstract at the top.

Suggestions To Officers Issuing
Ordinance Property

Whenever an officer issues, transfers, or turns over to another person any Ordinance of Ordinance Stores, it must be done in compliance with property authority.

When the transfer or issue takes place, he must deliver, with the property, duplicate invoices of it, made out according to form (2b) and upon receipt of the Stores, the receiving officer will return receipts in duplicate, according to Form 7 (a).

From Records in County Clerk's Office.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863.

March 28th, 1863.

The Estate of William J. Clark to
Lewis Layette

To Mahogany Coffins	
and call for self	\$20.99
Hearse to Sweedsborough	8.00
1 Carriage do	7.00
Mereno Dress and	
Dressing Corp	10.00
Ice box and ice	4.00
Ferage	1.00
Layer 2 times	1.00
Health permit	.50
Rec'd. payment	\$51.50
\$51.50	

Wm. Scott will please pay the above bill and charge the same to my account out of the fund due from the government and oblige.

Yours truly,
Sarah Ann Clark

Witness Present
E. C. Galmun

On back of document Bill against Sarah Ann Clark.

Wm. J. Clark

From County Clerk's Office
Civil War—1865

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 30th day of May, 1865 from Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. Qm. Draft Forces U. S. A. the following Quartermasters Stores. Invoiced from no date of day or month.

Number	Articles	Condition
10	Socks (common)	N
2	Coal Stoves	N
8	Coal Pokers	O W
272	Stove Pipe	O W
10	Coal Hods	O W
25	Lime (lbs. of)	N
136	Handcuffs	N
20	Manacles	N
11	W. W. Brushes	N
41	Coal Stoves	O W.

N - New

O W. - Old worn

John Whipple
Capt. & A. Qm

County Clerk's Records
Civil War—1865

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 30th day of May, 1865, from Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. Qm. Draft Forces the following clothing Camp and Garrison Equipage from him May 30th, 1865. That is to say:

No. of Quantity	Articles
1642	Forage Caps
1367	Trousers (Foot)
889	Trousers (mounted)
1367	Flannel Sack Coats
1772	Flannel Shirts
1711	Drawers Prs. of
460	Boots (Cavalry prs. of)
1053	Bootees (infantry prs. of)
1060	Stockings, prs. of
2486	Leather Stocks
796	Great Coats (foot)
399	Great Coats (mounted)
1666	Great Coat Straps
763	Blanketss woolen
2	Zouave Scarfs

4	Zouave Leggings
28 $\frac{2}{3}$	Worsted Lace ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) prs. of
28 $\frac{2}{3}$	Worsted Lace ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) prs. of
125	Bed Sacks (double)
21	Spades
1280	Knapsacks
912	Haversacks
806	Canteens and straps
40	Axes
31	Axe Helves
10	Pickaxes

John Whipple
Capt. & A. Qm.

Civil War—1865

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 9th of June, 1865 from Lt. J. P. Franklin A. A. Qm. Draft Forces U. S. A. the following Quartermasters Stores invoiced from. That is to say:

No. of Quantity	Condition
1 Oil cans	
1 Steel squares	
49 Tin Buckets	
10 Tin Hooks	
2 Coal Stoves	
2 Lanterns	O W.
9 Wheelbarrows	
1 Windlas	
1 Hose Pipe	
1 Screw coupling for Hose	
1 Saw (wood)	

O W - Old worn

John Whipple
Capt. & A. Q. M.

Records of County Clerk's Office Civil War—1865

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 9th day of June, 1865 from 1st Lt. J. P. Franklin 12th N. J. V. U. S. A. The following list of Quartermaster stores Invoiced from—18— That is to say.
Condition — All old and worn.

No. or Quantity	Articles
8	Bed Ticks
12	Pillow Ticks
18	Pillow Cases
14	Counter Panes
21	Sheets
6	Iron Bedsteads
4	Sauce Pans
1	Hanging Lamp
1	Lamp

John Whipple
Capt. & A. Qm.

County Clerk's Records

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 9th day of June, 1865 from Lt. J. P. Franklin A Qm. Draft Forces U.S.A. the following Quartermaster stores from ——— 186— That is to say'

No. of Quantity	Articles
1	Eraser
1	Rubber
3	Paper weights
4	Rulers
1	Office Desk
15	Office Chairs
3	Office Tables
1	Cavalry Horse
1	Water Cart
1	Harness Single sets of
1000	Boards (inch) feet of
2	Augers
1	Compass
3	Chisels
1	Gimlets
1	Brace and Bitts
1	Fore Plane
1	Jack Plane
2	Files
1	Hammers
1	Smoothing Plane
1	Screw Drivers
3	Hand Saws
1	Rip Saws
1	"Farmers" Boilers

Condition — All old and worn.

John Whipple
Capt. & A. Qm.

County Clerk's Records Civil War — 1865

List of Clothing Camp and Garrison equipage transferred by Lt. J. R. Fillman A. A. Q. M. U. S. A. to Lt. J. P. Franklin, A. R. Q. M. U. S. A. Feb. 18th, 1863.

No. of Quantity	Articles
67	Caps
151	Knit Jackets
147	Pairs Trousers
430	Shirts
248	Pairs Drawers
1000	Pairs Socks
394	Pairs Shoes
15	Wool Blankets

Condition — All new.

I certify that I have this day transferred to Lt. J. P. Franklin A. R. Q. M. U. S. A. at Camp near Falmouth Va., the articles specified in the foregoing list.

John R. Fellman
A. A. Qm.
2d Brig. 3d Div. A. C.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1863

List of clothing Camp and Garrison equipage transferred by Lieut. John Fogg, A. R. Qm. 12th N. J. Vols. to Lieut. J. P. Franklin Adjt 12th N. J. Vols. at Sandy Hook Md. on the 16th day of July 1863.

No. or
Quantity Articles
Condition — New.

These were issued for the use of the non commissioned Staff and Pioneers.

- 3 Blouses
- 3 Pants pairs of
- 2 Drawers of
- 5 Shoes pairs of
- 2 Socks pairs of
- 3 Canteens
- 3 Axes
- 3 Axe helves

I certify that I have this day transferred to Lieut. J. P. Franklin, Adjt. 12th Regt. N. J. Vols. at Sandy Hook, Md. the articles specified in the foregoing list

John W. Fogg
Lieut. and A. R. Qm.
12th N. J. Vols.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1863

Headquarters 12th Reg.
N. J. Vols.
April 28th, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Neige,
Quar. Mas. Gen'er U. S. A.
Sir:

I have the honor to transmit here-with quarterly returns of clothing, camp and garrison Equipage. With vouchers for quartermasters Department as act. R. Q. M. 12th N. J. Vols.

I remain Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
J. P. Franklin
Lieut. and Adjutant
12th N. J. Vols.

Letter of transmittal of quarterly return of clothing camp to garrison Equipage for 1st quarter 1863. Lieut. J. P. Franklin A. R. Q. M. 12th N. J. Vols.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1865

Camp Perrine
Trenton, N. J.
July 22nd, 1865.

General:

I have the honor to transmit here-with my return of clothing camp and garrison Equipage for which I am responsible pertaining to Draft rendezvous Trenton, N. J.

Josiah P. Franklin,
1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. D. R.

To Brig. General
M. C. Miggs
Q. M. Q. U. S. A.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted men for New Jersey volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces, the several articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

November 1st, 1864

Name	Great Coat Straps
Shaber, Frederick	2
Henessy, John, D. B.	2
Kershaw, William, D. B.	2
Harney, William M., 13th	2
Cavanagh, Garret	2
Reiber, Francis, B. B.	2
Kildride, John P.	
2nd, 1864	
Ackerman, E. B.	2
Beal, William K., 34	
Johnson, Edward, D. E. B.	
Smith, George, 40th	2
Carson, Hobart, 40th	2
5th, 1864	
Hackett, William	2
Hendrick, William	2
Decker, Simon	2
Corsan, John J.	2
	32
	Canteens
Hickes, John	1
Sanders, George	1
Henry, May	1
	3

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits and Drafted men for New Jersey volunteer Regiments o hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Names	Great Coat Straps
November 11th, 1864	
Jarquet, Eugene	2
Brown, John F.	2
Brock, Valentine	2
Henry, Thomas	2
Ebel, Christian, 14th Infy.	2
Smithlin, Jacob, 14th Infy.	2
Smith, John, 14th Infy.	2
12th, 1864	
Massman, August, E. Battery	2
Ryan, Joseph, E. Battery	2
Becker, Jacob	2
Seigler, Julius	2
Leavy, Richard	2
Oner, Edward	2
Sweitzer, Godfried	2
Thompson, John	2
Burke, William	2

—
34**County Clerk's Records****Civil War — 1864**

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted men for New Jersey volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

November 14th, 1864

Name	Great Coat Straps
Obrien Patrick	2
Smith, Henry F. or	
Schmiedt, Heinrich	2
Logan, Henry	2
Murray, John	2

15th, 1864

Fletcher, Andrew J.

16th, 1864

Post, Cornelius

Ray, Reuben W.

Thompson, James

17th, 1864

Baker, Adolph

Rice, James

Williams, Charles

Wood, Thomas

18th, 1864

Hall, Thomas, D. Battery

Kirk, Frederick, 33d. Infy.

Hamil, Robert

Jensen, Christian or

Christen

Ruder, Gustave or

Lueder, Gustave

Zingmuster, Hugo or

Jungeneister, Hugo

—
36**Civil War — 1864**

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted men for New Jersey volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

November 19, 1864

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
Kinkle, Charles	2	1
Bock, John	2	1
Brunsing, Herman	2	1
Fisher, William	2	1
Engelbrechsen Magnes		
or Engelbrecktsen,		
Magners	2	
Cottingnon, Eugene	2	

21st, 1864

Smith, William

McDonough, James

McDonald, William

22nd, 1864

Lische, Johan

23rd, 1864

Brown, Joseph A.*

Langford, James*

Johnson, William*

Lawson, William*

(* 34th Infy.)

Berger, Johnathan, 3d Cav.

Sears, John

Crowley, John

Roton, William

Maloy, John

—
36
13**County Clerk's Records****Civil War — 1864**

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted men for New Jersey volunteer regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
November 23rd, 1864		

Presler, Martin

Flynn, Joseph

Van Waldek, Eugen

Hamilton, George

Ingard, Jacob

24th, 1864

Giesback, Leopold or

Gersback, Leopold

Midgely, Matthew

Rindeisback, Charles or

Reinderspachen, Karl	2	
Sheag, John or		
Shaw, Shait	2	
Scott, Henry	2	
26th, 1864		
Murray, Robert	2	1
Evans, David	2	1
Devine, Sylvester	2	1
McCahen, James	2	1
Young, Joseph	2	1
	—	—
	32	9

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

November 26th, 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted men for New Jersey volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
Carr, Wilham H.	2	1
Brown, Charles	2	1
Murphy, John	2	1
Kolb, Charles or		
Kamp, Carl	2	1
Burke, Charles	2	1
Mason, John	2	1
Dolan, William	2	1
Pharo, Lemuel	2	
28th, 1864		
Klostermann, Frederick	2	
Williams, Charles	2	
Hennessey, Michael	2	
Stoldt, August	2	
Lingham, James	2	
Hudson, James	2	
McWilliams, Joseph	2	
Thompson, Francis	2	
29th, 1864		
Carter, Henry	2	
Kelly, Richard	2	1
Greenwood, William	2	1
Thomson, William		1
	—	—
	39	10

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
November 29, 1864		
Sullivan, Dennis	2	1
Bossel, Christian	2	1
Jones, Franklin	2	1
Harris, Iaasic	2	1
Madex, John	2	
Totants, Constants	2	
James, Moses	2	
Rockwell, Isaac	2	1
Vincent, Miname	2	1
Thorn, William H.	2	1
Burton, George	2	1
Jackson, James	2	1
White, James	2	1
Harris, Caleb, T.	2	1
Gibbs, John	2	1
Pedis, Anton or		
Antonio Peres	2	1
Flamer, John H.	2	1
	—	—
	34	14

County Clerk's Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drawted men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Date	Great Coat Straps
November 30, 1864	
Brown, Peter	2
Bertram, August	2
Baker, Henry	2
	—
	6

Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
December 1st. 1864		
Foster, James	2	1
Cramfield, Henry	2	1
Carson, William	2	1
Rumpt, Martin	2	1
Hays, David	2	1
Butchler, Harvey S. or		

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

422

Butchley, Harry S.	2	1
Brenkmeyer, Henry or		
Brinkmeier	2	
2nd, 1864		
Mingin, Benjamin	2	1
Lacount, Joseph	2	1
Moore Frank	2	1
Reily, Edwin	2	1
Wagner, Henry	2	1
Roach, David	2	1
Harvey, James	2	1
Roek, David	2	1
Cochran, Patrick	2	1
Deboit, Charles	2	1
Donnelan, David	2	1
	—	—
	36	16

County Clerk's Records Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
December 2nd, 1864		
Newman, William	2	1
Fellob, Jacob	2	1
Davis, John	2	1
Hines, James	2	1
Mondal, David or		
Mondan, David	2	1
Sellers, Alfred	2	1
Gallagher, Martin	2	1
Robinson, Geirge	2	
Nixon, John	2	1
Fisher, Joseph C.	2	1
Jackson, Andrew	2	1
3rd, 1864		
Murray, James	2	1
Bell, William	2	1
Edwards, Enock	2	1
Harring, Alfred	2	1
Taylor, William	2	1
Schubert, Mark or		
Schubert, Marx	2	1
	—	—
	36	17

County Clerk's Records Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Strap	Canteens
December 3rd, 1864		
Woodbine, John	2	1
Harris, William	2	1
Robinson, William	2	1
Maloney, Jeromiah	2	1
Haley, John	2	1
Campbell, Michael	2	1
Wakefield, Ralph		
9th Infy.	2	1
Keeler, William		
3d Cav.		1
Keeler, Elias		
3d Cav.		1
Hearth, William	2	1
5th, 1864		
Burch, Antone	2	
Johnson, Saunders	2	
Fisher, Fred	2	
Sanders, Emile	2	
Debois, Alfred	2	
Shrader, Herman or		
Shroder	2	
Smith, James *		
	—	—
	28	10

* 1 Knapsack

County Clerk's Records Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat Straps	Canteens
December 9th, 1864		
Keefe, John	2	1
Sower, August	2	1
Reed, George	2	1
Edgeworth, James T.	2	1
Burghart, Louis	2	1
Burghart, Gustave	2	1
Bampton, Charles	2	1
Cummings, Thomas	2	1
Fehan, Richard	2	1
Williams, Charles	2	1
Rodgers, James	2	1
Frazer, Joseph	2	1
Pohl, Albert	2	1
Jackson, Andrew	2	1
Daniels, Simuel	2	1
Barlay, John	2	1
Frien, Joseph or		
Treen, Joseph	2	1
Wilson, Geirge	2	1
Harris, George	2	1
	—	—
	38	18

County Clerk's Records
More Substitutes — 1864

Name	Great Coat	Straps	Canteens
December 10th, 1864			
Logan, Charles	2		1
Tomey, Frederick	2		1
Webster, John	2		1
Parker, Frances			
34th Infy	2		1
Douds, John			
34th Infy.	2		1
McCabe, Samuel			
3d Cav.			1
Harman, Abraham	2		1
Blockson, John or			
Blackson	2		1
14th, 1864			
Westerfield, Henry	2		
Schittenhelm, John	2		
Nirk, Frederick			
33d Infy.			1
May, Alexander			
E. Battery	2		
Kaufman, George	2		
Blackston, Samuel	2		
Haight, Daniel	2		
Jackson, Charles	2		
Thompson, George	2		
Thomas, James	2		
Laird, Amos T.	2		1
	—	—	—
	34		10

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat	Straps	Canteens
December 17th, 1864			
Crisper, Silas			
3d Cav.			1
Ford, John			
3d Cav.			1
McLester, John	2		1
Hoffman, Samuel	2		1
Moore, George	2		1
Callum, Bernard	2		1
Smith, John F.	2		1
Bailey, William	2		1
Davis, William	2		1
Fithian, Charles B.	2		1
Schmitt, Charles	2		1
Harris, David	2		1
20th, 1864			

Hamilton, Thomas	2
White, Charles H.	2
Hines, James *	2
Thompson, Thomas	
10th Infy.	2
Day, Goerge	2
Green, Lewis	2
Smith, James	2
* 1 Knapsack	

— 34 — 11

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat	Straps	Canteens
24th, 1864			
Henet, Amedee	2		1
Crispin, George	2		1
Sheppard, John	2		1
Bohn, Edward	2		1
Burdick, John H.	2		1
Gordie, J. Bartell	2		1
Clayton, Edward	2		1
Moffet, Richard			
34th Infy.	2		1
Chappel, George			
1st Cav.			1
O'Niel, Charles			
Frey, John			
25th, 1864			
Rubald, William or			
Reibeld, Johan Frei *	2		
26th, 1864			
Pierson, Stephen B			
33d Infy.	2		
28th, 1864			
Smith, James	2		
Usherwood, George			
5th Infy.	2		
Townsend, George	2		
Karle, Max	2		
Ashbark Henry	2		
29th, 1864			
Welch, Martin			
40th Infy.	2		
* 1 Knapsack			
	—	—	—
	32		8

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for the New

Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin, & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat	
	Straps	Canteens
December 29th, 1864		
Jackson, Andrew		
33d Infy.	2	
Lands, James		
33d Infy.	2	
30th, 1864		
Kelly, James	2	
Kelly, James	2	
Hines, James	2	
Conover, James	2	
Barret, John D.		
10th Infy.	2	
Ring, Charles		
33d Infy.	2	
Croft, John		
Croft, John or		
Craft, 33d Infy.	2	
Short, John	2	
Bauer, Edward	2	
31st, 1864		
Culley, Conrad		
40th Infy.	2	1
Brennan, Michael A.		1
3d Cav.		1
McCarty, Dennes or		1
McCarty, Dennes		1
3d Cav.		1
Smith, Charles J.		1
3d Cav.		1
Keane, Charles		1
Farrell, Terrance, F.		1
1st Cav.		1
Newcomb, William		1
Williams, James	2	1
	26	8

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1864

We the undersigned Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men for the New Jersey Volunteer Regiments do hereby acknowledge to have received of Lt. Josiah P. Franklin, & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces the articles of camp and garrison Equipage set opposite our respective names.

Name	Great Coat	
	Straps	Canteens
December 31st, 1864		
Brown, John H.	2	1
Clancy, Robert	2	1
Cole, Frederick,	2	1
White, Albert E.	2	1
	8	4

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1865

Office Commissary General
of Subsistence
Washington City,
July 13th, 1865

Sir:

Your return of Commissary property for the month of June, 1865, has been received at this office and will be examined as soon as practicable. Returns not being required at this office in duplicate one copy is herewith returned to you.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. Eaton

Commissary General of
Subsistence

To Lt. J. P. Franklin
12th N. J. Vols.

Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

Notes:—Persons in the military service, when signing official letters, returns, accounts, &c., should write their names plainly. Underneath the name, their rank, company, and regiment, corps, or other official designation, should be signed by the officer to whom they belong, and not by a clerk or any deputy. A regimental officer on staff duty (as commissary to a brigade or division, for example) should not omit to state under his signature, the number of his regiment, and the State, District, or Territory to which it belongs.

Returns of Commissary Property must be made monthly.

This letter found in an envelope addressed to

Quartermaster General's Office
Official Business
M. C. Meigs

Quartermaster General

Lieut. J. P. Franklin
Camp Perrine,
Trenton, N. J.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1865

Office Commisary General
of Subsistence
Washington City
June 10th, 1865

Sir:

Your return of Commissary Property for the month of May, 1865, has been received at this office, and will be examined as soon as practicable.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Very Respectfully, Sir
Your obedient Servant,
A. B. Eaton
Commissary General of
Subsistence.

To Lt. J. P. Franklin
12th N. J. Vols.
Camp Perrine
Trenton, N. J.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1865

Return of Commissary Property received, issued, and remaining on hand at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. during the month ending June, 1865, by Lt. J. P. Franklin Adj't 12th N. J. Vols, A. C. S.
1865

No of Voucher	From Whom			
	Received		Platform Scale	Spring Balance
June 1st	Balance on hand, as per last return		1	1
Total to be accounted for	June 30th 1 Lt. J. E.		1	1
	Crowell			
	A. A. C. S		1	1
	Expended			
Total Issued			1	1
Balance on hand				
Liquid Measures	3	3	3	3
Funnels	3	3	3	3
Clearers	2	2	2	2
Meat Saws	2	2	2	2
Butcher Knives	5	5	5	5
Butcher Steels	1	1	1	1
Tap Borers	1	1	1	1
Commissary Chest	1	1	1	1

Note:—With this return will be enclosed one copy of each Invoice and Receipt for Commissary Property and transferred during the quarter.

County Clerk's Records
Civil War — 1865

I certify, on honor, that the above Return is correct, and that the articles specified actually and necessarily expended in the public service.

Josiah P. Franklin
1st Lt. & Adj't.
12th N. J. Vols A.A.C.S.

On side of Document:—

Note:—Vouchers for the purchase of Commissary Property should accompany "Abstract of Contingencies;" the date of purchase, name of person from whom purchased, and articles bought, should be entered on this Return, in order that the property may be accounted for.

On back of document:—

Return of
Commissary Property
In the month of June, 1865
By
Lieut. J. P. Franklin
Adj't, 12th Reg. N. J. Vols.

Secretary Chase on the
Election and the War

The short tour of Mr. Chase in Ohio has been one continued and deserved ovation. At Columbus he was received with the greatest popular cordiality, and told the people why he had come to Ohio.

On Friday last, in conversation with our excellent President, I told him I had a great notion to go to Ohio and vote the Union ticket (cries of "good for you"), "and if you have nothing for me to do, and as the wheels of my department are running along smoothly, I shall go."

"Well," said the President, "I wish you would;" so I went, and yesterday I had the pleasure of contributing my single vote to the immense majority given in Ohio for the Union; and I want these boys who stood before to remember that when a great crisis comes (and all elections are great crisis in our contry), the first duty of a citizen is to know that he is right, and then vote the ticket.

I would not miss the pleasure of having given my vote yesterday for all the compliments first passed upon my administration of the finances.

Mr. Chase answered the compliment paid to his ability as an officer of the government as follows:

Your excellent governor has been pleased to refer to my own services. I wish I could feel that I was entitled to any portion of the eulogium pronounced upon me. I must confess to having endeavored to interpret what the American judgment demanded at the outset of this struggle.

The great leader of opinion, or

follower of opinion, I am not certain which, the London Times, said, "Mr. Chase will soon come to Europe to borrow money, and we will see what will come of their attempt to restore their vaunted Republic."

What would you have me do? asked the speaker. You would never have bidden me go to England to get money (cheers). What was to be done? I borrowed all the gold there was in the country — \$175,000,000.00 and paid it out; but it failed to come back, and the bankers and capitalists said, we can't furnish gold any longer, unless you pay such prices as will enable us to buy it in England.

That did not suit my ideas. It was very clear that if they did not furnish it we could not get it — and we had no time to make it. The next thing was, will you take the paper of our banks and pay us six percent, in gold? What would you have me do? You would have said, here is Jones, a farmer, Smith, a manufacturer, Robinson, a soldier, and so on — all reliable and worthy men, whose paper is as good as that of any bank's — why not give such people the preference, and make greenbacks representing the wishes of the people? I did so.

I have issued a great many greenbacks. At first many people thought this was a very great exploit; many bankers predicted a failure, while others said, "you are right; go ahead." Many disloyalists said, "It will break us down;" and several refused to receive the money.

But we told them they could take it or none, and we made it a legal tender. It was necessary to go one step further, and establish a means of which the National currency should be permanent, and the National banking system was inaugurated. Thus I have given you about as much of a report on finances as I expect to give to Congress.

In the concluding portion of his speech, Mr. Chase alluded to the success of emancipation. The nation is being born again.

It had become evident that we were not moving in the pathway of God's providence, and this war had come upon us in order that the people might be born again, and this great nation established on the basis of free

labor. It was very evident that the nation had a great work to fulfill in the world, which it could not fulfill as a slave-holding nation.

As the population of the world increased, and the necessities of the people multiplied, steamboats, railroads and telegraphs became necessary, and in the dispensation of Providence they were supplied.

Now it becomes necessary, in my faith, that there should be a great nation upon the face of the earth, that shall respect the rights of every human being, and this nation is now being born. This war is giving it birth. (Great applause.)

If we are prepared for this today the war will cease; if not, in my faith, the war will go on. Washington believed that Providence was in the war of the Revolution, and I believe that Providence is in this war. Constitution, November 2, 1863

**Call for 300,000 Volunteers
By the President of the
United States
A Proclamation**

Whereas, the terms of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for three years or the war—not, however, exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore, communicated to the governors of the States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volun-

teers received under this call, as well as others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that, if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing for ever the fountains of sedition and Civil War.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 88th.

Abraham Lincoln
By the President
Wm. H. Seward,
Sec'y. of State.
Constitution, Nov. 3, 1863.

What Substitutes Will Receive
The Rochester Express has the

following relative to the pay of persons who may enlist as substitutes or drafted men. It tells in its own story:

The figures below are given in the event that the war lasts three years, but if sooner brought to a close (as we earnestly pray it may,) the average pay per month will exceed the amount stated in proportion to the brevity of the service.

United States bounty	100
State bounty	75
3 yrs. pay @ \$13 per month	468
Clothing for 2 yrs. @ \$40 per yr.	120
3 yrs. board @ \$100 per yr.	300

Total receipts \$1,365

"This sum divided into thirty-six months makes \$38 per month; which sub-divided into the twenty-six working days in the month, \$1.46 per day. No allowance is made for doctor bills, which are to the United States soldier nothing. What ordinary workingman would not consider this good pay on a contract for three years?

"If the war lasts but a year—and every intelligent, candid person believes it will close before that time—the substitute will receive for his year's work, \$773 or \$51.41 per month and \$2.48 per day! If you do not believe this, figure for yourself." Constitution, November 3, 1863.

New Jersey Twelfth

This regiment is attached to the Second Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and was engaged in the fight at Briston Station, and other places, during the recent retrograde movement with a loss of twelve men.

A letter from distinguished source dated Fairfax, October 17th, says Lt. Col. Davis and Major John T. Hill fight well — you can ask nothing better or braver — both "go in" with full intention to "do or die." The regiment is one of the best in the service. It suffered severely at Chancellorville and Gettysburg.

The Col. (Willets) was severely wounded at the former place, and is yet unfit for duty; at the latter the regiment is said to have taken almost as many prisoners as it had men.

The quartermaster J. Frank Brown, of Salem, is deservedly reputed one

of the most efficient in the service. The regiment was raised in the first Congressional District, and numbers among the rank and file the sons of many of the most substantial and respectable citizens. — Camden Press. Constitution, November 10, 1863.

Lieutenant Colonel Broderick Alive

Lieutenant Colonel Broderick of the First New Jersey Cavalry, whom his friends have mourned as dead for months past, and whose sad end to have been witnessed by some of his brother officers, arrived in Washington on Monday, last, from Richmond, where he has been confined as a prisoner since the cavalry fight on the Rappanock last June.

It was but last week that the Sussex Register, in enumerating the gallant heroes that Sussex had offered up upon the altar of the country, placed the name of Col. Broderick on the head of the list.

This is one of the most startling of the many romantic incidents that distinguished the War, and to his immediate family and a large circle of friends in Sussex, it will furnish cause for the most enthusiastic rejoicing.

His statements, concerning the condition of the Union prisoners are of the most remarkable character, and should induce the government to initiate at once the prompt measures for their relief. He says there are now confined at Richmond at least nine hundred officers and over ten thousand enlisted men.

Many of the latter are utterly destitute of shirts, pantaloons and coats, and sickness prevails to a fearful extent. Numbers die daily, and the mortality is still increasing, insufficiency of food and lack of clothing have prostrated hundred of the most hardy men.

The enlisted men are actually starved and an officer who gave some portion of his food to some privates in the room below, by passing it through the floor, has been confined in a dungeon. Great indignation has since been excited among our troops by the apparent neglect on the part of the government of our prisoners in the South.

We have a large balance in our favor, and if an exchange cannot be

effected our officers and men claim that rebel prisoners should be subjected to the same privations until the rebel authorities cease to treat our men as brutes. Constitution, November 10, 1863.

(For the Constitution)

Swedesboro; November 2, 1863

Mr. Barber,—With a view to publication, the Women's Pa. branch of the Sanitary Commission has requested of our Aid Society a list of clothing and hospital stores that we have thrown into their commission for the sick and wounded of the United States Army.

Therefore we feel that out of justice to the citizens of Woolwich Township, that your paper should be the medium through which we return our thanks to them for their numerous contributions which have enabled us to keep up our Society; also to bring before them the work done and the manners in which we have disposed of it.

We commenced our good work in October, 1861, by knitting stockings for the New Jersey third. We then organized October, 1862, under the name of the Woolwich Aid Society, that the whole Township might feel it a privilege to add one comfort to so noble a set of defenders, and make known to them that "we missed them at home," by our unwearied exertions.

We have forwarded and are in possession of receipts from the following places: Sanitary Commission, 27 27 South Sixth Street; Women's Pa. Branch, 1307 Chestnut Street; Broad and Cherry, Twenty Second and Wood, Turner's Lane, New Jersey Aid Society, Washington, and Gettysburg. List of work done by the Woodwich Aid Society and Stores sent to the U. S. Army: 144 pairs of woolen socks to the New Jersey Third, 8 large boxes containing 60 lbs of butter, several hams, 17 doz, eggs, poultry, bread, cakes, pies, pickles, and many other things to tedious to enumerate; numerous small boxes of eatables, 22 comfortables, 3 bedspreads, 40 sheets, 72 pillow-cases, 44 towels, 6 new bed ticks, 263 pairs of drawers, 203 flannel shirts, 61 half worn muslin sheets, 13 new muslin do, 6 half worn drawers, 24 pillows for broken limbs, 32 heel rests, 4 foot

cushions, 4 gentlemen's wrappers, 187 pocket handkerchiefs, 111 pairs of slippers, 1 coat, 45 pairs cotton stockings, 42 new do woolen socks, 20 bed pillows, 333 rolls of bandages, innumerable rolls of linen an muslin, large quantities of lint, 8 bottles of wine of various kinds, 17 bottles shrub and syrup, 6 cans of peaches, 8 do, tomatoes, 2 jars pickled cherries, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. pickled cucumbers, 2 jars mixed pickles, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes, 22 qts. dried apples, 4 bbls. apples, 8 papers of cocoa, 14 do. corn starch, 1 do, rice, 1 gr. tea, 1 doz. nutmegs, 7 papers farina, 2 gallons of apple butter, 2 boxes and a barrel to 22d and Wood, to aid in Christmas Dinner for the soldiers.

M. B. Garrison, Sec'y.

**Statement of Receipts and
Expenditures of Woolwich
Aid Society**

Rec'd from Supper, after payment of bills	\$169.17
Rec'd Festival	198.64
Rec'd Exhibitions given by Children of public schools	33.00
Rec'd by collection from Churches	19.83
Rec'd from all other souces	92.24
Making a total of	\$513.18
They have expended the sum of	\$512.68
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of	.50
K. L. Stratton, Treasurer	
Constitution, November 10, 1863.	

The Paulsboro Fair

The Ladies of Paulsboro and vicinity were very successful with their late fair. Although they commenced preparations under unfavorable circumstances, their labors and perseverance in the noble work of aiding in the alleviation of the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, and ministering to the comfort of those in the field, had its reward. The proceeds of the Fair amounted to \$450, which was distributed as follows: To the Christian Commission \$200; benefit of soldiers families at Paulsboro, \$100; volunteer and coopershop refreshment saloons, each \$50; to buy underclothing for soldiers, \$50.

The Ladies Aid Society at Woodbury, are preparing for more active labors; they invite the co-operation of all willing to aid in this benevolent work.

The ladies of Gloucester County have manifested much zeal and earnestness in these labors of love and affection for the brave and suffering soldiers. Their efforts carry joy and pleasure to the hearts of the brave fellows in the camp, the field and the hospital. They are encouraged and strengthened for duty in the knowledge that they are thus cared for and remembered by the loved ones a home.

Constitution, November 10, 1863.

The Election

We record the result of the election in our county with high gratification. We never doubted the election of the whole Union ticket; but there were circumstances attending the contest calculated to disappoint the best founded expectations.

As there was no State officers to be elected, it was measurably of a local character. Our opponents entered upon the field with confidence, their ticket was composed of gentlemen of respectability and worth, those selection manifested shrewdness and tact.

The candidate for Senator was an ex-Sheriff whose personal popularity had given him so many Republican votes four years before as to defeat his opponent, and his ability and faithfulness in office increased the regard felt for him.

For Surrogate, a gallant young officer in the Army, was nominated, who had periled life on the battle field, and lost a limb in the conflict. The strong sympathy which such a fact was so well calculated to inspire, united with his qualifications for the office and the esteem felt for him as a man, seemed to give much strength to his ticket and render him a formidable opponent.

Added to this was an unworthy attempt to create dissension and diversion in our ranks in one of our strongholds.

But we, too, had a good ticket, composed of gentlemen every way worthy of the confidence and support of the great Union party.

They represented a principle involved in the contest which the friends of the Union felt must be triumphantly sustained, and which they did sustain with manly purpose. It was not for party success or personal preferment.

The government was arranged and upon trial by the leaders of the Democratic organization. Its hands were not only to be paralyzed and fettered, but its policy in regard to carrying on the war was to be set aside, and a new one substituted, offering the olive branch to the rebels and ignobly compromising the great issues of the mighty contest, by acceding to and recognizing the heresy of secession, and surrendering the vital questions of free labor, liberty and equality.

With such a ticket and such a cause the friends of the Union rallied and triumphed. In regard to any claims which might be supposed to exist by reason of the nomination of the opposing candidate for the surrogacy, the people acted in this case as they had done last fall in Pennsylvania in electing Mr. Broomall to Congress over Gen. McCall who lent the influence of his great military name to further party purposes and strengthen the opposition to the National Government;—and as they did in Iowa last month, where they elected Stone governor by an unprecedented majority over Gen Tuttle who, although he had proclaimed himself a War Democrat, as aided the sympathies of the rebellion by the influence of his name and fame.

It will be seen that Mr. Reeves is elected by the handsome majority of 352, notwithstanding the effort to defeat him. He is the highest man on the ticket, except one of the coroners. Mr. Goff has sustained himself remarkably well considering the peculiar disadvantages he had to contend against. Mr. Heritage is re-elected to the assembly by a majority nearly double that he received last year. Mr. Abbott has also a flattering vote—210 majority.

Constitution, November 10, 1863.

Letter from Secretary Chase.

A gift to the National Treasury
From an American Missionary in
Siam.

Rev. D. B. Bradley, of Brankok, Siam, a self supporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, addressed the treasurer of the society, July 29, 1863, as follows:

I wish you to devote \$300 of the enclosed draft a small item of aid to our government in carrying on the war for the crushing of that most atrocious rebellion. I regard the war on our part as one of the most righteous that was ever waged, and I see the hand of God in it so distinctly, and his merciful purpose for those millions of our enslaved bretheren at the South so gloriously fulfilling, that my whole heart ascends of God in prayer continually for our cause.

And while I pray, I feel that I must also contribute what I can from my small resources to the millions of money that will be needed to complete the great and glorious work of our government now in hand.

Please, therefore, to pay over to the department, as soon as you well can, the sum above named.

I have a son in his twentieth year who would, I doubt not, enlist as a volunteer in the army if he were to live in the States, and I feel that I should, in such a case, not dare to do anything to withhold him from it, though it would cost me terrible pangs.

He as well as myself, and his mother, regards \$300 as a very cheap substitute for his services in this Army one year.

The Treasurer transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and received the following reply:

Treasury Department
October 31, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 29th instant, covering your check as Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for \$300 "being a gift from Rev. D. B. Bradley, D. D. in aid of the expenses to put down the rebellion."

This noble expression of love of country in an American Missionary who, out of the earnings of himself and family, at his self supporting mission in the far off kingdom of Siam, sends so considerable an amount to the Treasury of the United States, fills me with admiration and

inspires me with confidence that a people whose sons in remote regions exhibit such devotion to their country cannot fail in the speedy suppression of a rebellion the most improvoked and the most iniquitous recorded in history.

I beg you to present to Rev. Dr. Bradley my acknowledgements for the gift he has sent to the Treasury by you, and which he has been placed to the credit of appropriations made for the Army of the United States.

With great esteem and respect,
S. P. Chase, Sec'y of the Treasury
L. Tappan, Esq.

Treasurer of American Missionary Association, New York.
Constitution, November 10, 1863.
State of New Jersey
Adjutant General's Office
Trenton

November 6, 1863
General Orders No. 11

1. In accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, dated October 23, 1863, the following list of quotas is published, showing the number of men required by the U. S. Government, from each sub-district in the State, to make up the number still due on the quotas as published in General Orders No 7, August 3, 1863, from this office, and to fill the quota assigned to this State in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October 17, 1863, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers.

Credits to October 24th, have been given for all volunteers mustered into the United States service, upon the quotas as published August 3, 1863. Those Townships and Wards which have furnished men in excess of their quotas under that requisition have received credit for the surplus in the present apportionment; and the deficiencies of those which have failed to raise the number then assigned them have been added to their quotas under the recent call.

Gloucester County

Quotas of 9441				
Quotas of 8783				
Credits				
Deficiencies				
Clayton	40	38	—	78
Deptford	61	12	9	104
Franklin	26	24	—	50
Greenwich	30	29	—	59

Harrison	38	36	36	38
Mantua	23	22	21	24
Woolwich	50	40	—	94
	268	245	66	447
	*	*	*	*

II. Volunteers will be enlisted by officers who will be detailed from New Jersey Regiments now in the field for recruiting service in the State under the direction of the governor, and who will be stationed at convenient points in the several counties to assist the local authorities in raising their quotas. Recruits will be allowed to select their regiments and companies from the New Jersey Regiments and batteries now in the field, whose terms expire in 1864 and 1865 viz: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12 th, 13th 14th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and 1st and 2d Batteries of Artillery.

The elistment will be for three years or during the war, not, however, exceeding three years.

III. County, township and ward authorities upon taking measures to raise their quotas under this order will designate a suitable person or persons to take charge of the payment of any bounties which they may offer, and to forward recruits to the proper recruiting station. The persons thus designated will report in person or by letter to this office, when they will be notified of the name and location of the recruiting officer to whom their recruits are to be forwarded.

IV. Each recruit enlisted under this order will be credited to the township or ward which he claims as his residence. Credits will be given up to January 4, 1864 upon presentation at this office, or the mustering officers certificate that the men have been duly mustered into the United States service.

V. In addition to any special bounties that are or may be offered by counties, cities or townships, the following bounties are paid by the State and the United States:

1. The families of married volunteers and the dependent widowed mothers of unmarried volunteers residing in the State at the time of the volunteer's enlistment will be paid by the State six dollars monthly during the time served, and those

volunteers having no families nor dependent widowed mothers will be paid upon their honorable discharge—Privates, two dollars per month; non commissioned officers four dollars per month for the time they have served.

2. Each recruit between the ages of eighteen and forty five years who is a veteran volunteer, i. e., who has heretofore been enlisted and has served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations, will be paid by the United States one months pay in advance and a bounty and premium amounting to \$402, as follows:

At the general rendezvous and before leaving the same to join his regiment or Company—one months pay in advance \$13.00
First installment of bounty . 60.00
Premium 2.00
Making total payment before leaving general rendezvous \$75.00
At the first regular pay day, or two, months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00

At the first regular pay day after six months service, he shall, in addition to his pay, be paid an additional installment of bounty \$50.00

At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid . \$50.00

At the first regular pay day after eighteen month's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00

At the first regular pay day after two year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00

At the first regular pay day after two and a half year's service in addition to his pay, and additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00

At the expiration of three year's service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two year's service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.

3. Each recruit enlisted under this order, who is not a veteran, will receive from the United States the following bounty, premium and advance pay:

At the general rendezvous and before

leaving the same to join his regiment or company will be paid

One month's pay in advance . \$13.00
First instalment of bounty .. 60.00
Premium 2.00

Making total payment before leaving general rendezvous \$75.00

At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, additional instalment of bounty will be paid.

..... \$40.00

At the first regular pay day after six months service, in addition to his pay he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty \$40.00

At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid . \$40.00

At the first regular pay day after eighteen months service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$40.00

At the first regular pay day after two years service, in addition to his pay, an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$40.00

At the expiration of three year's service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two year's service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid \$40.00

If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive upon being mustered out the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits who die in the service, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty, remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.,

Adjutant General N. J. M.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

A Proclamation By the Governor

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation calling upon the governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service their respective quotas of three hundred thousand men, to serve for a turn not exceeding three years. The

President has also proclaimed that, if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department, a draft for the deficiency will be made, commencing on the 4th of January, A. D. 1864.

The quota of the State of New Jersey under said call has been assigned as 9,441. The quota of each township and ward will be speedily published by the Adjutant General. Credits for volunteers on said quota will be given to the respective townships and wards until the 4th day of January, 1864.

No draft will be made for the deficiency of the 8,783 men assigned to this State in July last, (and to fill which I called for volunteers by Proclamation, dated July 27th, 1863.) before the 4th day of January, 1864, and credits for volunteers on that call will also be given to the several townships and wards where deficiencies exist in their respective quotas heretofore published by the Adjutant General of the State, until the 4th day of January, 1864.

Therefore, the draft announced by the President to commence (in case of failure to furnish volunteers) on the 5th day of January next, will be for the entire deficiency of any township or ward.

I earnestly call upon all citizens of this State to use every effort to raise these troops.

The Time for work is short, but if the people of New Jersey, who have hitherto never faltered in the discharge of duty will untidely and in the proper spirit, at once enter upon it, with the determination not to fail, they will succeed.

Our Armies should be largely reinforced. A crushing blow at the armed power of the rebellion, of followed by wise, just and conciliatory councils, will open the door to that peace which we so much desire and which has thus far eluded us. The people amidst many discouraging circumstances nobly respond to my former call for volunteers. What ever may be the result of this appeal, the events of the past few months have reflected additional honor on our beloved State.

I have confidence that the people will again respond, and fill with volunteers not only our quota of the

new call, but also the small existing deficiency. I here repeat the request formerly made to the citizens of the State, to aid the raising of men by the bestowment of bounties, either individually or through the municipal authorities.

It is true that a response to this request involves the expenditure of large sums of money, but every man must expect that a war of such gigantic magnitude as that in which we are engaged, to be ended speedily, requires pecuniary sacrifice.

If war is to be prosecuted, it is economy to bring into the field a large preponderance of power, rather than feed its insatiate appetite by piece meal. We should be prepared to make great sacrifices, if, by so doing, we can save the Union.

The general government offers largely increased bounties, of which the details will be announced by the Adjutant General of the State.

Given under my hand and Privy (L.S.) Seal, at Trenton, this twenty second day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Joel Parker

Attest:
S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.
Constitution, November 17, 1863.

The Jeff Davis Correspondence

Washington, Nov. 1.—The following is another letter found among the intercepted correspondence of Jefferson Davis.

As attempts have been made to cast doubt upon the authenticity of one or more of these letters, previously published, it is proper to say that the originals, in the hand writing of the authors, and many of them bearing endorsements by Jefferson Davis himself, are in the possession of the government here, and will remain on file as a part of the history of the war.

Memphis, Tenn.,
November 18, 1856

The Hon. Jefferson Davis.
My Dear Sir:

I congratulate you on the victory recently achieved by the Democracy of the Nation. It is but a temporary triumph. The fanatical demons of the North, in 1860, will again be in the field. Revolutionists never go

backward. We are now in the midst of a revolution, passive it is true—but a decisive battle is yet to be fought. Our Constitution does not suit the North. The privileges of slavery guaranteed to the South is the bone of contention, and heaven and earth will be brought to bear for its abolition.

We have a temporary triumph. Let us profit by it—make the best of it. So constitute Mr. Buchanan's cabinet that the sinews of power will be available in the event of the election of a Black Republican in 1860—available to the South. See to it, you Southern men about Washington, that the War, and even of the Navy, are retained in Southern hands; for if a Black Republican is elected in 1860, the government should not be permitted to pass into their power.

A Napoleonic demonstration would in that event be called for—grabgame the policy. Therefore, I repeat, let certain Departments be given to true Southern men.

Some each ticket as the following:
 Lewis Cass—Secretary of State
 Howell Cobb—Secretary of Treasury
 T. J. Rusk—Secretary of War
 — Toucy—Secretary of Interior
 E. P. Stanton, or our Sec'y. of Navy
 Gen. Richardson—Postmaster Gen.
 Hallet or Slidell—Attorney General

Douglas and Hunter of Virginia had better remain in the Senate; General Quitman ought to go to Nicaragua; A. Y. Brown, who will expect something, ought to be sent abroad, Mr. Marcy to France; D. S. Dickinson, may go into the State Department, if General Cass declines, or in the Navy if preferred.

The South is proud of you as a military man and as a statesman. You may have to act the Leonidas for the South. We may have to pass through a Thermopylae ordeal.

The Crusaders, infuriated with religious fanaticism will be down upon us. They will find a Saladin to welcome them to hospitable graves. The Richards and Phillips of the campaign will be glad to get back to their Yankee deens, to sicken and die with traitorous remorse.

Oh! that the South were wise—that she would become united. In the next campaign, the North will attempt to abolitionize not only all

foreigners in the South and North, but through such men as Cassins M. Clay, J. Minor Botts, Rayner &c. Co. attempt to abolitionize all the non slave holders in the South. Houston, Bell, Benton, Blair & Co will look on with complacency, and give indirect aid and comfort.

Long may our constitutional Union last is the prayer of every Democrat; but give us equality, preserve our honor, or give us a new order of things.

Excuse the liberty of a stranger.

Yours truly in faith,

Senex.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Army Correspondence

We have been furnished with the following letter for publication, from one of our young townsmen, of the Anderson Troop:

Headquarters, Army of the
 Cumberland,
 Chattanooga, Tennessee.

November 3, 1863

Dear Mother:

The old stereotyped expression, "all quiet on the Potamac," would not hold good if applied to the Army of the Cumberland. Here all is unquiet. Marching and counter marching; changes of the position of troops, consolidating Brigades, Divisions and Corps; new Generals arriving and old Generals departing, all go to make up an aggregate life of excitement.

Then to this add the attempt being made to regain possession of Lookout Mountain, and you can form some idea of the liveliness of the times in and around Chattanooga.

On Friday the 30th of October three divisions of the Army of the Cumberland, in charge of Major General Palmer, lately promoted to the command of the 14th Corps vice Thomas, the undaunted fighter promoted to the Command of the Department of the Cumberland, left the fortifications and moved down the Tennessee River to a point beyond the base of Lookout Mountain, where they would be enable to operate with Gen. Hooker's forces advancing from Bridgeport, in an assault on that mountain, now held by the Rebels.

During the day pontoons were thrown across the river and three

brigades, Hazen's Turchin's and another, were in position at the base of Lookout, the left resting on the west bank of the Tennessee. Meanwhile, during the early part of the evening, Hooker's forces were slowly ascending the eastern acclivity of the mountain. Already had the 11th Corps (Howard's) passed by a kind of leaf like piece of comparatively level ground, and the train guarded by the 2d Brigade of Geary's Division, in the act of passing, when with a demoniac yell, the rebels made a furious charge upon the lads lately from the Potomac.

Bravely did they stand the charge, notwithstanding the suddenness of the assault. Soon did their trusty commanders wheel their men into position, the best position that dim moonlight would permit them to select, it being now 11 o'clock P. M., and gave back with compound interest the bullets they had received from the rebels.

Now comes a panic to the rebs. The pack mules attached to Gen. Hooker's Army, loaded with picks, axes and spades, became frightened and unmanageable, broke loose from their drivers and rushed pell mell toward the rebel lines.

The rebels mistaking them (caused by the rattling of the spades) for a Cavalry charge, broke and run towards the rear, in their haste leaving their guns behind them. The brilliant charge of the pack mules not only scattered the rebels, but left us some fifty prisoners and some four hundred stand of small arms.

The contest was heavily maintained for two hours, ending favorably to us. Although not gaining possession of the mountain, still we gained much by getting possession of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and of the navigation of the Tennessee. Our loss is estimated at 70 killed and 120 wounded. Knapp's Battery, commanded by Lt. Geary, had 36 horses killed, and every man except nine, including brave young Geary, either killed or wounded. Yet firmly did they stand by their guns, until succor came to their relief.

The rebel loss is estimated to be much heavier than ours, judging from the killed left on the field of battle. Since that severe night battle the

rebels have contented themselves with the throwing occasional shells at us here, as well as down the river, from three batteries on Lookout Mountain, especially from their 32 pounders.

Yesterday afternoon several shells bursted over the centre of Chattanooga, fragmentary pieces of the shells burying themselves near the Signal Corps Headquarters. We now have open communication with Bridgeport, via the river, and the boats bring provisions within eight miles of the city. So soon as the bridge, now being constructed across the Tennessee at Bridgeport, is completed, railroad communication will be resumed, as by that time we will doubtless hold Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Grant is here, actively engaged in preparing for a short but decisive winter campaign. So far, since the removal of general Rosecrans all goes well, save the indignation of the soldiers, plainly shown at the base, shameful charges put in circulation against their beloved "Old Rosy."

The Army of the Cumberland at least are not ready to censure Rosecrans for dereliction of duty, as the brave stay-at-home military chiefs who edit certain New York and Philadelphia papers. There is a fine opportunity for them to test their bravery and knowledge of military science close to Chattanooga.

Let them volunteer, now that the government wants men so badly, and convince the world that they are else than braying donkeys, and that their pretensions are other than as sounding brasses. Come, gentlemen, there is plenty of room for you; you are needed: (just had a dinner of roast beef and hard tack:) don't loiter by the way, but come quickly.

We extend to you the hand of welcome. But when you do come, and learn by experience what a battle really is, you will not, I think, be so ready to cry out against those who imperil their lives for their country's and your welfare, as "faithless bunglers," because they did not accomplish impossibilities.

The escort remains unchanged, Gen. Thomas deciding it best to retain Rosecrans's old escort. I am still at headquarters holding my old position. I do not think there will be any

change made in the present disposition of the Anderson Cavalry. Quite a number have been discharged to receive promotions in the new regiments now forming in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

With love to all the family, I remain,

Your affectionate son,
Parm.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Colored Volunteers

We hope some special efforts will be made in this country to secure the enlistment of colored recruits. There is a considerable number of colored men liable to conscription, and as the colored soldiers have, by the unanimous testimony of every officer having charge of them, proven their valor and reliability in all the departments of service, our Jersey colored boys should have a chance to show their bravery and devotion to the country. A better provision should be made for all who will volunteer.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Promotions

We record the promotion of our townsmen Lieut. John L. W. Wentz, to the captaincy of Co. A in the old Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, with much pleasure. Capt. Wentz went out in Co. A, (which it will be remembered was formed in Woodbury) as a Corporal, and has steadily advanced by meritorious service, without any adventitious aid, until he has attained the highest place in it.

We understand the appointment is a popular one, and satisfactory to Co. A. Capt. Vickers, of Co. A., 3d Reg. was sometime since promoted to be Major of the 4th New Jersey.

Capt. Richard H. Lee, formerly of the 6th New Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed Postmaster at Camden, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Andrews. Capt. Lee is spoken of as a gentleman well qualified for the duties of the office. The filling of this vacancy has been an ugly bone of contention for some time.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Recruiting for N. J. Regiments

Two requisitions of 300,000 men

each, have been made for troops. New Jersey's 8,743 and 9,441 respectively. Of this Gloucester must furnish 513. The County has credit for 66 recruits.

A large number has yet to be raised. Gov. Parker's impressive proclamation shows that he is in earnest in endeavoring to fill the quota of the State promptly and efficiently. This effort should be met with responsive earnestness. Our New Jersey troops have conferred honor and glory on the State. The regiments however which the State has sent need to be strengthened, their ranks filled up.

To do this, government and the State have offered liberal bounties to the veteran volunteers, to join any of her regiments. The county of Gloucester needs to spur up to furnish her men to avoid a draft. Other counties are offering large sums as bounties, and if we would not be drained to supply them, more money must be offered here.

There are men enough to be had, if inducement is held out. The time is passing and what is intended to be done should be done quickly. Some of the counties are giving \$300: some townships \$200, and so on. The \$100 offered by Deptford and other townships in the County, has proved inadequate to draw the men, and the question now arises should not something more be offered.

There ought to be some uniform action by all the Townships of the County in regard to the bounty given for volunteers. A conference or understanding could easily be had, which would be mutually beneficial.

We understand that government will appoint a Recruiting Agent for each County; in the meantime let every effort be made to raise the quota of the county. We call special attention to the governor's Proclamation, and to the Adjutant General's Order No. 11, today's paper showing the urgency of the call, and the liberal bounty and pay given to all volunteers.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Thanksgiving

In our paper today will be found the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Lincoln and Gov. Parker. Both are admirably written, but every evangelical christian will be

specially pleased with that of Gov. Parker.

We do not remember ever to have seen in any such State paper, so full and explicit a recognition of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the World and Intercessor for the believing sinner. His divinity is usually ignored altogether. We hope Gov. Parker's example will be universally acknowledged in the future.

The Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Woodbury, will unite in the observance of the day appointed. Notice will be given in the Churches next Sabbath, of the nature of the services and where held. Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Confiscation of S. G. French's Property

By an advertisement in today's Constitution, it will be seen that Marshall Deacon, of New Jersey, will sell all the right, title and interest of Gen. S. G. French in certain real estate in Woodbury and the town of Pavonia. The swords will be sold at the American House, Trenton, on Tuesday next the 24th inst. at noon. Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Marshal's Sale

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, I will sell a public sale, on Monday the eighteenth of January next between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon, at the house of Edmund Bartlett, at Woodbury, in the County of Gloucester, N. J. the interest of one Samuel G. French, during his natural life, in the following described Real Estate viz:

First. All that Brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot of Land on the east side of the main street, in Woodbury County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone for a corner in the middle of said street being a corner to Jacob M. Patterson's lot, late John D. Pederick's lot, thence running partly by said Patterson's lot and partly by lands late of Joseph Saunders, deceased, south $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east, 4 chains 82 links to a stone corner to said Saunder's lot thence by said Saun-

der's lot, south 65° east, 10 chains to a stone corner to said lot and Michael C. Fisher's and late Pierce's lots; thence by said lot late Pierce's, now John M. Watson's, north 25° east 4 chains to a corner of Dr. Charles F. Clark's lot; thence by the same North 68° west, 10 chains to a corner of said Clark's lot, and also to a corner of what is called Harkin's lot; thence by said Harker's lot, south 25° west, 75 links to another corner of said Harker's lot; thence still by the same, North $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 4 chains 53 links to a stone for a corner in the middle of the street aforesaid; thence down the middle of said street south 34° west, 3 chains 19 links to the place of beginning, containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres more or less.

Second. The following lots of land situated in the County of Camden, N. J. and known and designated on a map of the proposed new town called Pavonia, as lots No. 37 on Block F.; Lot No. 8 on Block X; Lot No. 36 on Block O; Lot No. 10 on Block M; Lot No. 18 on Block P; Lot No. 12 on Block V; Lot No. 32 on Block L; and Lot No. 9 on Block X, being eight lots in all.

Third. All the right and interest of Samuel G. French, in the undivided part of the plot of ground owned by the Pavonia Land Association incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey, 11th of February, 1852, under certificate of one share of stock No. 18, issued to him December 3, 1852 which land is situate in the County of Camden aforesaid.

Dated November 16, 1863.

Benajah Deacon
U. S. Marshal

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Thanksgiving

Washington, Oct. 3

By the President of the
United States of America

Proclamation

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of such an extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is

habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of almighty God.

In the midst of a Civil War of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theater of our military conflict, while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful labor to the natural defence have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements and the mines are full of iron and coal, and of the precious metals, and have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battlefield; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has, nevertheless, remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people. I do therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign countries to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and praise to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our perverseness and disobedience, command to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lament-

table civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

(L. A.) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eight. By the President.

Abraham Lincoln

Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y. of State

Annual Thanksgiving

A Proclamation

By the Governor of New Jersey

God, who notices even the falling of a sparrow, also rules in the affairs of nations. To His mercy we are indebted for the many blessings which continually surround us as individuals and as people. Public acknowledgment of His providence should frequently be made by thanksgiving, praise and prayer.

Moved by these considerations, I Joel Parker, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby, in accordance with the custom in this State, recommend to the people the last Thursday of November, A. D. 1863 as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God.

Let us thank God for abundant harvests;

Let us thank Him for preserving us from pestilence;

Let us thank Him that order has been maintained, and the laws respected and obeyed within our borders;

Let us thank Him for victories achieved by the armies of the nation;

Let us thank Him for the manifold mercies and blessings He has freely bestowed upon us; for life and health; for christian institutions and privileges; for His revealed Word; and especially for the gift of His Son, the Saviour of the world, who continually maketh intercession for us.

While we offer thanks let us also pray that God will give us hearts to pity and relieve the poor; that He will give consolation to the widow and orphan, who sorrow for the heroic dead; that He will preserve in safety our brave soldiers in the field; that He will soon remove the rod of our chastisement; that He will give wisdom to those in authority; that He will change the hearts of our enemies and so ordered events that peace may be speedily restored, and the now discordant sections of the nation be again united.

(L. S.) Trenton, this seventh day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Joel Parker

Attest:

S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.
Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Don't Forget the Sick Soldiers!

The Ladies Aid Society of Woodbury and the country around, want to see every friend of our gallant soldiers, at the Academy, in Woodbury, on Friday and Saturday evenings next. They will spread a handsome refreshment table, provided with the good things, for the special purpose of procuring comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded soldiers, in our hospitals, and in the rebel prisons at Richmond.
Constitution, November 17, 1863.

The Ladies Aid Society of Woodbury

Appeal again to the sympathies of a generous public. The wants of our soldiers are not decreasing, and the recent battle has thrown a still greater number upon our care.

They will have a Refreshment table, in the lower room of the Academy, in Woodbury, on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 20th and 21st of November, to which they invite the public. Oysters, Ice Cream, cakes and other Refreshments will be provided.

November 10, 1863.

Constitution, November 17, 1863.

Festival! Fair! Tableaux!!!

The Ladies Aid Society of Woolwich Township offer this triple inducement to the good people of the county generally to aid them in the

excellent work in which they are engaged.

It is to come off on Thanksgiving evening. It will be a suitable conclusion to the Thanksgiving.

Real Estate Prices During the Civil War

The following sales of real estate were made recently in Deptford township:

Farm of Joseph M. Cooper near Woodbury south side of the creek, 110 acres, sold for \$96.25 per acre, to S. P. Watkins and Neff.

A part of the same farm, north side of the creek, 66 acres brought \$85.00 bought by Wm. R. Tatum.

Farm of John Cooper on Mantua Creek, 80 acres, sold for \$100 per acre to Mr. Cassenby. The standing timber was reserved and sold for \$100 per acre.

Farm of Wm. E. Cooper, dec'd, 103 acres on Mantua Creek, sold for \$80 per acre to John Densten.

The dwelling house and store of J. M. Saunders in Woodbury, was bought by Miss Burson for \$2,425.

Mrs. Bassett's brick dwelling adjoining was bought by Josiah Lippincott for \$3,500.

A large sale of valuable timber lands was made by Joseph Jessup, Esq. a few days ago. The lands lay in Clayton and Washington townships, and comprise 839 acres 90 100 ds.

Messrs. Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, Woodward Warrick and Thomas Stanger were the purchasers at \$65 per acre—making a total of \$54,528.50.

Constitution, November 24, 1863.

Raise the Bounty for Volunteers

We understand that a meeting will be held at Paulsboro this evening, for the purpose of raising a sufficient bounty to secure the quota of Greenwich township.

A meeting will be held at Swedesboro on Thursday afternoon for the same purpose, and at Mullica Hill on Thursday evening.

Meetings will also be held at Glassboro and Malaga same time this week.

Constitution, November 24, 1863.

Board of Free Holders

An adjourned meeting of the Board

was held on the 14th inst.

The Com. on the Meridian line was continued.

The allowance for assistance to certain persons was continued.

The allowance of two dollars per month to the children of volunteers under the age of 12 years was continued. This relief is not to be extended to the children of a widow marrying such individual whilst in the service of the United States.

It was resolved that the State pay of \$6.00 per month be continued to the widows of soldiers from this county who have or may obtain pension through the agency of Wm. D. Scott, until the meeting of this Board.

Constitution, November 24, 1863.

Volunteer Bounty

A large meeting of the citizens of Deptford was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of devising means for the raising of volunteers to fill the quota of the township.

J. C. Smallwood was called to the chair and Wm. D. Scott appointed Secretary. The number of men yet to be raised was stated to be 87. Judge Carter moved to instruct the Township Committee to raise more money to increase the bounty to \$200.

Wm. R. Mankin moved that the amount paid to each recruit be \$210. Adopted. On motion the Township Committee was authorized to appoint a suitable person, at a fair compensation, to procure the number of recruits called for from Deptford Township. The chairman was authorized to call another meeting.

The Township Committee afterwards held a meeting and resolved to carry out the views of the meeting, and at once procured a portion of the money needed for immediate use. There is now a liberal money inducement offered to volunteers to join the New Jersey regiments which have already achieved glory and renown. Constitution, November 24, 1863.

War Department Circular No. 101

Provost Marshal,
General's Office
November 17, 1863.

As complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enroll-

ment of the National forces, by the omission of persons whose names should have been enrolled, and by the addition of the names of persons, who, by reason of alienage and for other causes, ought not to have been enrolled, and as it is desirable that the Department should have such information as may be necessary in order to do full justice to all parties, it is hereby ordered:

I. The Board of Enrollment of each District shall have printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district, prepared and exposed to public view in at least five places in each sub-district, and in as many more as the Board may deem necessary. Names will be placed on these lists in alphabetical order.

II. Public notice will be given, by advertisement upon the list of names and in the newspapers, that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st. Alienage.

2nd. Non-residence.

3rd. Unsuitableness of age.

4th. Manifest permanent physical disability.

III. Persons who may be cognizant of any other person liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrollment list, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who shall thereupon direct the Enrolling Officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside to ascertain the facts and enroll the person so reported, if they are found to be subject to enrollment.

These may avail themselves of the privilege of appearing as specified in paragraph I, as if they had been originally enrolled.

IV. Boards of Enrollment will use all diligence in collecting the necessary information and making the requisite notes to perfect the enrollment lists.

V. Boards of Enrollment will hear cases as provided in paragraph I, until the 20th of December, 1863, after which no case will be heard.

As soon as possible thereafter, a report of proposed corrections will be

made out, according to the printed instructions, and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General.

VI. The names and residences of those proposed to be stricken off or added, will be written upon sheets of consolidated Enrollment lists, (Form 37 and 38) and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General for the purpose of correcting the lists on file.

James B. Fry,
Provost Marshal General
Constitution, November 24, 1863.

Board of Enrollment

The Board of Enrollment will sit at, the Provost Marshal's Office, 4th and Market Sts., Camden, to hear applications for exemptions, as follows:

For the County of Gloucester
Franklin Township — December 3rd.
Clayton Township — December 3rd.
Greenwich Township — December 3rd.
Harrison Township — December 4th.
Woolwich Township — December 4th.
Mantua Township — December 5th.
Deptford Township — December 5th.

Robert C. Johnson
Capt. and Provost Marshal
Constitution, November 24, 1863.

Headquarters 10th N. J. Vols.,
Beaver Meadow,
Carbon Co. Pa.
November 20, 1863.

My Old Friend: — You will certainly agree with me when I tell you we have fairly earned the title of the "Excursion Regiment," when I last wrote you from Philadelphia, we had orders to report at Pottsville, a hundred miles up the valley of the Schuylkill, where trouble was anticipated, on account of the miners having threatened resistance to the draft. There we tarried a month, enjoying the wholesome mountain breezes in the serene autumn weather and sharing the unsurpassed hospitality of the citizens.

Did you ever make an excursion up this picturesque valley, after the first frost bites of October had changed the rich green of the luxuriant summer foliage of every mountain slope and valley into purple, and crimson, and gold, till every landscape was richer and brighter and more glorious far than that any artist could paint it with all his

wonderous skill and profusion of colors? If not, you should improve your first opportunity of doing so, for no excursion you could make, short of a long journey, has finer or more varied scenery, or more objects of real natural beauty, especially in the season named than this.

From Pottsville we reported at Reading; thence made a pleasant excursion through the highly improved farming region of Lebanon Valley, and thence through Cumberland Valley by Carlisle to Chambersburgh, where we pitched our tents only to strike them again after two days, for another move, which we fondly hoped would take us beyond the Potomac.

Twenty miles more of railroading and we were at Hagerstown, in "my Maryland." We passed the Sabbath in this ancient looking and long since finished town, then, between sunset and sunrise, marched twenty miles beyond and took an early breakfast on the banks of the Potomac, at Antietam Ford.

Breakfast over, we again fell into line for Harper's Ferry, but failed to reach that noted locality by reason of a hasty dispatch which ordered us to immediately retrace our steps without understanding the reason of the command, we faced about through storm and mud and by dark were again in Hagerstown, nearly fifty miles in twenty-four hours. On the following morning by an order as inexplicable as the one just obeyed, we were again in motion, and after seven more hours of weary marching, had retraced the entire distance back to the Ford.

At this God forsaken place we were glad to pitch our tents and rest for a season, despite the starvation indications around us for two weeks we were undisturbed by marching orders, and had begun our arrangements for winter quarters, when lo! we were summoned to report at Harrisburg forthwith.

As usual the order came at sunset, and a little after midnight we were bivouacing at Hagerstown, and long ere noontide we were beyond the line of "my Maryland," and again whirling through the thrifty farm lands and in sight of the neat dwellings and spacious barns of God's country.

At Harrisburg we learned that the miners in the "coal region" had been murdering peaceful citizens and committing other acts of violence, and were defiantly arraying themselves against all civil authorities. Then we knew our mission. At Mauch Chunk we left Company A to assist in keeping order in that neighborhood, then hurried on till we found ourselves in the very midst of the conspirators.

We are on the highest mountain summit in the State — eighteen hundred feet above the level of tide water, with fresh wholesome breezes blowing, and pure crystal springs pouring from the rocks. All the country around is perforated in every direction with mines, and numerous towns have sprung up on the immense coal traffic.

At Hazelton, York, Jamesville and Trusco, we have Provost guards, who are daily sending in rioters as they are hunted out from their subterranean hiding places. They are nearly all Irish, and call themselves "Buck" Shots."

They have a regular organization, with passwords, signals and arms, and have been sworn to the darkest deeds, if necessary, to subserve their purposes. The law and order loving citizens hereabout welcome us with generous hospitality. The best they have is at our disposal. Most of the inhabitants are of German extraction industrious and thrifty.

Our quarters are at a large hotel, with commodious apartments, which we find far more comfortable this winter weather than shelter tents. On Thanksgiving Day we shall feast on the good things of the land—roast beef, turkey, venison, bear steak and sour krout. What think you of the bill of fare? Who wouldn't be a soldier quartering in a big house, on the top of the Alleghanies—living on full rations and warming himself all the cold days by a glowing coal fire. The boys are hearty, in good spirits, and ready, at a moments notice, for an excursion of fifty or a thousand miles, in what ever direction they may be needed to do up any job of work in their line.

W. H. S.

Constitution, November 24, 1863.

The National Cemetery

Gettysburg, Nov. 19 — Ceremonies

attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under the command of Major General Couch the programme for which has already been published.

The line of parade was taken up at ten o'clock, and proceeded through the principal streets to the cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the main stand.

The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the Chief Military and Civic delegations, took their positions on the stand, the President being seated between Messrs. Seward and Everett, after a reception marked with respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity of the occasion. The military then formed in line extending around the area between the stand and the military being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people, including men, women, and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large.

The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery being the regular funeral escort of honor paid to the highest officers in the service.

After the performance of the funeral dirge, by Birgfield's band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. Everett then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention throughout. The vast assemblage, gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, were so quiet and attentive that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all.

Numerous flags and banners suitable draped, were exhibited on the stand and among the audience. The entire scene was one of a grandeur due to the importance of the occasion.

Distinguished Persons On the Platform

Among the distinguished person on the platform were the following: Governor Bradford, Maryland; Governor Autin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Morton, of Indiana; Governor

Seymour, of New York; Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Governor Tod, of Ohio; ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio; John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio; Major Generals Schenck, Stahl, Doubleday, Couch; Brigadier General Gibbon, and Provost Marshal General Fry.

Dedicatory Speech of the President

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause) Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a general battle field of that war! We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. (Applause).

The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause) It is for us the living to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause).

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. (Applause).

That the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. (Long Applause). Three cheers were given for the President of the United States and Governors of the States.

After the delivery of this address, the dirge and benediction closed the exercises, and the immense assembly separated about two o'clock.

Constitution, November 24, 1863.

(Communicated)

Barnsboro, November 15, 1863

Mr. Editor,

A most malicious, cowardly and treasonable act was committed near here last Sunday week by an unlettered copperhead Irishman. It was cutting down and demolishing the American flag pole raised by loyal citizens, at the corner of Mr. A. Moore's farm, and carrying off the flag. Much indignation is felt at this high-handed measure and copperhead insult to our flag. This is the fruit of the teaching of the so-called Democratic Party, and is another evidence of its sympathy with treason. What more would Davis or Lee have done than this? Is there no way to punish this traitor?

Constitution, December 1, 1863.

Camp of the 9th Regt., N. J. V.

Newport News, Va.,
November 21, 1863

Mr. Editor,

If the following is worthy of a place in your columns please insert it. Since our arrival here from North Carolina, we have done little else but police the ground now occupied by our camp, and a field adjoining for battalion drill, review, &c.

Here we have but little excitement. Occasionally an order is issued to cook two or three days rations and be ready to move at any moment, but so far they have all been countermanded by the time the preparations were made.

We have our tents all stockaded, our stoves up, and are living as comfortable as possible for soldiers in the field. We have plenty of fresh meat, fresh bread, potatoes, &c., and to spare, but what a contrast between our situation and condition and that of our fellow soldiers confined in the different prisons at Richmond and other places in the so called Confederacy.

Willingly would we live on half rations, could we but get the other half forwarded to them, but that cannot be. The steamer convoy left Fortress Monroe last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our prisoners at Richmond, but had to return with her cargo, as the rebel authorities would not allow Col. Irving, who

had them to charge, to take them to Richmond.

Now the question is, must our brave fellows, held as prisoners at Richmond suffer for want of food and be exposed to the weather (for many of them have no tents) for want of clothing and covering? Or will our friends at home come to our assistance while we try to liberate them by force?

It can be done by your aide, friends of the North. If they are not rescued, and the war continues, the cause or fault lies with you, not with the army. Here are thousands that are ready and willing to push forward with your assistance.

Will you grant it? The New York Herald of the 19th says: "If ever there was a time when it became the solemn duty of the government to push its armies on to Richmond, surely it is now." Certainly it is, but armies are too small for such an undertaking at present.

And why are they so small? Simply because most of our friends North prefer staying at home, sitting in their easy chairs by the fire-side, to shouldering a rifle and marching to the rescue of their fellow sufferers, and their countries defence.

Many of them will talk and some write about the war, and say we had men enough, our armies ought to go here or there, or do this and so, while they actually know no more about war, or the disposition of an army, than a mule knows about law.

Fathers, sons, and brothers will you not give ear to the call of suffering thousands at Richmond, and the veteran soldier now in the field, and come to our assistance. Judge of our feelings who are so near, and yet unable to render them any assistance. not because we haven't regiments enough, but because of their thinned ranks. Our ranks could soon be filled up if the people North would only put forth the effort, and then this cruel rebellion would soon be put down, and we return to our homes.

How much better it would be, for us soldiers in the field, for you at home, and above all, for our now bleeding country. If this, from the hand of a soldier, should come under your notice, reflect and resolve henceforth to do your duty to your God,

your country, your fellows, and yourself.

Gloucester County.
Constitution, December 1, 1863.

War Department
Washington City
November 30, 1863.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our government, relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners:

One is the bad faith of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever.

It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot, and will not, abandon to the savage cruelty of slave masters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But, if this were allowed, the rebels

would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could then, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened. The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery.

All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and their white officers will be insisted on by the government before another rebel officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here, and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief.

William Whiting

Constitution, December 1, 1863.

Union League of New Jersey

At a meeting of the members of the Union League of New Jersey, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the State in the convention to convene at Washington at an early day:

1st District—Alex. G. Cattell, Esq.
2nd District—Hon. Wm. A. Newell
3rd District—Walter Rutherford
4th District—Col. Hope
5th District—Hon Thos. H. Herring
At Large—Ex-Gov. Olden and Chas. P. Smith.

Constitution, December 1, 1863.

Drafting

Provost Marshal Johnson gives notice that the Board of Enrollment will set at his office at Camden to hear applications for exemption for this county as follows:

For Greenwich, Clayton, and Franklin on Thursday; Harrison and Woolwich on Friday; and Deptford and Mantua on Saturday next.
Constitution, December 1, 1863.

Bounties

Township meetings were held in

Greenwich and Woolwich last week for the purpose of raising a bounty for volunteers to fill their quotas. Both Townships, we are informed voted three hundred dollars for each recruit.

Deptford Township

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the townships will be held at the Court House on Thursday evening next, in regard to the subject of Bounty. We understand that no volunteers have been obtained under the offer of \$210. Other Townships of the County have agreed to give \$300, and Deptford will have to give as much as her neighbors if her quota is to be filled by volunteers.

In Camden County they are filling up their quota by paying \$300; and that appears to be gage generally.
Constitution, December 1, 1863.

State of New Jersey Executive Department

November 25, 1863

Duly authorized agents to obtain recruits for old regiments, will receive for each veteran recruit \$25.00, and for a new recruit \$15, to be paid by the U. S. Disbursing Officer, at Trenton, upon muster. Where bounties are raised by Townships, the governor of the State will give authority to one person in a Township, to act as such agent, upon written request from the Township Committee.

Where bounties are raised by a county, the request must be made by the Board of Chosen Freeholders or their committee. Where bounties are raised by a city, the request must be made by the mayor and common council.

The County or City authorities must designate the number of agents desired, which will not exceed one from each Township or Ward.

If no action be taken by the above named authorities within a reasonable time, the governor will appoint without such request. It is hoped that the nominations for agents will be forwarded immediately. The nominations will be subject to the appraisal of the governor.

Instructions will be given to the Agents upon their appointment.

Joel Parker

Governor of New Jersey

Constitution, December 1, 1863.

Circular

Office A. A.
Provost Marshal General
Trenton, N. J.

November 17, 1863

The following information is communicated for the benefit of all concerned:

1. The persons designated by the county, township and ward authorities of this State to forward recruits, in pursuance of paragraph 111, general orders, No. 11, November 6, 1863, from the office of the Adjutant General of New Jersey, and duly authorized by the governor to recruit for their respective counties, townships and wards will receive the following premiums for recruits mustered in for any of the following named New Jersey organizations, viz: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and 1st and 2d Batteries of Artillery.

I. For an accepted recruit, who has served not less than nine months, and been discharged for other cause than disability \$25.00

2. For an accepted recruit without the above military qualifications \$15.00

II. Payment will be made by the U. S. Disbursing Officer, at Trenton, upon presentation to him of a certificate from the mustering office that the recruits have been accepted and mustered into the U. S. service, and a certificate from the Commandant of the general rendezvous at Trenton, that the recruits have been received at his rendezvous.

III. If recruits are not accepted by the Mustering Officer at Trenton, the cost of their transportation will be borne by the agent by whom they were recruited, and will be deducted at the first subsequent payment of premiums to him.

Robert C. Buchanan

Lieu. Colonel 4th Infantry
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting
Service N. J.

Constitution, December 1, 1863.

Recruiting Agent

Lieut. Charles L. Lukens, late of the 28th N. J. has been appointed by Provost Marshal General Fry, to be Recruiting Agent for this District.

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

Woolwich Aid Society

Our most sanguine hopes were realized, and our undertaking proved entirely successful, in the Tableaux, Childrens' Fair, and Refreshments, for the benefit of our brave defenders, to whom we are so greatly indebted, for services rendered in the field. Yet how much we may appreciate them, the debt can never be cancelled. We were favored with two of the most beautiful days of the season, which no doubt added greatly to our funds. The opening scene in the tableaux was the representation of the thirty five states of the Union, the Goddess of Liberty presiding, (the thirteen old States occupying the most conspicuous situation) in which participated the youth and beauty of our little village of all sizes, according to the State they represented.

The thought was beautiful—while the sons of the north were defending those States at the cost of their lives, the fair ones at home stood emblematical of them, to add to the soldiers comfort, by earning such little delicacies as would give the poor sufferer a home like feeling, on his lowly pallet of straw.

The oft repeated inquiry went forth from the little ones, "Am I a seccesh State?" Which they doubtless considered exceedingly degrading, when in one voice all exclaimed, "T'd rather be loyal."

Would that the whole country possessed the same sentiments, the termination of the war would then be visible. Numerous other Tableaux were brought before the audience, but the most ludicrous was the closing scene, bringing forth the fashions of half a century past.

Our eyes could scarcely give credit to their existence. From the Children Fair, composed of almost nothing, we realized \$32; from all combined, \$232, after all expenses were paid.

The members of this Society gratefully acknowledge to the inhabitants of Woolwich Township the appreciation of their gifts, which flow so abundantly on all occasions when an appeal is made to their generosity to relieve the sick and wounded of the Federal Army, and their response to our call for help, to whom much praise to our many townsmen who laid aside their daily avocations and

rendered most valuable assistance, for which they receive our warmest thanks.

Swedesboro, December 2, 1863
Constitution, December 8, 1863.

Correspondence

A correspondent in a contemporary writes:

Will you permit me, through your columns, to offer a few suggestions in behalf of the Sanitary Commission; whose supplies of comforts for our sick and wounded soldiers, it rests upon the loyal men and women of this land to provide.

And Mr. Editor, can you not induce the stay at home men of our county to take a little more interest in this matter? There are some noble exceptions, but, as a general rule, the men are mere dead weights in this undertaking instead of assisting with their counsel and aid the labors of their female friends.

If asked to contribute something beyond ridicule and grumbling, they either refuse outright, or give so ungraciously, that a refusal would not be more painful. And the continual taunt, that our labor goes for nothing, and never reaches those for whom it is intended, is reiterated by men who might know better, if they would only take the trouble to inform themselves.

Of course though we style our societies "Ladies Aids," we look to our fathers, husbands, brothers, and friends, for material "aid and comfort," in this as in all our laudable undertakings, and our efforts are apt to languish, if these are withheld.

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

The Women's Pa. Branch, at Phila. says —

Prisoners In Richmond

An official arrangement having been made with the rebel authorities, the following articles have been forwarded by us for the use of our prisoners in Richmond: —

- 600 woolen shirts
- 600 canton flannel drawers
- 600 pairs of woolen socks
- 1000 handkerchiefs
- 2 cases reading matter.

The receipt of the above articles has been acknowledged by Brigadier General Neal Dow, one of the prisoners; and an arrangement has been

made to forward supplied weekly, of such articles as are required, of which General Dow will keep us advised.

It is hoped that we shall be able to send with the supplies to Bell Island, an agent to attend to their distribution, and the proper preparation of food for the sick; negotiations for that purpose having commenced.

All articles of diet contributed for these sufferers, will be shipped directly, by our Branch to Norfolk, and thence to their destination. Farinaeous food, stimulants, vegetables, and dried fruit, are in demand. Letters to prisoners in Richmond, should be of one page, sent open, to care of Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

A Characteristic Story

A characteristic story of the President is narrated in the letter from Washington.

When the telegram from Cumberland Gap reached Mr. Lincoln that "firing was heard in the direction of Knoxville" he remarked that he was "glad of it." Some persons present who had the perils of Burnside's position uppermost in his mind, could not see why Mr. Lincoln should be "glad of it," and so explained himself. "Why you, see," responded the President, "it reminds me of a Mistress Sallie Ward, a neighbor of mine, who had a very large family. Occasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some out of the way place, upon which Mistress Sallie would exclaim. "There's one of my children that isn't dead yet."

—Boston Transcript

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

Deptford Township

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Township was held on Thursday evening last, pursuant to public notice at the Court House, in regard to measures to fill the quota of the Township by volunteers.

Mr. Smallwood, the chairman, called the meeting to order, Wm. D. Scott, the secretary read the proceedings of last meeting which were approved.

The Township Committee repeated that they had appointed John Clark

to recruit, but that a man had been received.

On motion of John Star, it was unanimously resolved that the sum of \$325 be given as the Township Bounty to each recruit, Samuel Hopkins offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That if the Township Committee comply with the provision of the resolution in regard to offering a bounty to procure volunteers passed at this meeting that, we pledge ourselves to sustain them in their actions. The action of the governor in regard to the appointments of Recruiting Agents, and the payment to them of \$25 for veteran recruits and \$15 for new recruits, having been brought to the notice of the meeting, the Township committee was, on motion of Joseph Carter, requested to appoint a person as Recruiting Agent who was liable to the draft, and that the nomination be sent to the governor for his approval.

On motion, the former resolution in regard to a recruiting agent was rescinded.

On motion, the Township Committee was requested to meet at an early day to take further actions in regard to the subject, and give publicity to their determination through the "Constitution." The meeting then adjourned.

Wm. D. Scott,
Secretary.

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

Twelfth N. J. Vols.

November 18th, 1863

Mr. Editor:

Being a subscriber to, and constant reader of, your valuable paper, and knowing your avowed sympathy with the soldiers' cause, I take this method of addressing the public generally. Post masters especially, upon a subject which deeply interests us all.

Whilst we have left everything behind, and have taken our lives in our hands to defend the cause of our glorious republic, regardless of the ease and comfort which those at home enjoy, there are those at home, who, either through ignorance or willfulness on their part, with a view to gain, (because the more money they take the greater their incomes,) impose

upon us and our families by charging double, triple, and often quadruple the amount of postage required by law, for packages sent to us by mail.

Thus, I have seen packages of equal weight from different offices in our state, come to our regiment; one was sent for less than twenty cents, the other cost twenty-five cents.

These things ought not so to be. If Post masters don't know their business, I would advise them to procure a copy of the last Postal Law, which went into operation on the 30th of last June, and "post themselves up;" for it's causing great complaint among the soldiers' who know what ought to be paid; and they know they are imposed upon by those whose duty it is to protect them and their little ones.

It's a sweet consolation to all the soldier to know that his privations and trials are fully appreciated by our friends at home. But when we find such persons ready to impose upon us and our families, many of which are dependent upon our wages for their daily bread, we feel aggrieved at it. I'll give a few facts for the general information of the public who desire to send us small packages, and as the mail is the only available means by which we can get them, Congress very wisely at its last session provided for us.

The law provides that any package not weighing over four pounds, may be sent to any State in the United States, at not more than one cent per ounce. Anything mailable, such as pamphlets, maps, engravings, writing paper, envelopes, seeds, roots, tobacco, shirts, handkerchiefs, &c, may be sent at the rate of two cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a package weighing anything less than four ounces will come for two cents, and anything less than sixteen ounces will come for eight cents: (i. e.) Three and seven eighths ounces, (being less than four ounces) will come for two cents; and fifteen and seven eighths ounces for eight cents. But should a package weigh a full pound or sixteen ounces, the postage will be ten cents to be prepaid by stamps. Bound books cost just double the above specified rates.

The best way to do up a package, is to leave one end open to allow the

Post Master to see what articles are in the package. Hoping these remarks will have the desired effect in enlightening the understanding of the blissful ignorant, and of exposing those who wilfully impose upon us, I'll sign myself a

Soldiers Friend.

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

A Good Word for Mr. Lincoln

The London Spectator, one of the most intelligent and most respectable Journals in Europe, finds occasion for the following words about Mr. Lincoln:

"Mr. Lincoln has been tested as few men have ever been tested, and though he may not always have risen full to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and a sagacious, if somewhat utilitarian, judgment . . . We believe a juster man never held the reins of government.

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

Dismal Anticipations of the Rebels

A gentleman who was formerly editor of a "Democratic" newspaper in New Jersey, and a member of the Legislature in that State; but who was at the South when the rebellion commenced, and has remained there ever since, serving for a time in the Rebel Army, two weeks since made his way north, going to New Jersey, where he is said to have had a interview with some of the opposition leaders.

His account of the condition of affairs at the South is said to have been dismal in the extreme; the rebellion could not possibly; he said hold out another season; the people were convinced that the North could not be beaten, and were losing heart; dissatisfaction with Jeff. Davis was becoming general, and he added that the only safety for the people of the revolted states was in the overthrow of the despotism which now oppresses them, by the triumph everywhere of the federal arms.

He told his New Jersey friends, moreover, that they must stop their cries for peace; that their own safety, their personal interests, demanded now the success of the government,

and it was sheer madness to seek any other result.

The gentleman thus exhibiting the utter hoplessness of the rebel cause was a firm believer in secession and the ability of the South to maintain its position; he has no sympathy at all with northern ideas, and his confessions therefore, are to be excepted as the result of profound convictions enforced upon him by personal observation and experience.

The article above appears in the Evening Post, one of whose editorial corps is a resident of Newark. Is the Democratic editor referred to John C. Thorton, formerly of the Evening Journal and a member of the Assembly; but more recently belonging to Dixie? Whether or not, the Democratic leaders in the State would do well to give attention to the fact and shape the policy of "the party" accordingly. —Patterson Press

Constitution, December 8, 1863.

State Pay To The Invalid Corps

There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the men enlisting from this state in the Invalid Corps, were entitled to the state pay.

The following letter from Adjutant General Stockton to Mayor Bigelow, of Newark settles the question—at least for the present:

Trenton, Nov. 18, 1863

Sir—I directed you on the 10th instant, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General to strike from the State bounty rolls, certain members of New Jersey Regiments who were transferring to the Invalid Corps.

Certain points in those cases have arisen which has led the Attorney General to consider his opinion on the subject and you are hereby authorized to continue on the State bounty roll, such as were stricken off in pursuance of those letters, until further direction from this office.

Constitution, December 15, 1863.

How To Send Packages To The New Jersey Regiments in the Army of the Potomac

The friends of our brave boys in the New Jersey Regiments often want to send them parcels, boxes, &c, but don't know how to do it. The follow-

ing information was given to us by an officer of the Army, who perfectly understands the matter.

The package or box, containing anything not contraband (liquors included,) will be carried safely and promptly if sent to Trenton, N. J. addressed as follows:

Care of Brigadier General Perrine
Trenton, New Jersey
For
Co. A. 3d Regiment,
New Jersey Volunteers

The above blank is to be filled with the name of the person for whom the box is intended, and the company and Regiment to which he belongs. A list of the contents should accompany the box.

The packages and boxes thus sent to Trenton, are all forwarded thence to the Army of the Potomac without further cost, in the charge of a trusty agent every week. The brave fellows will be looking for something during the Christmas and Holidays.

Constitution, December 15, 1863.

The Second New Jersey Cavalry

This regiment at the last advices was at Columbus, Kentucky, awaiting orders, which it is expected will send them to Texas for service under General Banks.

The 34th and 35th New Jersey regiments have also returned from Eastport to Columbus. Their future destination we have not learned. The 33d is at Chattanooga.

All the other New Jersey Regiments are in the Army of the Potomac or of Eastern Virginia.

Constitution, December 22, 1863.

Died

At Columbus, Kentucky, on the 13th or 14th inst., William W. Ladd, son of Samuel H. and Sallie D. Ladd, of this Borough. (Woodbury.) Our young townsmen volunteered in defence of his country, and went in the 2d N. J. Cavalry, which was sent to the West.

The Lieut. of Co. D. in giving information of his death, under date of the 15th, writes that he was well on Friday and rode his horse out to camp on Sunday. In his illness he was taken to a house nearby and had all the attention given him that was

possible. His remains will be brought home.

Constitution, December 22, 1863.

Rally For The Flag! Volunteers Wanted!

Greenwich Township Offers \$350 Bounty!

This is a fine chance for all willing to serve their country, while they at the same time receive better pay than they can get at anything else.

Veteran volunteers will receive \$752; all other volunteers, \$652. Whole average monthly pay for veteran recruits, \$53; all other recruits, \$50. And the Board of Freeholders pay \$2 per month for each child of a volunteer under 12 years of age.

\$425 of the bounty is paid on being mustered into the United States service. The volunteer has a choice of the New Jersey regiments—Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry. Drafted men will have to go where they are sent.

If the quota of the Township is not made up by the 4th of January, a draft will be made, and those men drafted will have to go without a dollar of bounty, or pay \$300 for exemption. Now is the time. Don't let so good a chance slip.

Capt. Augustus Sailer
Recruiting Agent.

December 16, 1863.

Constitution, December 22, 1863.

A. S. Barber:
Respected friend,

You will please publish the following letters from the P. O. Department in answer to correspondence from Soldiers' friend, of the 12th N. J. V.

And oblige,

G. W. Hilyard

Post Office Department
Appointment Office

Washington, Sept. 10, 1863

Sir:—Your letter of September 3d was duly received. You will please report to this Department all offices which you may find charging any other rate than letter, postage or mail matter for which no different rate has been especially provided.

The rule providing letter rate for articles of clothing if admitted into

the mail, is a very old one, and it is discreditable to a Post master to be unacquainted with it.

Respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Alex W. Randall
First Asst. P. M. General

P. M. at Mullica Hill
Gloucester County, N. J.
Post Office Department
Appointment Office
Washington, Dec. 11, 1863

Sir:—Yours of the 8th inst, inclosing Soldier's printer letter, concerning postage on clothing, tobacco, &c, is received. The law of 1863. Section 20, enumerates all articles that are considered "Mailable". Articles of clothing, tobacco, boots, &c. are not so enumerated. Section 25 of the same law provides that all matter sent in the mail not enumerated as "mailable" shall be subject to letter postage.

You are right therefore in collecting letter posage on these articles. Sec. 39 and the accompanying instruction to which you refer, relates to "mailable matter," and therefore has no bearing on this case. Please notify any neighboring Post Masters, who are to your knowledge mailing these articles at other than the legal rates above named.

Respectfully,
Your obt. Servant
Alex W. Randall
First Asst. P. M. General

P. M. at Mullica Hill
Gloucester County, N. J.
Constitution, December 22, 1863.

Commissioner of Enrollment

Philip J. Gray, Esq., of Camden, we are pleased to hear, has been appointed Commissioner of Enrollment, in the place of Jas. M. Scovel, resigned, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

Constitution, December 22, 1863.

The Sanitary Commission

They propose to send weekly instalments if they find that the articles reach their destination. It is certain that a work like this cannot be carried on without means and money.

Will not the various Aid Societies arouse their flagging energies, and come promptly to the help of our suffering heroes? Shall not every

township be represented by its box of home comforts? Cannot every housewife spare at least one blanket or quilt from her stores of bedding, and one jar of pickles and jelly from her pantry? Cannot every girl whose nimble fingers flit for hours between the crochet needle and masses of soft wool, consecrate a day by the making and giving of one shirt? !

Cannot our Union-loving farmers, whose summer harvests are crowding their cellars and granaries, give generously and gladly for relief of Union defenders? They surely need but to know their duty to do it with heartiness.

The contribution some market morning (at an early date) of one fourth of the produce they have brought to sell, such as potatoes, turnips, eggs, etc., left in the hands of a responsible citizen, and by him forwarded to "Women's Pennsylvania Branch," 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, would be an act of mercy. All donations for the use of the Sanitary Commission should be directed as above stated. The freight upon them will be paid at the depot of the commission as soon as the goods are received.

What a wealth of luxuries God has given us! and what a privilege it is to share them with those noble men, who, periling life and limb in defence of their country, have fallen from the ranks, by wound or sickness, and now think often with keen longing of their father's house, where was always enough and to spare, and more inviting to feeble appetite than the strong food they relished in camp and on the march. Government labors untiringly for the comfort of the soldiers, but it is pleasant to think that we, too, can do something to alleviate their sufferings, and thus testify our love for them, and for our country.

And looking back in after days, whatever may be the fate of this beloved land, we shall rejoice to remember that we did what we could to aid in this hour of grief and peril, and our one regret will be that we could do no more.

Constitution, December 29, 1863.

Major John A. Boyle

We were sorry to notice in a recent

Philadelphia paper, the death of Major John A. Boyle, formerly of Atlantic County, and well known to many of our citizens as a Whig politician and the nominee of the party for Congress to the 1st District, in 1852.

He removed to Philadelphia, and on the breaking out of the war, volunteered in the 11th P. V., and was Major of the regiment.

He was wounded in one of the battles of Lookout Mountain, in which he acquitted himself with great credit.

He died of his wounds on the 20th of November. As he lived he died, with the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

Constitution, December 29, 1863.

Robert Small, the Colored Pilot

Baltimore, Dec. 26;—The story about the capture of the negro pilot, Robert Small, by the Rebels at Charleston, is untrue. A letter from the special correspondent of the Baltimore American, dated the 22d inst., says he was still acting as pilot in the fleet.

Constitution, December 29, 1863.

Col. Wyndham

Col. Wyndham, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, is engaged in writing a history of the principle movements and achievements of our Cavalry during the present war. It will be a record of all the chief raids, reconnoissances and feats performed in battle, and movements made by cavalry since the war began to the latest date.

Constitution, December 29, 1863.

The Legislature of New Jersey

The Legislature of New Jersey will convene at Trenton on the 12th of January—two weeks from Tuesday next. The organization of the two houses is already becoming a subject of speculation. The presidency of the Senate will be conferred upon Lyman A. Chandler, of Morris, or Amos Robbins, of Middlesex.

The latter is a copperhead, and can get the position if he chooses to push for it; but as he wishes to have Mr. Speer of Middlesex elected secretary of the Senate, in place of Morris R. Hamilton, of Camden, he will waive

his own chance of advancement in order to get his friend Speer in office.

This situation of things makes Mr. Chandler's election as President very probable. He is a Democrat, friendly to Gov. Parker, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

There are but two other Democrats of the same stripe in the Senate. The twenty-one members of that body, according to the best classification we can make, are the stated — 7 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 11 copperheads.

In the House of Assembly, the question of the Speakership promises to cause a good deal of excitement at the opening of the session. There are three candidates for this position, viz: Thomas Dunn English, of Bergen; Joseph N. Taylor, of Passaic, and Robert Hamilton, of Sussex.

The struggle is between Joe Taylor and Dunn English. Dr. English is a straight out copperhead; he believes in Jeff Davis, and would rather submit to his administration than that of Abraham Lincoln.

He considers the war an outrage upon State sovereignty, and is opposed to giving the government another man or another dollar for its further prosecution.

In these views he is sustained by four-fifths of what are called the Democratic members of the Legislature; and these men, unless intimidated or brought up, will vote for him.

Joe is a Parker Democrat, and as much belongs to a very small minority of the House. We estimate the sixty members or the body to be composed of twenty Republicans, eight Parker Democrats, and thirty-two copperheads.

Put the decision of the Speakership upon National grounds, and Joe is assuredly beaten. He is reputed to believe that the best way of terminating the war, and saving the government, is by whipping those who are trying to dismember and destroy the Union; while his copperhead antagonists have no faith in anything of the kind; they say that "peace is Union;" that the nation can be saved only by conciliation and compromise; and that it is our duty to call our troops from the field, and to accept such terms as the South may choose to offer.

Dr. English is an apostle of this creed, and with a clear majority of the House of Assembly for his disciples, he is master of the situation, and can most certainly command success. —Sussex Register.

Constitution, January 5, 1864.

New Jersey Prisoners Returned

Among the 500 Union prisoners exchanged by Gen. Butler, were a number of Jerseymen, and one of these is M. V. B. Sparks, son of Josiah C. Sparks, Esq., who was taken by a band of guerillas, while lying sick at a farm house in Virginia. Nothing was known of his fate until his exchange.

We welcome him on his return to freedom.

The following is a list of the Jersey-men exchanged:

R. Haines, Co. H. 2d Regt.
M. Brady, Co. D. 5th
Pat O'Reilly, Co. C 7th
John Lynch, Co. C 7th.
John Mushlee, Co. D. 7th
George W. Nickerson, Co. D. 12th
(Musician)
M. V. B. Sparks, Co. B 12th
C. Champion, Co. B 12th
E. C. Bradly, Co. I 12th
(Musician)
Henry E. Davis, Co. B 1st Artillery
P. Harrington, Co. E. 8th
Wm. Sloan, Co. I 12th

The two last named are in a hospital.

Constitution, January 12, 1864.

Veteran Regiments

Many of the veteran volunteer regiments now in service are enlisting for another term of three years. Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the disposition to enlist for three years longer is becoming almost universal, and the same state of things is reported from the Army of Gen. Grant.

All who re-enlist are given high bounties and are allowed leave of absence for thirty days. In many instances, whole regiments are now on their way home to rest and recruit. These veterans are the best material in the world for efficient military service.

They will be encouraged and strengthened by a brief visit to their homes. When they return, and their

ranks are filled with the new men to be obtained under the coming draft, the Army will be in a condition to move with irresistible power against the failing and sinking cause of treason.

Constitution, January 12, 1864.

Quota

We understand the quota of Deptford and Greenwich townships in this county are both filled. Woowich is nearly so. How the other townships are progressing we have not heard.

There is little doubt now that the government bounties will be paid recruits up to the 1st of March.

Constitution, January 12, 1864.

Renomination of President Lincoln

The expression of public sentiment in every loyal part of the Union, shows that the renomination of President Lincoln by the friends of the Union, is a foregone conclusion. And universal as this expression is, it is the spontaneous action of the people, independent of all machinery and management. The confidence reposed in him by the people, has increased as they beheld, amid the difficulties that envisioned his administration, his steady adherence to great principles, and the stern integrity and wisdom with which he has maintained his official course.

The Union members of the two houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have on joint ballot nominated President Lincoln for re-election. The Legislatures of Maine, Indiana and Illinois are preparing to do the same thing.

Influential newspapers and various municipal and other private associations have raised his name and given expression of their preference for him.

Constitution, January 19, 1864.

The Hussars 1200 Strong!! Now Raising In New Jersey

**Placed on an equal footing with
Old Regiments!!**

The same State, county and United States bounty paid to all men enlisted in this regiment as in the old regiments, and all the recruits credited

in the last call. Now is the time to avoid the draft.

Headquarters — Camp Bayard,
A. J. Morrison,
Col. Comdg.

December 30, 1863.

Constitution, January 19, 1864.

Married

At Woodbury, on Sunday evening last the 17th inst., by William D. Scott, Esq., Mr. Enoch Cordery, of Atlantic County, a member of the 4th Regt. N. J. V., to Miss Rebecca Stone, of Pinegrove, Camden Co.
Constitution, January 19, 1864.

Congress

On Monday in the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a bill amendatory of the confiscation act, abolishing the restriction which prohibits the confiscation of real estate beyond the life time of the offender. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. declaring that "slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States."

In the House, Mr. Broomall, of Pa. offered a resolution giving to slaves in the Rebel Territory who enlist in our Army full pay and bounties, and guaranteeing them freedom. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated—Yeas 6-, Nays 63. Messrs. Davis, Creswell and Thomas of Maryland voted in the negative.

On Tuesday the Senate passed a joint resolution to continue the payment of bounties \$400 and \$300 to volunteers to 1st of March.

In the House Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill placing a tax of 60 cents a gallon on spirits, and 2 cents per pound on cotton. In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson spoke to his resolution introduced this week before to expell Mr. Davis of Kentucky for his disloyal resolution offered in the Senate on the 5th inst.

Mr. Davis replied to Mr. Wilson in a long bitter speech, in which he denied the charge. The enrollment act was discussed. A proposition to repeal the commutation clause of \$300 was rejected, ayes 12, nays 28.

Constitution, January 19, 1864.

The Bureau of Emancipation

The bill of Senator Howe establishing a Bureau of Emancipation, and which was referred to a select committee, proposes to place it under the Secretary of the Treasury. The commissioners salary is limited to \$4,000.

He is empowered to execute all the military orders, Executive proclamations, and laws officiating the freedom of persons of African descent in any State or Territory of the United States; to seize all real estate of rebels subject to confiscation, and institute and prosecute thie proceedings necessary to complete the confiscation, and hold and control the same until disposed of by absolute sale, preemption or deremption; all negroes within our military lines, excepting such as are required in the service, are subject to be delivered to the commissioner, when they become wards of the government, to be protected till further legislation is had in the premises.

He is authorized to establish productive armed occupancies upon any lands in his control, providing that the proportion of occupants shall not exceed 100 loyal whites to 1,000 freedmen.

The military are required to render the necessary assistance in obtaining possession of rebel property to be confiscated. Provision is made for the establishment of schools, subject to revision by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the commissoners are empowered to lease the lands in their possession, and a receiver of the revenue from such property is to be appointed with a salary not exceeding \$3,000.

The commissioner is required to hire out or apprentice to mechanical trades the freedmen and their families, and to provide them with food, clothing and shelter, and they shall have the same rights in civil and military courts as citizens of the United States, and such as can read and write the English language on the 1st of January, A. D. 1865, are hereby declared citizens of the United States.

Constitution, January 26, 1864.

A Jersey Prisoners' Experience at Bell Isle

We are indebted to Mr. D. B. Harris, says the Bridgeton Chronicle,

for the following very interesting letter written by an exchange prisoner, M. V. B. Sparks, of Co. B., 12th N. J. V. a son of Josiah C. Sparks, Esq. of Carpenter's Landing (Mantua.) In referring to the letter Mr. Harris says.

"Enclosed I send copy of a letter received by one of our Regiment from his brother, a member of our Band, who was taken prisoner last summer, on the march back into Va., after the battle of Gettysburg."

The letter, I think needs no comment, it speaks for itself and every word of it may be relied on, as I know the writer to be a man of veracity.

As he hays, "will not God render a fearful retribution upon them for this barbarism," and will not a portion of His wrath also fall upon those who by their talk and actions, virtually uphold and encourage the perpetrators of these cruelties.

If a few such men could be left to the tender mercies of their "misguided Southern brethren," as they term them, perhaps it would give them a view of the hideousness and crime of the Rebellion, which all gilt and tinsel of "chivalry" and "Southern Rights" would fail to cover. Are the people of the North willing that a government whose acts are so at variance with honor and humanity, should obtain a permanent foothold by our side and rear its hydra head at our elbow, and defiantly claim a place among the nation's of the earth?

God forbid! But may the day be hastened when the already tottering fabric of treason shall crumble to its final ruin."

Camp Parole
Annapolis, Md.
January 3d, 1864

Dear Brother:

I suppose you have heard I was a prisoner on Bell Isle, Richmond, Va., but now you can hear better news than that, for I am now at the Parole Camp with the rest of the boys; and am enjoying myself hugely, after having suffered what no one can tell or know, unless he experiences the same as we Bell Isle prisoners. To go into minute details would take too much time and space, and a true history of my sufferings for four

months and ten days would make quite a large book.

In the first place, I was captured at Piedmont Station, Va., about 24 miles from Harper's Ferry, and marched to Harrisonburg, and there took the stage to Stanton, where we stayed all night, and at 7 o'clock in the morning, took the cars for Richmond.

Arrived there at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day. About 9 o'clock that night we were shoved into that hell-hole of misery, Libby Prison, without anything to eat that day. In the morning we were called out and marched over to Bell Isle, and got there too late to get our breakfast, and had to wait until night before we could get anything; and having missed four meals, we were, as may be supposed, very hungry.

At 5 o'clock they commenced issuing rations (if they may be called rations) and such a shout I never heard before, coming from the throats of 3,500 half starved Yankees, and in about two hours time it had reached our squad, which was the last one.

The ration was composed of 25 loaves of bread per 100 men. The loaves were about one third smaller than the regular army loaf; and 6 small buckets of what the Rebs called "bean soup", each man getting about 1 pint of soup and $\frac{1}{4}$ loaf of bread for his share.

I ate my rations with the varacity of a famished dog, and felt not a little better after my long fast.

At night I was forced to sleep on the hard, cold ground, without anything over or under me, and just so I was compelled to pass my nights for weeks through rainy as well as clear weather. It was a wonder I did not die, but I was spared through God's mercy.

Rations were issued twice a day when they had it to give us; but if they were short, we only got one, and sometimes none, and when we did not get them there would be no back rations made up. I have gone 48 hours with only two pieces of corn bread, each about the size of my double fist, no meat or soup with it. Our ration of meat per man for a day, would not exceed an ounce.

In cold weather we suffered very much for we were not allowed fires until we had had several frosts, and

about 10 deaths by freezing; and then we were only allowed one small stick of green pine per day to a tent containing 20 men.

I have seen 13 men carried to their last rest per day. I have seen men fall dead in the streets of our camp. I have seen more than one ask the Dr. to pass them to the hospital, who were told there was nothing the matter with them and before they could reach their tents, (if they had any) they were dead; died of starvation and cold.

Oh! will not God render a fearful retribution unto them for this barbarism? Time will show. I will tell you more next time as I have no more space. Give my best respects to D. Haines, J. Evans, I. and L. Haines, and all the rest of the boys, tell them I am itching to be with them.

Your affectionate brother,
M. V. B. Sparks

Constitution, February 2, 1864.

Circular Letter

To Collectors of Internal Revenue Treasury Department

Office of Internal Revenue
Washington, Jan. 7, 1864

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby notified that by the statutes of the United States, "all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in Treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a National currency, and known as National Banks.

The statutes further provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report all known violations of the above requirements, by any Receiving Officer of the government, to the President of the United States, and to Congress.

In making your collections of Internal Revenue, you will please regard the provisions of the acts referred to, and decline to receive payment in any currency not mentioned above.

Joseph J. Lewis
Commissioner

Constitution, January 26, 1864.

Died

On the 28th of November last, at the Stone Hospital, Washington, D. C. Mr. Andrew J. Peck, of Woodbury, N. J., aged 62 years, belonging to Co. E, 10th Regt. N. J. V.

Constitution, February 2, 1864.

Died

At the Christian Street Hospital, Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., John C. Jackson, of Company F., 12th Regt. N. J. V.

Constitution, February 9, 1864.

The President Orders for a Draft On the Tenth of March

Executive Mansion
Washington, Feb. 1, 1864

Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war be made on the Tenth day of March next for the Military service of the United States, crediting or deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

Abraham Lincoln.

Already several discordant interpretations are given in explanation of this important order. Its language, however, says the Newark Daily, is very simple and free from ambiguity.

It merely settles the fact that a draft will be made, and fixes the day for it—Tuesday, March 10th next. This draft is for 500,000 men, and all who shall have been enlisted or drafted, before the 1st of March, and not before credited to the quotas of the different States, will be deducted from it.

In other words, the draft will be for so many men as shall not have been raised by March 1st on the last call for 300,000 men, and for 200,000 additional—being virtually an additional call for 200,000 more men.

The reasons for the call are obvious. It is well ascertained that the rebels are making desperate exertions to take the field at the opening of the Spring Campaign with all the force they can muster by means of a relentless conscription, which will sweep into their ranks every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty—comprising the total available mili-

tary strength of the rebellious States.

To meet this desperate policy there must be corresponding exertions on our part, and the half million of men which will be the product of our various calls, now consolidated into one, is thought to be demanded by and fully equal to the emergency, and if promptly furnished, will maintain our ascendancy in point of numbers, and enable our military leaders to carry out their plans.

Another reason for the new call, and for the consolidation of all the previous calls with it, is to render the operation of the draft uniform, under the amended enlistment act, which it is presumed will be perfected by Congress prior to the day fixed upon by the President for the draft.

The act as amended has many essential points of differences from the original law, and is much more rigid in the provisions. The schedule of causes of exemption have been or promises to be greatly reduced; the price of commutation has been raised by the Senate from \$300 to \$400, and doubtless will be acceded to by the House of Representatives; it is probable that the two classes of married and single will be consolidated and no preference be accorded to the former, as was the case before; and finally, person furnishing substitutes from any sources except those who are not liable to the draft will be made subject to draft on the exhaustion of the enrollment.

These alterations have made it imperative that when the draft is made it shall cover all the changes that have made, so as to operate with equal justice upon all whom the country has a right to make a claim for their services under the amended law.

It will also be observed that while the administration has finally determined upon a draft as a measure of necessity, and is not likely to postpone it to suit the convenience or choice of States, as it has done hitherto, but will enforce it with promptitude on the day fixed in the call of the President, a margin of four weeks grace is allowed to each to fill up their quotas by volunteering. What the precise number is that is required from our State and country it is almost impossible to arrive at, as no specific returns have been published

of the number enlisted to fill the deficiency on the two previous calls, and the agents of the various counties and towns are yet vigorously engaged with more or less success in recruiting but have not furnished the data.

Constitution, February 9, 1864.

A Proclamation By the Governor

The quota of New Jersey under the late call of the President for 500,000 men is 16,759.

Upon this quota will be credited and deducted all volunteers from this State, who have been mustered into the United States service since the first day of June 1863, and also all who shall be so mustered, prior to the 1st day of March, 1864.

More than ten thousand (10,000) men have already been recruited on account of this quota.

The sub-districts that have raised the quota assigned them in the General Orders issued from the office of the Adjutant General of this State, under my Proclamations of 27th of July, 1863, and 22d, October, 1863, are not liable to the Draft ordered to be made on the 10th day of March next.

By referring to previous publications of quotas, the deficiency of the various sub-districts not yet exempt will be very nearly ascertained. The Adjutant General will announce the exact deficiency as soon as possible.

The government bounty of \$300 for new recruits and \$400 will not be paid after the expiration of the present month. I earnestly call upon the people of these townships, where deficiencies exist, to devote all their energies to filling their respective quotas, before the large government bounties now offered are withdrawn. Believing that the people of New Jersey desired to avoid a draft, I have labored to give them the opportunity to furnish volunteers.

The greater part of the State is already exempt. There is yet time for each township and ward to fill its entire quota, if the people will be earnest in the effort. The advantages of such action, especially to the laboring classes, have been more than once presented.

I can add but little to the appeals already made. I leave the subject

with the people, in confidence that their response will be such as will gladden the heart of every Jersey-men.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, this tenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and Sixty four.

Joel Parker

Attest:

S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.
Constitution, February 23, 1964.

State of New Jersey

Adjutant General's Office
Trenton, February 20, 1864
General Orders No. 1

In pursuance of the proclamation of the governor of this State, dated February 10, 1864, the following list of quotas is published, showing the number of men apportioned to each sub-district of the State, under the call of the President for 500,000.

The number apportioned to the whole state is sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty nine.

The following quotas of the sub-districts differ from those published from this office in August and October, 1863, not only because of the difference in the number assigned to the whole State, but also in consequence of the act of Congress consolidating the first and second classes enrolled; the former quotas having been calculated upon the first class only.

The quotas when prepared for the draft may differ slightly from these, where they are assessed upon the revised enrollment. but it is deemed important to place the present assessment before the public at the earliest possible moment.

Upon the quotas as herein published credit will be given to the sub-districts for all recruits that have been furnished by them upon their quotas as published in General Orders No. 7, of August 3, 1863, and No. 11, of November 6, 1863, and also for all men that they may furnish previous to March 1, 1864.

Gloucester County

Clayton	449	75
Deptford	616	103
Franklin	337	56
Greenwich	320	52

Harrison	416	69
Mantua	239	40
Woolwich	527	88

2,904 483

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

R. F. Stockton, Jr.

Adjutant General N. J. V.

Constitution, February 23, 1864.

First New Jersey Cavalry

The Washington Chronicle says that the members of the old regiments are re-enlisting in large numbers, and at the present rate of re-enlistments, more than two thirds of the entire army will have re-enlisted by the 1st of March.

It also says:—"The First N. J. Cavalry, a regiment that has seen service and always goes in, is now nearly full to the maximum standard, and daily additions are being made to it indeed, so rapid are recruits coming into this popular regiment, that it is found impossible to supply them with horses.

It is the intention to recruit the regiment to fifteen hundred. In the spring they will present a formidable array, and woe betide the equal number of Johnny's that come in contact with them."

Constitution, March 1, 1864.

United States Internal Revenue Annual Taxes For 1864

The attention of tax-payers in Gloucester County, is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment's annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in

such cases the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any fake or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation, or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make returns, and all necessary information, will be furnished by T. T. Sparks, Esq., to persons residing in the 7th Division, comprising the Townships of Harrison, Franklin, Clayton and Mantua; and by B. C. Tatem, Esq., to person residing in the 8th Division, comprising the Townships of Woolwich, Greenwich and Deptford.

Persons residing in the 7th Division should make returns to T. T. Sparks, Assistant Assessor of said Division, at his office, in Carpenter's Landing; (Mantua) and those residing in the 8th Division, to B. C. Tatem, Assistant Assessor for said Division, at his office, in Woodbury, on or before the first Monday of May next.

J. C. Sparks

U. S. Assessor 1st District
Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)
February 29, 1864.

Constitution, March 1, 1864.

Re-Nomination of Mr. Lincoln

The following address to President Lincoln has been forwarded to him by nearly all the Union members of the Legislature of this State:

Trenton, N. J.

February 18th, 1864

To Abraham Lincoln, President:

Nearly three years ago, you were inaugurated President of the United States. A long meditated conspiracy had ripened into a formidable rebellion, and an army fighting against the flag of their country were promised that, in the month of May, a new banner "with a strange device" should be carried triumphantly over the ruins of the National Capital.

Educated in the arts of peace, the people of the North were compelled to practice, without education, the arts of war. Added to the dangers which threatened our Armies in the field, the Administration was met and was opposed by combinations of men in widely separated States, who pretended to be for the Union, but were openly against the war; and by others who pretending to be in favor of the war, opposed and resisted the policy of the government in conducting war.

These men embarrassed every effort to fill the ranks of an army of free-men decimated by disease and by death. But in face of every obstacle, triumphing over every danger, the great cause moved on.

That Divine Providence who smiled upon the birth of the Republic still extended his shelter and protection over a suffering country. We hold in grateful remembrance the brave men who have fought for our fire-sides; who sustaining the national honor and defending its integrity, have met death with fatal determination; who fill nameless graves, dying that the nation might live.

And we now wish to place upon record our sense of the country's obligation to you, as a patriot and statesman. When you entered upon the duties of your high office—and its fearful responsibilities might have appalled any heart—we relied upon your discretion, your honesty of purpose, and your patriotism.

Nor were we deceived. After three years of war, we find Delaware and Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, finally inside the Union lines. Arkansas and Louisiana also are now gained to us and lost to the confederacy.

A popular majority of 175,000 has recently sanctioned and approved the acts of the administration and the conduct of the war. The heart of every good citizen is gladdened by the prospect of the certain and complete triumph of our arms; which will assume the world of the salvation and the perpetuity of the Union.

With feelings akin to affection, we regard the patience with which you have endured the anxieties and burdens of your position; the courage which has always risen with every danger that threatened us. We admire

the fidelity with which you have sustained and proclaimed those principles which underlie every free government and which alone can make this nation again what it was, but now—the administration of man and the wonder of the world. Without any disparagement of the true men who surround you and whose counsel you have shared; believing that you are the choice of the people whose servants we are; and firmly satisfied that they desire and intend to give you four years for a policy of peace, we present your name as the man for President of the American people in 1864.

James M. Scovel	L. W. Heulings
Providence Ludlam	E. C. Heritage
Jona F. Leaming	W. W. Ware
Geo. D. Horner	Jacob Birdsall
Jos. L. Reeves	Edw. Maylin
Henry J. Irick	B. Rush Bateman
James H. Bruere	Wm. N. Hancock
N. S. Abbott	Ira M. Harrison
P. C. Brink	Thos. B. Peddle
James G. West	Rufus F. Harrison

John Bates

Constitution, March 1, 1864.

Annual Tax Notice

Office of Internal Revenue
First Collection District of N. J.
Woodbury, February 3, 1864

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in this Collection District for the year commencing with May 1st, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and Licenses therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or my deputy, at my office, in Woodbury, from the date hereof until and including Thursday the 10th day of March proximo, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., to receive the same.

I will also attend personally, or by deputy, at the Hotel of Charles P. Estlack, Mullica Hill to receive the taxes for the 7th Division, including the Second Legislative District, on Friday the 11th day of March, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

The taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Licenses and Income for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the List aforesaid, within

the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay.

Ten Per Cent Additional

upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on incomes, which will be liable to an additional of but five per cent.

Alex Wentz
Deputy Collector.

Circular Letter

C O P Y

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Treasury Department
Office of Internal Revenue
Washington, Jan. 7, 1864

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby notified that by the statutes of the United States, "all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in Treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States," or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a national currency, and known as National Banks.

The statutes further provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report all known violations of the above requirements, by any Receiving officer of the government, to the President of the United States, and to Congress.

In making your collections of Internal Revenue, you will please regard the provisions of the acts referred to, and decline to receive payment in any currency not mentioned above.

Joseph H. Lewis
Commissioner

Constitution, March 1, 1864.

9th N. J. V.

Letters from the detachment of the 9th Regiment, which did not re-enlist, state that on the 1st inst, about 100 of the men, who were on picket duty on the Dismal Swamp Canal, nine miles from Jullan's Creek, Va., were attacked by the enemy, who by a pretended retreat drew the 9th into an ambushade, and by a well directed volley killed Private Nutt and wounded Private Hulse, both veterans of Co. D; Private Nutt's body was left on the field, and Private Hulse brought

to Hospital, and it is feared he will not recover, the ball having passed into his breast near the shoulder.

Constitution, March 15, 1864.

Government Bounties

The government has extended the bounties to volunteers until the 1st day of April. This will afford districts an opportunity to fill their quotas, and give an increased impetus to the recruiting now going on in all of the loyal states.

Constitution, March 15, 1864.

Mr. Chase Declines Being a Presidential Candidate

New York, March 10—The Post publishes the following letter:

Washington, March 5, 1864

My Dear Sir:

In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes expressed by many that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference, and it becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name.

It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity on the solid and sure foundation of freedom and impartial justice, and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially your friend

S. P. Chase

To Hon. James C. Hall,
Senate Chamber
Columbus, Ohio.

Constitution, March 15, 1864.

Shall The Soldier Vote?

In New York the question was submitted to the people, and they have just decided that the soldier shall be entitled to vote.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has just completed the necessary Legislative action to confer the right on her soldiery, by again passing the act for the purpose just passed in 1863; it will now be submitted to the people, and there is no doubt that it will be adopted.

But New Jersey soldiers will not be permitted to vote. Look at the proceedings of the Legislature in this day's paper, and see how the Democratic majority have settled the question, with the example of New York and Pennsylvania before them, (it was a Union Republican example of course, but a very good one to follow nevertheless.)

They deny the right and refuse to take the measures to confer it. And more than this; they have a bill before them, making it a punishable offence for soldiers to appear within miles of the polls on election days.

Why is it that our soldiers when absent fighting for their country and the preservation of Republican institutions, should be denied the right to vote? Why is it that the Democratic majority in the New Jersey Legislature are afraid of the vote of the volunteer soldiers? Is it because they know them to be in earnest in their efforts to put down the rebellion at any cost; and will support for office only those who show by their acts that they are in earnest to do the same thing, and crush the rebels?

The denial of the right to vote by soldiers on constitutional grounds is not held to be soundly well informed, intelligent gentlemen. The Attorney General last year, we believe, gave his opinion in favor of the right. The inapt judgment taken last week by the Democratic majority on the question will not avail them much: nor will the manner of doing it, add anything to their credit.

It was a tyrannical use of power which a Democrat should have been ashamed of. It was unnecessary and only makes the action of the party more conspicuously offensive.

Constitution, March 15, 1864.

Deptford Township

The following resolution was adopted at the last Town meeting:

Resolved, That we the voters of Deptford Township, in Town Meeting assembled, do request of our Township Committee to be elected for the ensuing year, in case there should be another call or calls by the President of the United States for more troops to fill up the army, to raise money and offer such bounty as may be necessary to secure the quota of our township by volunteers: and that they take receipts from each recruit for the exact amount of bounty received by them, and pay recruiting agents, who do not receive pay from the general or state governments, such compensation as they may think right, taking their receipts for the same, and that in such action we, the said voters, do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and sustain them.

Also, that the action of the Township Committee, during the last year, in reference to bounties meets our approval.

Constitution, March 15, 1864.

Borough Election

At the Borough Election held on Wednesday last, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

(Woodbury)

Mayor—Alexander Wentz
Council—John P. Phipps, Daniel Thakara, William R. Mankin, Stephen B. Fullerton, William C. Fletcher Samuel H. Cloud.
Clerk—Samuel W. Stokes
Assessor—George R. Mankin
Collector—Ner Sterling
Treasurer—Joseph C. Peacock
Marshal—Joseph G. Turner
Commissioners of Appeal—James B. Tomlin Samuel Lippencott, Enoch Moore.

Constitution, March 22, 1864.

Township Officers For 1864**Deptford Township**

Township Clerk—George E. Perison
Assessor—Thomas P. Mathers
Collector—John Clark
Chosen Freeholders—Samuel Hopkins, Daniel J. Packer
Township Committee—Ezekiel C. Mount, William Rambo, Alfred T.

Githens, Benjamin S. Thackara, Isaac C. Stevenson
Surveyors of Highways—Asa Redrow, Wm. Myers
Overseers of Highways—Richard Packer, Charles C. Bacon
Overseers of Poor—William Scott, Albertus S. Simmermon
Constable—John Clark
Judge of Election—David B. Leslie
Town Superintendent of Public Schools—Benjamin I. Lord
Commissioners of Appeal—Joseph Carter, Jonathan G. Parker, George B. Ward
Pound Keeper—Edward S. Packer

Mantua Township

Township Clerk—Benjamin F. Sweeten
Assessor—William C. Long
Collector—Elisha C. Pancoast
Chosen Freeholders—Thomas Reeve, Isaac C. Dilkes
Township Committee—Elijah Chew, John Crane, John Haines, Samuel F. Madara, Franklin Denn
Surveyors of Highways—Alexander R. Long, Edward Ewen
Overseers of Highways—1st District, Jacob Batten, 2d Dist., John M. Curtis
Overseer of Poor—Joseph R. Norris
Constable—Joseph R. Norris
Judge of Election—Nath. W. Chew
Town Superintendent of Public Schools—Andrew P. Glanden
Commissioners of Appeal—Israel Elberson, Charles E. Haines, Charles Ballinger
Pound Keepers—Dayton L. Chew, Joseph R. Norris
Village Pound Keepers—Joseph R. Norris, James W. Risley

Greenwich Township

Township Clerk—Isaac N. Hughes
Assessor—James C. Dawson
Collector—Isaac J. Cowgill
Chosen Freeholders—Jos. L. Reeves, Joseph R. Paul
Justices of the Peace—John S. Mullen, Isaac J. Cowgill
Township Committee—James M. Wolf, Chas. Parker, George A. Ridgway, Geo. H. Gaunt, Sedgwick R. Devault.
Surveyors of Highways—Francis Carter, Isaac Warner, Sr.
Overseers of Highways—1st Dist., Joseph V. Lock, 2d Dist., Benjamin A. Thompson
Overseers of Poor—William H. Han-nold, William T. Turpin

Constable—William Miller
 Judge of Election—Pearson H. Cole
 Town Superintendent of Public
 Schools—Charles W. Wilkins
 Commissioners of Appeal—John
 Fleming, Henry Allen, Jr., Samuel B.
 Estlack
 Pound Keepers—Andrew H. Wilson,
 Wm. T. Turpin, Samuel T. Smith

Woolwich Township

Town Clerk—Charles S. Knisell
 Assessor—John W. Avis
 Collector—Asa Mattson
 Chosen Freeholders—John K. Clark,
 Benjamin Shoemaker
 Justice of the Peace—Charles Holten
 Township Committee—John K. Clark,
 Thos. J. Gaskill, William H. Feather-
 er, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew.
 Surveyors of Highways—Zebrulon
 Batten, Simeon Warrington.
 Overseers of Poor—John W. Avis, Asa
 Mattson
 Constable—William Robbins
 Judge of Election—Simeon Warring-
 ton
 Town Superintendent of Public
 Schools—George Wiley
 Commissioners of Appeals—John
 Pierson, Richard F. Springer, Benja-
 min Smith
 Pound Keepers—Frederick C. Myers,
 Chas P. Shivers, John F. Truitt, Joel
 Locke

Harrison Township

Township Clerk—Alexander H. Pine
 Assessor—Samuel H. Weatherby
 Collector—George W. Hilyard
 Chosen Freeholders—Jonathan Col-
 son, Isaac H. Lippincott
 Township Committee—Edward B.
 Knight, Ezekiel C. Moore, Charles
 String, Jr., Jacob G. Turner, Benja-
 min F. Cole
 Surveyors of Highways—John S.
 Rulon, Asa Coles
 Overseers of Highways—1st Dist.,
 Edward R. Lacy; 2d Dist., William
 Shea; 3d Dist., John Shute
 Overseers of Poor—George Hilyard,
 Edward S. Stratton
 Constable—Edward S. Stratton
 Judge of Election—John Lorence
 Town Superintendent of Public
 Schools—John W. Hazelton
 Commissioners of Appeal—Elisha C.
 Heritage, Athy Shute, Israel E. Ewan
 Pound Keepers—Charles Mitchell,
 Joseph Cawley, Asbury Kier

Clayton Township

Township Clerk—Christopher M.

Campbell.
 Assessor—Samuel H. Pierce
 Collector—Edward T. Lutz
 Chosen Freeholders—John M. Moore,
 Samuel Langley
 Justice of the Peace—Charles B. Wolf
 Township Committee—Joseph Hig-
 gins, Samuel Langley, Benjamin
 Harding, Christopher Sickler, Richard
 Longstreth
 Surveyors of Highways—Jacob H.
 Stanger, Wade Fisler
 Overseers of Highways—1st Dist.,
 Elijah Ledden; 2d Dist., Gabriel
 Iszard
 Overseers of Poor—Samuel L. Iszard,
 Cornelius T. Lutz
 Constable—John W. Gardiner
 Judge of Election—Richard Beckett
 Town Superintendent of Public
 Schools—Benjamin F. Harding
 Commissioner of Appeal—Thomas
 Stanger, Solomon H. Stanger, Wood-
 ward Warrick
 Pound Keepers—Jacob S. Shaffer,
 Special, John J. Coombs, Charles
 Davis

Franklin Township

Township Clerk—Robert A. Rose-
 baum
 Assessor—Enos Veal
 Collector—John C. Vanzant
 Chosen Freeholders—George Lashley,
 Matthias R. Crane
 Justice of Peace—Joseph Lashley,
 Wm. R. Crane
 Township Committee—N. C. Fisler,
 Osborn Down, William H. Marshal,
 Frank Hook, William Nelson
 Surveyors of Highways—John G.
 Ewen, David Campbell
 Overseers of Highways—Upper Dist.,
 Eliphalet R. Downs, Lower Dist.,
 Lawrence Miller
 Overseers of Poor—Abraham R.
 Hampton, John G. Ewen
 Constable—William Porch
 Judge of Election—Joshua C. Rich-
 man
 Town Superintendent of Public
 Schools—Edmund Jones
 Commissioners of Appeal—Janus
 Cassaday, William R. Rosenbaum,
 Matthias Crane
 Pound Keeper—William Hirsch,
 Joseph Groff, John Carman
 Constitution, March 22, 1864.

Board of Freeholders

An adjourned meeting of the Board
 of Freeholders was held at the Court
 House, on Saturday last, all the mem-

bers present except Dr. Synnott. Among the items of business were the following.

The allowance of \$2 per month to children of volunteers was continued.

A resolution was adopted, requiring hereafter that all bills shall be first presented to one of the members of the township where it originates, to be examined by him, and if correct, signed by him and presented to the Board

\$25 were ordered to be paid to William W. Fullerton, for services in recruiting for Co. H, 7th N. J. V.

The collector was appointed to audit the accounts of the members of payments on volunteer allowance.

Messrs. Colson, Clark and Paul were appointed a committee to settle with the collector.

Constitution, March 22, 1864.

Letter

The following is the letter to which we referred last week.

Camp Lingle, Chattanooga
February 27, 1864

As I promised to give you a history of our scout, I will now try and do it. We left camp on the 3d of December with ten days rations, expecting to be back by the time they were up. We were to have joined Gen. Sherman at London, but when we got there he was not about.

We then started for Knoxville and arrived there next day. We then learned that Sherman had gone back to Chattanooga. Col. Palmer expected to have started back next morning, but dispatches came in that night with news of a raid on Sevierville by a party of Indians from North Carolina. There being no other Cavalry there we were sent after them. We started about four o'clock in the afternoon and travelled until midnight, when we encamped about six miles from Sevierville, having first heard that the Indians had retired to their camps in the mountains.

The next morning we were divided into two parties, one under Capt. McCallister, (which I was with,) which was to go through the town, and the other under Col. Palmer were to go over the mountains and attack them in the rear. We got into town

about two o'clock, but found no enemy.

The people were in high spirits when they saw us and soon got us up a first rate supper. We stayed here all night and at daylight next morning started for Gathinsburg, where the Indians had been encamped when we got near the town we found that Col. Palmer's party had got ahead of us and had already driven them from their camps, which they burned up along with a hundred stands of arms, killing five of them, with a loss of our side of four wounded, among them Captain's Clark and Betts.

Clark was hit in the knee and Betts in the arm. They travelled all night and came on them just at daylight. They had a good position and fought stubbornly for a time, but could not stand the way our boys poured it into them. After this we had no fighting but plenty of scouting to do until the day before Christmas.

Once we went within two miles of Morristown, where the rebs were in strong force, and soon Gen Martin's Cavalry, about twenty-five hundred, filed out of the woods not half a mile from where we were. We struck across through the woods to where their picket posts were and drove them clear into town, capturing eight men

When I first saw such a large force ahead of us I thought the Anderson Cavalry had gave up, but Col. Palmer was not of the same mind. One half of the Colonels in the service would have had the whole party of us captured, but when Col. P. is caught napping there is a good reason

Had we turned and gone back the whole gang would have been after us in short order, but by making a bold dash it led them to believe we had a large force and they did not care about following us.

Three days after we came near getting in the same scrape again. We were marching on the river road above Dandridge when we came on their pickets, which our advance guard, under Corporal Lyons, charged and ran into the reserve, capturing two of them. From these information was received of a whole brigade being encamped not a mile ahead of us. We fell back about a quarter of a mile and formed in skirmish line. across the woods. We stayed until

dark, when all fell back but one battalion under Cap. Airy, which kept in line until nearly ten o'clock, but no rebs, made their appearance. Twelve men of our Company, under Dave Conard started towards their lines to find out what had become of them. We found them all quiet, but captured forty head of cattle and four horses. You had better believe we made big time back with them. I expected every minute to hear bullets whistling around our heads, but they were too badly scared to follow us. The whole regiment then fell back about ten miles, going into camp about daylight. We laid in camp all that day, but at night received word that boots and saddles would sound at 2 o'clock in the morning. Sure enough at 1 o'clock reveille sounded and by two o'clock we were in our saddles.

We soon found out that an attack was to be made on Dandridge by Col. Gerard's brigade and our regiment, and that we were to be in the advance. We came on to the Dandridge road about three miles above the town just at sunrise but found no signs of the rebs.

We formed line in the woods, our regiment in front and Gerard's in the rear. Our advance guard again under Corp Lyons, went out a short distance and soon came on their pickets, drove them in to their reserve, when they rallied and drove our boys back a short distance when Lyons rallied his men and drove them back again nearly into their camp capturing one of them.

When they turned to come back they found that a large party had got in their rear, cutting them off from us. They cut off to the right through the woods and all succeeded in getting back except Abe Thomas who was captured. He must have been pulled off his horse coming through the woods, as the horse came in with the rest with everything on. The prisoner told Col. Gerard that three companies of the 6th Georgia had dismounted in an open field beyond the woods, and deployed as skirmishers. He being in command ordered Col. Palmer to go for them. We dashed off through the woods at full gallop, and soon came in sight of them posted

on a hill, we rode into the field, into line, drew sabres and went for them, but soon found that we had got into the wrong box.

Instead of finding every fourth man holding the horses we found a man behind each one and a whole brigade dismounted and strung along the fence. They soon let us hear from them in good style. I never want to hear bullets whistle around my head as they did then.

We could not stand it and turned, and the way we got out of the field was a caution. Col. P. and Dr. Alexander were at the head of the column and they both started in double quick, and we all came to the conclusion that when they started it was no place for us. There were no orders given—we could not have heard them if there had been. We galloped down to the corner opposite where we came in but could not get out there and so had to run the whole length of their fire back to where we came in.

Just as we went out of the gate someone's horse was killed just in front of me, and as he fell my horse went clear over him and rider. We rallied in the woods and held them in check until reinforcements came. when we drove them back.

In the charge we had three men wounded and fifteen captured, among them Capt. Airey, Jo Pontins and Tom Sale. The only thing that saved us was the fact of their being on a hill and overshooting us. If we had been on level ground the half of us would never have got out of that field alive. In the afternoon they shelled us for a while, but they hurt none in our regiment, although they killed several in the 7th Ohio.

Towards night they received heavy reinforcements and we had to fall back. In the whole fight our loss was about two hundred while according to their own accounts theirs was three hundred. After this we had no more fighting until the day before New Year's when the battle of Mossy Creek came off. The fight commenced just after daylight, but we did not get in until about ten o'clock. We came in on the extreme right of the line just as it was about falling back before immense odds. One of our batteries was in a rather precarious position and we were ordered to support it.

Form of Bequest

“I give and bequest to the Gloucester County (New Jersey) Historical Society, (Inc.) the sum of Dollars to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of said Society in such a manner as they shall think most useful.”

or

“to be safely invested by them and called the Fund. Interest from this fund shall be applied toward the general expenses of the Society.”

Gloucester County
in the
Civil War

VOLUME III

Section II

The Gloucester County Historical Society

Woodbury, N. J.

Compiled by Raymond Archut, Woodbury, N. J.

Printed by
The Constitution Company
Woodbury, N. J.

The rebels in our front were posted behind some log houses and a barn. Between them and a battery was a hollow where we formed. While we were in it they could not hit us, while our guns shelled them over our heads.

As soon as we got into line we charged up the hill and drove them back of the houses and fence, and then made a stand not fifty yards from them and gave them five or six volleys. But they had too strong a position and we fell back to draw them out and then charged them again, driving them back.

We fought them this way eight times over the one piece of ground, but could not get them away from their stronghold. It was here that Lieut. Siegle was killed and thirteen others wounded. Our battery then got the range of the house and commenced shelling them, when they soon got out of there. Just at this time Col. Lefrange's brigade came up. when the rebs saw this their whole force commenced falling back. The country was clear and we could see down the valley four or five miles. Our whole line drew sabres and started for them with a yell. The batteries pitched shells into them hot and heavy. They broke and fled in confusion. We could see our shells bursting among them, throwing horses and men in every direction. It was a grand sight. About five thousand rebs going as if the old boy was after them, and about three thousand of our men after them on full run, every one yelling his best.

We drove them this way about five miles, when our bugles sounded recall. If we had two hours more of daylight we could have driven them clear into Morristown. Our losses was about two hundred and fifty, while the rebs acknowledged a loss of over five hundred.

They lost a great number on the skedaddle, as almost every shell landed right among them. After this we were not in any big fights until just before we started back, when we were in the fight at Sevierville, but had no one hurt. We got used to seeing the rebs, while we were out.

Several times we were in sight of their camp fires along the French Broad river, and one night we were opposite where a whole division of theirs were encamped. We heard

their bugles sound tattoo and saw them get in line for roll call. Our carbines would have carried to where they were, but although it looked rather tempting, it would have been rather a dangerous operation to fire on them.

Before we left we captured a train of twenty-four wagons and a ambulance, together with Brigadier General Vance, and seventy men and a hundred and fifty horses, besides burning over three hundred muskets.

Two days after we captured another train of eighteen wagons, loaded with grain, all without losing a man. When we started back Gen. Sturges, commander of the cavalry in the Department of the Ohio, issued a special order, saying that to the "skill and perseverance of Col. Palmer, and the gallantry and bravery of his little band, a great measure of the success of cavalry operations in that section was due."

Since we have been here Col. Palmer made us a speech, complimenting us very highly. Among other things he told us if we ever got home and any one there said the Anderson Cavalry were cowards, to knock them down.

He has risen greatly in the estimation of the men. We all think that he is the best Colonel in the service, and feel safe when we are out with him. If we don't get home, I suppose for the rest of our term we will have plenty of scouting, but we are ready for it.

Lieut. Weand is liked much better by the boys than before we went out. He is as brave as any man in the regiment.

Yours, &c.
W. H. H. W.

Constitution, March 29, 1864.

Union Prisoners Released

A number of Union prisoners, recently confined to the Richmond prisons, arrived at Washington on Friday, among them being Gen Neal Dow, Capt. Sawyer, (of this State) and Capt. Flynn. Capt. Sawyer had an interview with the President during the day.

The officers are fully satisfied that if Kilpatrick had succeeded in entering Richmond the Libby prison would have been blown up. One of the officers presented Gen. Spinner,

Good Speed - 2000 (31015 in 9 11 13)

United States Treasurer with a five dollar note, manufactured by the officers, in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even Spinner was first deceived.

It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to by officers to obtain the necessities of life. One hundred and seventy dollars were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of fifteen hundred per cent.

Constitution, March 29, 1864.

The President and the Working Men

A committee on behalf of the New York Working Man's Democratic Republican Association today waited on the President to inform him that their association had elected him an honorary member.

The object of the organization is to advance the working men of America in morals, position and loyalty. It binds them together in support of the Union, and induces them at all sacrifices to sustain it. They requested Mr. Lincoln to give his views on the subject matter of which their address treated.

The President, in reply, said the honorary membership so generously tendered was as gratefully accepted. They comprehended that the existing Rebellion meant more and tended to more than the perpetration of African Slavery; that it was in a fact a war upon the rights of working people.

Partly to show that the view had not escaped his attention, and partly because he could not better express himself, he read a passage from his message to Congress of December 1861, and he then concluded as follows:

"The most notable feature of the disturbance in your city last summer was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds; nor should this lead to a war on property or owners of property.

Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable—is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not

him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus by example assuming that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, he handed a copy of his speech to Mr. Still, the Chairman, who, upon receiving it, said:

"On behalf of the committee, Mr. President, I thank you, and I will only add, that it is the general desire of the working men of the United States that the next President of the United States shall be from Springfield, Illinois, and that his name be Abraham Lincoln."

For which the President answered, "I am very much obliged to you gentlemen," and the company dispersed.

Constitution, March 29, 1864.

Supplies For Prisoners at Richmond

The following circular letter was received by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, on the 11th of March, from officers who arrived the day before from Libby Prison.

"To the Friends of Federal Prisoners now in the hands of the enemy.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 8, 1864

"The undersigned, members of the Board of Distribution," lately confined in Libby Prison, feel that the greatest favor they can confer on their unfortunate comrades is to call the attention of their friends and families, in the north, to the following suggestions:

"1. Boxes should not exceed twelve cubic feet: or, two feet square and three feet long.

"2. They should, invariably, be stoutly and securely bound with iron hoops.

"3. Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, tobacco and articles of a like character, should be put in stout paper or canvas bags.

"4. All perishable articles should be excluded, as tending to injure the remaining contents.

"5. Under no circumstances should articles of a contraband nature, such as liquors, wines, money, or citizens clothes be sent.

The prohibition is imperative, and the scrutiny most thorough. Every box in which they are discovered is liable to confiscation.

"To the friends of the enlisted men, we would most emphatically say: Send nothing! excepting letters.

"In making these recommendations, we would not be understood as charging the confederate authorities with want of faith or disposition to carry out their pledges; but owing to the scarcity of transportation, and the uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the person addressed, it is almost an impossibility to secure the proper delivery of any package.

"James M. Sanderson, Lt. Col. and C. S. 1st A. C.

"Alex. von Schroder, Lt. Col. A. I. G., 14th A. C.

"S. M. Archer, Lt. Col. 17th Iowa Infantry."

Constitution, April 5, 1864.

New Jersey Regiments

The following table cannot fail to be of interest and benefit to the friend and families of our New Jersey soldiers, with the Brigades, Divisions and Corps to which they are attached:

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Regiments, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Post Office address, Washington, D. C.

5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Regiments, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, Post Office address, Washington, D. C.

9th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Corps, Department of North Carolina, Post Office address, Fortress Monroe.

10th Regiment, Department of the Susquehanna, Post Office address, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

11th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Corps, and 12th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, Post Office address, Washington, D. C.

13th Regiment, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Post Office address, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

14th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Corps, 15th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps; 16th Regiment, (1st Cavalry,) 2d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, Post Office address, Washington, D. C.

32d Regiment (2d Cavalry,) Cavalry Division, 16th Corps; 33d Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 11th Corps; 34th Regiment, 1st Bri-

gade, 6th Division, 16th Corps; 35th Regiment, 4th Division, 16th Corps. Grand Division of the Mississippi, Post Office address, Cairo, Illinois.

36th Regiment, Battery "A" (Artillery) Reserve Battery "B," 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac; Batteries "C," "D" and "E," 22d Corps, Department of Washington, Post Office address, Washington, D. C.

Constitution, April 5, 1864.

Speech of President Lincoln

A Tribute to Loyal Women

At the close of the Patent Office Fair in Washington on Friday night Mr. Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made the following remarks:—

"Ladies and gentlemen: I appear to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls bravely upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier.

For it hath been said, all that a man hath will be given for his life and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up to his country's cause.

The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier. (Cheers.)

"In this extraordinary war extraordinary developments have manifested themselves, such as have not been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations, nothing has been more remarkable than these Fairs for the relief of the suffering soldiers and their families.

And the chief agent in these Fairs are the women of America.

(Cheers.)

"I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy, I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the beginning of the world in the praise of women were applied to the women of America it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war.

I will close by saying God Bless the women of America." (Great applause)

Constitution, April 5, 1864.

U. S. Sanitary Commission

Woman's Central Assoc.
of Relief
No. 10 Cooper Street,
Third Avenue
New York, March 4, 1864

Dear Madam—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of hospital supplies from Woodbury, N. J. for which we are very much indebted to your society.

The flannel clothing and socks are just what we need at this time, and everything you send us is very useful and acceptable.

Hoping that you will continue to work steadfastly for us, and that you will make especial exertion in this time of small receipts, empty shelves and storehouses, and large demands.

I am respectfully,
Gertrude Stevens,
Member Committee on
Supplies

The following is the contents of Box which the acknowledgment has reference to

- 27 pairs canton flannel drawers
- 17 towels
- 8 pairs wristletts
- 39 grey flannel shirts
- 18 Red
- 9 pairs hospital socks
- 1 box Lint

Literature

- 2 Papers Farena
- 2 Papers Soap

By order of Committee.
Constitution, April 5, 1864.

Proclamation By President Lincoln

Washington, March 26, 1864

Whereas, it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner to which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and whereas, the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas, the amnesty there to proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to

the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by taking the oath there by prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that, on the contrary it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates having thereon the names of the persons respectively by whom they are made; and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the government.

The Secretary of State will keep a registry thereof, and will, on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereto sent my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

William H. Seward, Sec'y. of State.
Constitution, April 5, 1864.

U. S. Sanitary Commission in New Jersey

"At the time of the organization of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch, efforts were made for the establishment of a Branch in New Jersey. These efforts have failed, the state was divided between the New York and Philadelphia Branches. That section of New Jersey embracing Monmouth County and all the counties above it, was assigned to New York; Mercer County and all counties below, to Philadelphia. This division was made with a regard to the facilities of transportation, and seems to be a wise and suitable one.

Recently a Branch of the Commission has been established at Newark: And it may be that some of the Societies in southern New Jersey, which have been contributing to us, may prefer to send their supplies there in the future.

So that they reach the U. S. Sanitary Commission, it does not much matter through what Branch they are sent excepting that we always advise that they should always be shipped to the nearest point, on account of economy in freight.

New Jersey has responded nobly to the appeal made to her through our Branch and every Box sent by her, has been duly acknowledged and credited to her, and will continue to be. In her contributions to the fairs, to be held in New York and Philadelphia, we should recommend that this line of division be observed. That is that the counties of Mercer, Ocean, Burlington, Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Cape May, should send specimens of their manufacture, etc., etc., to "The Great Central Fair" to be held in Phila.; and that the remaining counties should contribute to "The Metropolitan Fair" to be held in New York.

"We have received several letters from Secretaries of auxiliary societies in New Jersey, whom seem perplexed as to what course to pursue in relation to sending supplies to our Branch, since the organization of a Branch of the Commission at Newark.

We desire to say to all, that we wish them to feel free to dissolve their connection with us, if by so doing they can insure a greater degree of success to the cause.

When the Newark Branch was established, it was not intended that it should interfere with our contributions in New Jersey, but we desire to leave it to each society to decide for itself.

Rev. Mr. Biegle, of Tuckahoe, proposes that each box sent to us by the New Jersey Societies shall be duly recorded and credited at the Newark Branch. We see no objection to this, but on the contrary, it seems to us a wise suggestion, as the freight is considerably economized by shipping to Philadelphia instead of New York," Constitution, April 12, 1864.

Fort Delaware

There are at the present time five thousand rebel soldier prisoners at Fort Delaware, and three hundred and thirty-five officers. The lousy beggars have been cleansed, and are now treated like Christians, very different from the manner in which the rebel authorities treat our soldiers when they fall into their hands. Constitution, April 12, 1864.

Third New Jersey Cavalry

The Third N. J. Cavalry, which left Trenton last week, attracted a great deal of attention in its travels southward. The weather was unfavorable and there was a number of desertions, but in spite of both these drawbacks the regiment arrived in Philadelphia looking quite well and numbering nearly 1200.

They marched through the city, and were greeted by large crowds as they passed up Chestnut Street. The fine appearance of the men is dwelt upon with much emphasis by the city papers.

The regiment marched to Perryville, where they embarked in three steamboats, (two of which were the Star and Eagle of Red Bank,) for the Potomac. Constitution, April 12, 1864.

Col. Robt. C. Johnson

Col. Robert C. Johnson, Provost Marshal of this Congressional District, has been suspended. Capt. Woolsey of the 5th N. J. V. is occupying temporarily the position. We have heard that Col. Johnson has asked for an inquiry in the affairs of his office.

Constitution, April 12, 1864.

The Great Central Fair

To be held in Philadelphia, June, 1864

The undersigned committee on Importations, beg your attention to this appeal in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The broad and comprehensive benevolence of the Sanitary Commission is so well known, as to need no commendation from us, but we would simply state that the great work is attended with a corresponding expense, and we therefore confidently ask the residents of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and other friends of the sick and wounded soldiers everywhere, to aid the commission in its labor of patriotism and Christian charity.

The special duty of this committee is to invest its collections in goods in Europe, to be imported and sold at the Great Central Fair. Importations for this object are to be admitted free of duty, and the proprietors of the Cunard Line of Steamships have kindly consented to make a great reduction in their price for freight.

It will thus be seen that money invested in merchandise, imported free of duty, at a nominal expense for freight, without the usual profits to Importers, Jobbers and Retailers must necessarily double itself.

Arrangements have been made in Paris for the purchase of useful and fancy articles upon very favorable terms.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly solicit contributions in money, under the conviction that every donation thus invested will yield at least twice the amount to the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

The day fixed for the opening of the Fair is the first Tuesday in June. The time is short for the operations of this committee, and your earliest attention is therefore respectfully and urgently requested.

Be kind enough to send your contributions to the chairman of either committee, or to any member thereof.

Rene Guillon, Chairman,
No. 16 Bank Street

Miss John F. Frazer,
Chairman Ladies Committee,
No. 1517 Walnut Street

Ladies Committee

Mrs. Hazeltine, Sec'y., 1824 Walnut Street
Mrs. Lejee, 1801 Walnut Street
Mrs. B. H. Moore, 1718 Walnut Street
Mrs. E. S. Whelen, 120 Walnut Street
Mrs. G. A. Wood, 237 So. 18th Street
Mrs. Lawrence, 1807 Walnut Street
Mrs. Rhoads, 1634 Chestnut Street
Mrs. Lennig, 1340 Walnut Street
Mrs. A. H. Wilstack, 1733 Walnut St.
Mrs. R. Petit, 1509 Walnut Street
Mrs. Coleman Fisher, 1502 Pine St.
Miss Caroline Paul
Mrs. Kortright, 1722 Walnut Street
Mrs. David Pepper
Mrs. John Lambert

Gentlemen's Committee

Charles Vezin, 12 Strawberry Street
James A. Farmun, 5 Bank Street
J. Theop Plate, 30 Bank Street
George H. Obertenffer, 248 Chestnut Street
Charles Watson, 323 Market Street
James C. Wray, 239 Chestnut Street
J. Raymond Claghorn, 323 Market St.
George W. Altemus, 241 Chestnut St.
John Micke, Easton Pa.
Charles P. Smith, Trenton, N. J.
Constitution, April 19, 1864.

The Proclamation of Freedom

When the final draft of the proclamation was presented by the President to the cabinet, it closed with the paragraph stating that the slaves it liberated would be received into the armed service of the United States.

Mr. Chase objected to the appearance of a document of such momentous importance without one word beyond the dry phrases necessary to convey its meaning; and finally proposed that there be added to the Presidents' draft the following sentence:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution. I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. Lincoln adopted the sentence as Mr. Chase wrote it, only interlining after the word "constitution" the words "upon military necessity," and in that form the proclamation went to the world and history.

The President originally resolved on the policy of issuing this proclamation

in the summer of 1862: As he has expressed it himself, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth our utmost effort, and he really didn't know what more to do unless he did this.

Accordingly he prepared the preliminary proclamation, nearly in the form in which it, subsequently appeared, called the cabinet together, and read it to them. Mr. Montgomery Blair was startled. "If you issue that that proclamation, Mr. President," he exclaimed, "you will lose every one of the fall elections."

Mr. Seward, on the other hand, said, "I approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. I approve of it in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it. I only object to the time. Send it out now, on the heels of our late disaster, and it will be construed as the convulsive struggle of a drowning man.

To give it proper weight, you should reserve it till after some victory."

The President assented to Mr. Seward's view, and it was withheld till the fall, when it was issued almost precisely as originally prepared. The one to which Mr. Chase supplied the concluding sentence was the final Proclamation, issued on the subsequent first of January.

—Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.
Constitution, April 12, 1864.

Married

At the Parsonage, Paulsboro, on the 14th inst, by Rev. Thomas S. Wilson, Sergeant Thomas C. Hannold, of Company H, 7th Regt. N. J. V., to Miss Sarah Jane Murphy, of Bridgeport, Gloucester County.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

Metropolitan Sanitary Fair New York

During the first week of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair at New York, the receipts were over half a million of dollars. One hundred and twenty thousand people visited the Fair during the week.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Since this unholy rebellion was inaugurated, the untiring efforts of the

Sanitary Commission to relieve the wants of the defenders of our flag, has been unparalleled in ancient or modern times.

After struggling against many obstacles at the commencement of the war, it has at last assumed mammoth proportions, and the relief it has afforded our brave boys will never be forgotten by those who have been the recipients of their kindness; and since there is scarcely a family circle that is not broken by the absence of a loved one in the defence of his country, it behooves us all to work for the common cause of humanity, and to throw our mite into the proper channel whereby our contributions will be impartially distributed.

The government seeing the unbounded relief this noble institution has afforded our brave soldiers, has offered them facilities for getting their supplies to their destination that no other society possesses, and we should sanction the act by our unwavering support to them in accomplishing their works of humanity, to which many a poor soldier can testify, and if we could hear the joyous shouts of maimed heroes, suffering for attention, when the sanitary supplies arrive on the battle field, we would not begrudge the small pittance we have bestowed.

The Commission is now making another grand effort to relieve those who may need their services in the impending campaign which will soon open and in which many a noble soldier will fall, in the defence of our glorious institutions and all he holds dear—the flag of his country. Now let all arouse and throw their energies into the good work, and remember that every stitch they take or work they do, is to relieve some protector of their homes.

Organize and go to work, and whatever you have to contribute report to your respective societies, that they may forward your donations to the Great Sanitary Fair, to be held in Philadelphia, in June next, and in which New Jersey is to have a special department, and let us not be the last to encourage the gallant Jersey Blues, whose blood has stained nearly every battle field of the present struggle,

and who have come forward so nobly in defence of their rights.

Viator

Swedesboro, April 11, 1864.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

**Great Central Fair
For the Sanitary Commission**

Office of the Committee
on Labor,
Incomes and Revenues
No. 118 So. Seventh St.
Philadelphia

April 4, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Income Revenues," invites co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair.

The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one is to ask for the contribution of a single day's labor from all classes in the community.

Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

First—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and

mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer, farmer, horticulturist, and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Second—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue" from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

Third—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen, or to be associated with the committee in carrying out this plan. The committee feels the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love.

In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the Nation.

The work of the committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions.

A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained where no portable article could be procured for transportation. Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The committee deem it unnecessary to do more than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented.

By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with its large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle field.

The sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, cannot refuse assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "Great Central Fair," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware so effluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the nation's children.

No further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to John W. Claghorn, Treasurer office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties

applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. Montgomery Bond, Chairman
John W. Claghorn, Treasurer
Rev. E. W. Hutter, Cor. Secretary
McGregor J. Mitcheson, Secretary

Honorary Members

His Excellency, A. G. Autin, Governor of Pennsylvania
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey
His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Governor of Delaware
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Penna.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware
Maj. General George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac

Committee

Right Rev. Bishop Potter
Most Rev. Bishop Wood
Rev. Bishop Simpson
Rev. Dr. Brainard
Rev. W. P. Breed
Rev. E. W. Hutter
Rev. Isaac Lesser
Samuel M. Felton
John Edgar Thomson
Com. R. M. Stockton
Frederick Fralley
John Bingham
George Williams
Rev. W. Suddards, D. D.
Prof. Harry Coppee
Chas. P. Tutt, M. D.
Dr. Walter Williamson
Hon. Oswald Thompson
Hon J. R. Ludlow
N. B. Brown
Daniel Dougherty
and 99 others
Miss Rev. E. W. Hutter

Chairmen

Mrs. George M. Dallas
Mrs. John Sergeant
Mrs. John M. Scott
Mrs. General Meade
Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson
Mrs. Jos. Harrison, Jr.
Mrs. Robert W. Leaming
Mrs. L. M. Bond
Mrs. George F. Weaver
Mrs. George W. Harris
Mrs. F. A. Drexel
Mrs. M. N. Kelley
Mrs. John W. Fomey
Mrs. Samuel A. Crozer
Mrs. Enoch Turley
Mrs. A. Sager
Miss Susan O'Neill

Miss Sallie Scott
Miss Louisa E. Claghorn
and 35 others.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

Money Wanted

The Township Committee of Deptford Township, under the authority of "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the several Townships in the County of Gloucester to raise and borrow money," passed March, 1864, propose to borrow Fifteen Thousand Dollars, in same of not less than two hundred dollars, for which they will issue bonds and warrants of attorney, pledging the property and credit of the said Township for the payment of the same.

Application may be made to either of the undersigned.

Ezekiel C. Mount
William Rambo
Alfred T. Githens
Benjamin S. Thackara
Isaac C. Stevenson
Committee or
James Moore,
Clerk of Committee

Dated April 15, 1864.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

The Tenth New Jersey

The Tenth Reg. N. J. Vol. was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and a portion have been for a week at Harrisburg. The remainder left Trenton on Saturday morning last and in the afternoon passed through Philadelphia on their way to join their companions at Harrisburg, thence to the front.

It is said they will in future form part of the First New Jersey Brigade. This Regiment is in fine condition, and numbers about 900 men. The boys have been very anxious to be in active service, but all their requests have been refused. They had become so efficient in doing duty as a provost guard, that their services were in constant demand, just at one point and then at another, until now Gen. Grant calls for them. We have no doubt the regiment will acquit itself as become Jersey men.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

Died

Recently, at Clarksboro, Mrs. Mary J. Carter, wife of Joseph M. Carter,

of Co. F. 12th Regt. N. J. V. in the 26th year of her age, leaving three little children, with their father in the Army, to mourn their sad bereavement.

Constitution, April 19, 1864.

The 12th Regiment N. J. Vol.

The following from the Bridgeton Chronicle, is worthy the consideration of the people of the district. The 12th has achieved for itself a name for brave deeds and gallant conduct, and conferred honor upon the state.

It has suffered in common with other regiments, and its numbers have been lessened by the casualties of the battle field, and by disease and death in the camp. Gen. Hancock, to whose corps the 12th is attached, is very desirous that it should be filled up.

Major Richard S. Thompson, of the 12th N. J. Vols., has been ordered to this District to recruit for his Regiment, and has established his headquarters at Camden, where he will gladly receive men as fast as they may offer themselves.

The 12th is much reduced in effective numbers, and to enable it to maintain its splendid reputation, and that it may do as good service to the country as heretofore, its ranks should be promptly filled up to a fighting standard of 800 men.

It is the only regiment which has enlisted for the war from this State, that was exclusively raised in this Congressional District. Its officers, also, are nearly all from South Jersey. If the citizens of the District had had a proper local pride, this regiment would not have been so neglected, whilst other regiments, through the efforts of their respective friends, were rapidly filled up.

It may be that the very fact of its having done so hard fighting is the true explanation of this apparent neglect. Nevertheless, sufficient efforts have not been made to recruit men for the 12th, for it is an unaccountable fact, that there was not at any time prior to the 1st of April, at which time the large government bounties ceased, a single officer belonging to its recruiting in the District.

There were officers, however, from all other New Jersey regiments. But

something may yet be done, and we therefore appeal to the people of the District to aid Major T., in this commendable and patriotic work. The honor of the Commonwealth as well as of the District, is involved in the matter.

Constitution, April 25, 1864.

The Credit of the Country

The fact that subscription to the New National Loan known as the "Ten Forty" — that is, payable after ten years and within forty, at the pleasure of the government — came in throughout last week at the rate of nearly Two Millions a day is very cheering; because this was a week of hesitation and doubt—thousands of capitalists believing that the government would be obliged to increase the rate of interest, and so holding back for the more tempting offer.

Most of the State Banks and their leading stockholders were especially dissatisfied with the prospect of a heavy tax on their issues, looking to the ultimate suppression of those issues; and not only withheld their own subscriptions but induced many others to do likewise.

Every effort was made by the gamblers in gold, produce and National ruin, to create a panic which would impel timid rich men to buy gold to hoard, and thus crowd up the premium on that commodity to the neighborhood of 100.

Powerful interests and influences political and financial, cooperated to produce this result; yet without success. The week closed not only with a considerable decline in gold, but with a corresponding decline in Fancy Stocks and other extra-gaseous balloons of printed paper facetiously termed "securities," while government stocks were firm, and Saturday's subscriptions to the new loan over Two Millions.

The Bank of Commerce alone subscribes a full million this morning; others are prepared to follow; and now that it is settled that the Loan is to be taken, we trust that this week's subscriptions will reach Twenty Millions, and these be largely exceeded by those of next week.

It must never be ignored that the people have a complete remedy for currency inflation directly in their

hands. Let them stop dissipating their money in all manner of moonshine ventures and lend it to their government—that is, to themselves. Five Hundred Millions, so lent between this and the 1st of July would contract the currency by nearly that amount, appreciating the greenbacks nearly to a par with gold, reducing Importations to a fraction of their present amount, and the prices of all the necessities of life to little more than half their present average.

If half the money today on deposit in Banks, earning little or nothing to its owners, were invested in the New Loan, where it would earn hence forth for its owners five per cent per annum in gold (equal to eight currency) and be ultimately paid in gold—a dollar for each greenback dollar invested—we should have the premium on gold below twenty per cent, forthwith, and Importations brought to a sudden stand.

It is the money lent to the Banks without interest, while the government is willing and eager to pay liberally for its use, that sustains the monstrous fabric of speculation and inflation that now makes food dear and sells shares in possible gold-mines in the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada at rates which would hardly be justified if the operators had (according to the Arizona hyperbole) to "dig through four feet of solid silver to get at the gold."

You, reader! can help prick this mischeivous bubble by investing every dollar you can spare in the National Loan and persuading your friends to do likewise. Almost any other investment may result in failure, but the country's bound to live and pay its debts. — N. Y. Tribune.

Constitution, April 25, 1864.

A Brave Drummer Boy

Orion F. Howe, a little drummer boy in the 55th Illinois Vols., has been placed in the Naval School at New Port by the President. Gen. Sherman wrote to the Secretary of War of him saying that at the assault on Vicksburg he came to him at the front, crying out: "General Sherman, send some cartridges to Col. Malm-borg, the men are nearly out."

"What is the matter my boy?"

"They shot me in the leg, Sir; but

I can go to the hospital. Send the cartridges right away."

Even where we stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once, I would attend to the cartridges, and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill, he turned and called as loud as he could.

"Caliber 54."

"I have not seen the lad since, and his Colonel (Malmberg,) on inquiry gives me his address as above, and says he is a bright intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education. What, continued the general arrested my attention was—and what renewed my memory of the fact now—is that one so young, carrying a musket ball through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part, even, of the caliber of his musket 54, which you know is a very unusual one."

Constitution, May 3, 1864.

**West Jersey Auxiliary to the
Great Sanitary Fair to be held
in Philadelphia, June 12, 1864**

President—Hon. Thos. P. Carpenter
Vice-President—Hon. John F. Starr,
Hon. Philander C. Brinck, Matthew
Newkirk, E. V. Glover.

Secretary—William A. Farr
Treasurer—James H. Stevens
Corres. Secretary—P. J. Gray

The following is a list of Chairmen of the Several Committees:

On Contribution of Day's Work, Income and Profits—Maurice Browning.

On Articles, the Product of West Jersey Skill and Fabrication—Robert B. Potts.

On Works of Art, Articles of Taste and Vertu, West Jersey History, Memorials and Relics—William Tew Smith.

On collections from Field, Forest and Ocean of West Jersey—William J. Potts.

On useful and Fancy Articles Home Made—John Aikman.

On Original Ballads or Poetry, on the War and its Incidents, and on the Publications to be made by this Auxiliary—J. R. Stevenson, M. D.

On Miscellaneous Articles—Edward H. Saunders.

On Fruits and Confectionery—J. D. Runboth.

On Flowers and Fruits, for Sale or Exhibition—Joseph Fearon.

On the Refectory—Benjamin H. Browning.

On Finance and Donation—Wm. A. Farr.

On Concerts, Charades and Tableaux—Chas. H. Dunham.

On Receipt of Articles Donated, or for Exhibition—Capt. Samuel Hufty.

The Executive Committee is composed of the chairman of each committee, in connection with Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, James H. Stevens, Henry B. Wilson, E. V. Glover, and John D. Tustin, of which P. J. Gray is chairman.

The following gentlemen have been elected Honorary Members of this Auxiliary:

Marcus L. Ward, Newark
Isaac Stephens, Trenton
Charles P. Smith, Trenton
Wardle Brown, Mount Holly
J. J. Spencer, M. D., Moorestown
John Rodgers, Burlington
Charles H. Shinn, Haddonfield
R. K. Matlack, Woodbury
Omar Borton, Woodstown
Jonathan Ingham, Salem
Hon. John T. Nixon, Bridgeton
Lewis Mulford, Millville
C. Leaming, M. D., Cape May C. H.
Hon. A. K. Hay, Winslow
William Moore, Weymouth
Thomas H. Whitney, Glassboro
Charles Garrison, M. D., Swedesboro

Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville
W. C. Mulligan, Haddonfield
W. S. McCollister, Gloucester City
Office and Depository, No. 104 Market Street, adjoining the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Camden, New Jersey.

Communications should be addressed to P. J. Gray, Corresponding Secretary.

Articles for Deposit or Sale to be sent to the care of Capt. Samuel Hufty.

Camden, April 18, 1864.

Office of Adjutant General
State of New Jersey
Trenton, April 23, 1864

General Orders No. 2

1. In accordance with instructions received from the War Department, it is hereby announced that authority has been given the Governor of this

State to raise one Regiment (twelve Batteries) of heavy artillery for the United States service: Said regiment to be recruited to the legal standard by the 10th day of May proximo, and if not full by that time the recruits to be transferred to other artillery or infantry organizations.

II. Persons wishing authority to raise Batteries for this regiment, will make immediate application in person or by letter to this office.

III. All recruits enlisting for this regiment will be credited to the city or township claimed by them as their residence at the time they are mustered into service.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

R. F. Stockton, Jr.

Adjutant General, N. J. M.
Constitution, May 3, 1864.

Members of the 24th Regiment

A list of names of the members of different companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers.

Mustered into actual service of the United States of America, for the term of nine months who have families residing in Gloucester County, entitled to State pay, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An Act for the relief of such portion of the Militia of this State as may be called into service," Approved May 11, 1861.

Date of Muster—Sept. 3, 62—Co. I

Names — Township — Marital Status

James McClermand

Franklin — Married

Jacob M. Nelson

Franklin — Married

Thomas Law

Franklin — Married

Nathaniel O. Gandy

Franklin — Married

Elijah Porch

Franklin — Married

Levi H. Atkinson

Franklin — Married

James Riggs

Franklin — Married

John S. Beckett

Franklin — Married

Lawrence E. Oake

Franklin — Married

Nathen Comer

Franklin — widower 2 children

Adrian Clurm

Franklin — Married

James C. Coriner or Coirner

Franklin — Married

George Conly

Franklin — Married

Ambrose P. Clark

Franklin — Married

Lamer M. Daniels

Franklin — Married

Henry H. Hughes

Franklin — Married

William Jagers

Franklin — Married

James C. Jones

Franklin — Married

John Maskall

Franklin — Married

Daniel Osbourne

Franklin — Married

John Ridgeway

Franklin — Married

Ephriam C. Richman

Franklin — Married

Eloy Simpkins

Franklin — Married

George C. Saul

Franklin — Married

Philip G. Simpkins

Franklin — Married

Isaac T. Vannerman

Franklin — Married

John F. Walker

Franklin — Married

Eli Wilson

Franklin — Married

Jacob Weifs

Franklin — Married

Isaac P. Johnson

Franklin — Married

William L. Park

Franklin — Married

Nelson Paulon

Franklin — Married

Sept. 3, 62—Company B.

John J. Stout

Mantua — Married

Sept. 3, 62—Company D.

Cooper Wiltsey

Clayton — Married

John H. Smith

Clayton — Married

Benjamin Dilkes

Clayton — Married

Andrew W. Berry

Clayton — Married

Cornelius Strang

Clayton — Married

William Haines

Clayton — Married

Benjamin Hoffman

Clayton — Single, Charlotte Hoffman

William Mason
 Clayton — Married
 Sheppard Rossell
 Clayton — Married
 George Reckelcomb
 Clayton — Single Margaret Reckel-
 comb
 Isaac M. Turner
 Clayton — Married
 John F. Wolf
 Clayton — Married
 John R. Walters
 Clayton — Married
 Hiram D. Beckett
 Clayton — Married
 Filed Oct. 16, 1862 Franklin Clerk

County Records

25th Regiment N. J. Volunteers

Sept. 3d, 1862—Company I
 Charles Elwell
 Mantua — Married
 Filed Oct. 16, 1862 Franklin Clerk

County Records

24th New Jersey Volunteers

Sept. 3, 1862—Company E.
 Names — Township — Marital Status
 All Gloucester County
 Samuel H. Deal
 Greenwich — Single, Delia Paul
 Nathan Paul
 Greenwich — Married
 John B. Simmons
 Greenwich — Married
 Luke Reeves
 Deptford — Married
 Isaac J. Cowgill
 Greenwich — Married
 John Sinclair
 Greenwich — Married
 W. Thackara Cozens
 Deptford — Single
 John W. Gaskill
 Greenwich — Married, Caroline
 M. Gaskill
 Charles Farr
 Deptford — Married
 Harrison F. Adams
 Greenwich — Married
 William E. Atkinson
 Deptford — Married
 Joseph B. Baily
 Greenwich — Married
 Charles W. Clement
 Greenwich — Married
 Hanson S. Cooper
 Greenwich — Married
 George W. Cattell
 Deptford — Single, Phobe Cattell
 Charles Cowgill
 Greenwich — Married

William H. Dilks
 Deptford — Married
 Arthur P. Ellis
 Deptford — Married
 Isaac L. Fowler
 Deptford — Married
 Chester Green
 Greenwich — Married
 Daniel Groff
 Deptford — Married
 John Gallagher
 Greenwich — Married
 Amariah Hollis
 Greenwich — Married
 Barclay D. Kelly
 Greenwich — Married
 John Keller
 Deptford — Married
 Samuel L. G. Murphy
 Greenwich — Single, Sarah C.
 Murphy
 Joseph W. Miller
 Deptford — Married
 John Mapes
 Greenwich — Married
 Isaiah W. Mapes
 Greenwich — Married
 Fithian Parker
 Deptford — Married
 William Randless
 Deptford — Married
 John N. Randless
 Deptford — Married
 Edward Russell
 Deptford — Married
 William C. Sparks
 Greenwich — Married
 William D. Sheets
 Greenwich — Married
 William T. Thomson
 Greenwich — Married
 Martin H. Tanner
 Greenwich — Married
 John W. Tonkins
 Greenwich — Married
 John E. Towser
 Greenwich — Married
 William T. Turpin
 Greenwich — Married
 Arron Wm. Wilkins
 Deptford — Single, Elija Wilkins
 William M. Wollard
 Deptford — Single, Eliza Wollard
 Chas W. Weiley
 Greenwich — Married
 William Yerricks
 Greenwich — Married
 John Wood
 Deptford — Single, Ann Wood
 Sept. 3, 62—Company K.
 Thomas R. Dyer
 Woolwich — Single, Mrs. Dyer
 William Catting

Greenwich — Married
 James Ferrell
 Greenwich — Married
 Jacob Hughes
 Greenwich — Married
 Clarkson Ogden
 Woolwich — Married
 William Guest
 Woolwich — Single, Eliz. Guest
 Filed Oct. 16, 1862 Franklin Clerk

County and State Records

12th Regiment — Company F.
 City or Town Marital Status Mother
 July 29—William F. Pierson, Swedesboro, Single, Henrieta Pierson
 Aug. 11—William B. Gleeson, Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 11—John T. Miley, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 9—John Albright, Harrisonville, Married
 Aug. 11—Joseph I. Ashbrook, Harrisonville, Single, Rebecca Ashbrook
 Aug. 11—Brody, Mullica Hill
 Aug. 7—James Ecret, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 9—Samuel S. Greenwood, Asbury, Married
 Aug. 5—Samuel G. Headly, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 11—Samuel Iredell, Mullica Hill, Single, Mary Iredell
 Aug. 11—John C. Jackson, Mullica Hill, Single, Mary Jackson
 Aug. 11—David W. Keen, Swedesboro, Married
 July 29—William Sakes, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 4—Charles Miller, Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 9—Joseph W. Moore, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 9—William H. Park, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 7—William Press, Mullica Hill, Married
 July 31—James K. Russell, Clarksboro, Married
 July 29—Wm. H. H. Stratton, Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 11—Emanuel Stratton, Jr. Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 9—William H. Stone, Asbury, Married
 Aug. 11—Isaac H. Saul, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 11—Edwin F. Sweeten, Bridgeport, Single, Charlotte Sweeten
 Aug. 11—Joseph Tess, Clarksboro,

Single, Elizabeth Tess
 Aug. 2—Joseph Tompkins, Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 5—Charles Wilson, Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 11—Charles K. Wood, Swedesboro, Married
 August 15, 62—Company G.
 Aug. 12—Jeremiah Casto, Bridgeport, Married
 Aug. 12—John B. Cary, Bridgeport, (Father of Chief of Police Cary of Woodbury)
 Aug. 12—James W. Wilkins, Near Redbank
 Aug. 12—Joseph T. Hiozjinson, Near Redbank
 Aug. 13—Joseph J. Thompson, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 12—Henry C. Henrickson, Bridgeport, Married
 August 13, 62—Company H.
 Aug. 13—Thomas H. Zane or Zand, Swedesboro, Single, Martha Zane
 Aug. 13—Daniel Kierman, Paulsboro, Married
 Aug. 13—Edward Snellbaker, Woodstown, Married
 Aug. 13—Peter D. Hulings, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 13—John Hulings, Paulsboro, Married
 Aug. 13—William S. Seran, Glassboro,, Married
 Aug. 13—James Stetser, Glassboro, Married
 Aug. 13—George Lockwood, Glassboro, Married
 Aug. 13—Azarel Nichols, Clarksboro, Married
 July 29, 62—Company I.
 July 29—J. Morgan Barnes, Woolwich, Married
 Aug. 20—William J. Clark, Swedesboro, Married
 Filed Sept. 26, 1862 Franklin Clerk

County and State Records

Co. A. Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers Entitled to State Pay and Bounties.
 August 2, 62—Company A.
 Aug. 2—William S. Garwood, Woodbury, Married
 July 31—Nicholas P. Barber, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 11—Jacob Dehart, Fislerville, (Clayton), Married
 Aug. 4—William Fletcher, Jr., Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 12—Edward Fitch, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 13—Thomas S. Hampton, Wood-

bury, Married
 Aug. 2—George H. Martin, Woodbury, Single
 Aug. 2—William McMonigal, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 11—Samuel Mills, Fislerville, Married
 Aug. 11—Jesse A. Osborn, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 11—Amos Parker, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 9—Isaac Stetzer, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 4—Joseph C. Watson, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 9—Jacob H. Yerricks, Woodbury, Married
 August 14, 62—Company B.
 Aug. 14—Joseph Tredway, Woodbury, Married
 July 29, 62—Company C.
 July 29—James Dilks, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 12—James Atkinson, Franklinville, Single
 Aug. 15—John W. Jordan, Franklinville, Married
 July 28—Jacob R. Madara, Franklinville, Married
 July 29—George Anthony, Harrisonville, Single
 July 29—Robert Blackburry, Glassboro, Married
 Aug. 19—Benjamin W. Hewitt, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 18—Elias H. Osborn, Woodbury, Married
 Aug. 12—John Pierise, Woodbury, Married
 July 29—Charles Scott, Woodbury
 Aug. 13—Joseph Watson, Thorofare, Married
 Aug. 15—Anthony Niener, Woodbury, Married
 August 11, 62—Company E.
 Aug. 11—Aaron Garwood, Swedesboro, Married
 Aug. 19—John McKeon, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 22—Dennis Ryess, Mullica Hill, Married
 Aug. 13—William Tozen, Mullica Hill, Married
 August 18, 62—Company M.
 Aug. 18—William Brown, Franklin, Married
 Aug. 15—Elve Thompson, Forrest Grove, Married
 Aug. 21—Samuel Park, Jr., Franklin, Married
 Filed Sept. 24, 1862 Franklin Clerk

County and State Records

A list of names of the members of

Company H. of the Seventh Regiment of the New Jersey Brigade, mustered into actual service of the United States of America, on the Seventeenth day of September for term of three years, designating whether married or single, whether having a mother dependent on them for support, made by Captain of said Company, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the relief of such portion of the Militia of this State, as may be called into service." Approved May 11, 1861.

Gloucester County Co. H. of the 7th Regiment, New Jersey Brigade
 John Armstrong, Glassboro, Single
 James Atkinson, Franklinville, Single
 Abram H. Allen, Paulsboro, Married
 George H. Bakely, Barnsboro, Single
 James H. Butler, , Single
 Samuel Becket, Swedesboro, Married
 Joseph Burt, Cedarville, Single
 Joseph Broomall, Bridgeton, Single
 Albert Barnes, Swedesboro, Single
 Charles Conrad, Woodbury, Single
 Frederick Caser, Glassboro, Single
 Stephen M. Congill, Paulsboro, Single
 Eli Cranmer, Gloucester City, Single
 Thomas Clark, Woodbury, Single
 William T. Davis, Paulsboro, Single
 William B. Davis, Paulsboro, Single
 Joseph H. Diver, Cedarville, Single
 Isaac L. Fry, Mullica Hill, Married
 Robt. H. Huffington, Glassboro, Single
 Henry F. Harold, Glassboro, Single
 Thomas H. Hanold, Paulsboro, Single
 Thomas Harding, Glassboro, Single
 Joseph Heiss, Glassboro, Single
 Joseph James, Swedesboro, Single
 James James, Franklinville, Single
 Albert Jenson, Malaga, Single
 William R. Lewis, Paulsboro, Married
 Robert B. Lee, Paulsboro, Single
 Henry Tarry, Glassboro, Single
 Taxis Moistet, Glassboro, Single
 Jesse C. Morgan, Carpenters Landing, (Mantua), Married
 Samuel H. Nelson, Franklinville, Single
 Benjamin F. Ogden, Cedarville, Single
 Elmer B. Ogden, Cedarville, Single
 Charles W. Parker, Glassboro, Single
 Daniel J. Paterson, Repaupo, Single
 Lorenzo, Paynter, Cedarville, Single
 Elijah S. Porch, Fislerville (Clayton), Single
 Job Skill, Red Bank, Married
 Robert Spink
 Stephen Chew, Barnesboro, Single
 Daniel W. Simmerman, Glassboro, Single

Charles A. Smith, Carpenters Landing
(Mantua), Married
James B. Stiles, Repaupo, Single
James Tussey, Swedesboro, Single
Thomas W. Wyne, probably West
Deptford, Married
Charles Wyne, Woodbury, Married
Joseph Wolf, Carpenters Landing,
Single
James H. Weatherby, Swedesboro,
Married
James R. Jonson, Trenton, Married
Charles Sewart

County . . . ;

**County and State Records
Letter From The President**

Mr. Lincoln's Anti Slavery Policy and the Enlistment of Blacks in Kentucky. (From the Frankfort Commonwealth, April 23.)

The circumstances which elicited from the President the subjoined are, as we understand them, about as follows:

The senior of the Commonwealth, Col. Hodges, by invitation, accompanied Gov. Bramlette and Hon. Archie Bixon on their recent visit to Washington and to the Executive mansion, when they had interviews with the President and Secretary of War.

At the close of the interview between President Lincoln and Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon, the President pleasantly remarked, as the other gentlemen were about retiring, that he was apprehensive that Kentuckians felt unkindly toward him in consequence of not properly understanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded in his efforts to put down this rebellion, and that he would explain to the gentlemen some of those difficulties if they felt inclined to hear him.

A willingness was at once manifested, and the President explained to them the difficulties which he had alluded to.

On a subsequent occasion, in a conversation with Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Hodges remarked that he was satisfied that the President was greatly misunderstood by many of the citizens of Kentucky, and that he would greatly oblige him if he would write out his remarks made to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon, in order that, with the President's per-

mission, they might be published in the Commonwealth; that if published, the Colonel doubted not they would remove much of prejudice which was attempted to be created against the President in Kentucky.

The President took the matter into consideration, and, shortly after his return home, the Colonel received the following, which we would commend to the deliberate consideration of the patriotic people of Kentucky:

Executive Mansion
Washington, April 4, 1864

A. G. Hodges, Esq.,
Frankfort, Ky.
My Dear Sir,

You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong—nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the Oath I took, that I would to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view to take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge in primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery.

I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

"I did understand, however that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving by every indispensable means, that government—that nation, of which the Constitution was the organic law.

Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general Law life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must

be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I felt that measures otherwise constitutional might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the nation.

Right, or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel, that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if, to save slavery, or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country and Constitution altogether.

When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted Military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested arming the blacks, I objected; because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When still later, Gen Hunter attempted Military emancipation I again forbade it; because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for Military emancipation, and arming the blacks, would come, unless averted by that measure.

They declined the proposition; and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hand on the colored element.

I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no loss by it anyhow—or anywhere.

On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by

force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these one hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure be condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempted no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years struggle, the nations' condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and will also that we of the North, as well as you of the South shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new causes to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly,
A. Lincoln."

Constitution, May 3, 1864.

The Third New Jersey Cavalry

The Third New Jersey Cavalry is located about two miles from Annapolis, encamped on pleasant ground. On Wednesday the whole regiment was reviewed by Generals' Grant, Burnside and staff, and Washburne. Constitution, May 3, 1864.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

Mem. of Co. H. 7th Regt. N. J. Vols.
On file in Gloucester Co. Clerks Office.
John Kenny, Woolwich, Glou. Co.
Maxwell Spence, Woolwich, Glou. Co.
George W. Swan, Woolwich, Glou. Co.
James Hoy, Bridgeton, Cumberland Co.
Charles B. Sennert, Woodbury, Glou. Co.
Charles F. Johnson, Woodbury, Glou. Co.
Morgan H. Abbott, Woodbury, Glou. Co.
James Johnson, Woolwich, Glou. Co.
William D. Lewis, Woodbury, Glou. Co.

The Clerk of Gloucester Co. says he has no complete roll of the names of the members of Co. H. 7th Regt. N. J. Vols. I have copied all the memorandum on file. N. R. G.

Summary**Woolwich — Deptford
Records of County Clerk**

A list of names of members of different Companies of the Thirty Fourth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers.

1863

Aug. 26—Daniel Green, Franklin Township, Married

Sept. 23—James Caffrey, Woodbury, Co. D, Married

Sept. 8—John A. Heil, Red Bank, Co. G, Married

County Clerk Records

A list of names of members of different Companies of the Tenth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers.

Company A.

Musician Holcomb Davidson, Glassboro, Single, Mother, Jane Ann Holcomb

Pvt. Swain, Charles, Westville, Single, Mother, Margaret Swain

Company E.

Pvt. Arnett, Henry, Carpenters Landing (Mantua), Married

Pvt. Peck, Andrew, Jr., Berkly (Mount Royal), Married

Company H.

Cor. Mather, John A., Clarksboro, Married

Pvt. Sapp, Edward A., Almonesson, Single, Mother, Margaret Ann Sapp

Company I.

Breely, Lewis, Malaga, Married

The above are entitled to the State Pay from Jan. 29, 1862 the Regiment having been accepted by the Governor of N. J. on that date.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant General N. J.
Per E. J. Anderson

County Clerks Office

Gloucester Co. Company A. of the 3rd Regt.

Isaac Black, Camden Co. and City, Single

It does not appear when the forces was mustered in but I suppose his family can tell about the time.

J. Cook

I certify the above to be correct.

David Vickers
Captain, Co. A.
3rd Regiment

County Clerks Records

Gloucester Co. Company H of the 7th Regiment.

Mustered

Sept. 16—John Kenny, Glou. Co., Swedesboro, Married

Sept. 16—Maxwell Spence, Swedesboro, Married

Sept. 16—George W. Swan, Glou. Co., Swedesboro, Married Rachel Swan at his home in Swedesboro

These three men have not received their State money, nor do they know whether their names are at Trenton or not, they're coming on here with the Company, but not sworn in there, but date with Company. The former Capt. (Clark) had not the books in any order when I arrived I can tell but little myself about it.

Oct. 29—James Hav, Cumberland Co., Bridgeton, Single

Oct. 28—Charles B. Sennett, Glou. Co., Woodbury, Married

Nov. 7—Charles P. Johnson, Glou. Co., Woodbury, Married

Nov. 7—Morgan H. Abbott, Glou. Co., Woodbury, Single

These men's names were all sent on immediately on their arrival, but I suppose have not reached there.

Capt. Willets,
Co. H. 7th Regt.,
N. J. Volunteers

County Clerks Records**Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862
New Jersey Militia Muster Roll
of Company - Regiment - Brigade**

The undersigned hereby enlist in the Militia of New Jersey, for active service, subject to the commands of the Commander-in-chief of New Jersey and of the Commander-in-chief of the Militia of the United States, for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Date of Enlistment — All April 23rd

Names

John Boyle, Mullica Hill

Albert F. Turner, Glassboro

William Stewart, Glassboro

Able D. Smith, Glassboro

Henry W. Bock, Mother

Samuel W. English, Glassboro

William M. Johnson, Glassboro

Samuel G. Chester, Glassboro

Benjamin F. Duffield, Glassboro

Lewis Perney, Glassboro

Anthony James, Glassboro

John Edwards, Glassboro
 Luis Matle, Glassboro
 John Camp, Glassboro
 Charles Watson, Glassboro
 Henry F. Hannow, Glassboro
 Joseph Haywood, Fislerville
 (Clayton)
 Andrew Simmerman, Glassboro
 Lexis Mutenn, Glassboro
 John Broadwater, Glassboro
 Isaac W. Davenport, Paulsboro, N. J.
 John Peirce, Woodbury, wife, 3
 children
 Robert Jaggard, Fairview
 Jeramiah Pearson, Far Hurffville
 Jacob M. Park, Hurffville
 John McClure, Fairview
 Henry Fraser, Barnsboro
 John Manning, Woodbury
 William N. Cattell, Woodbury, wife,
 3 children
 Aaron D. Carter, Camden County
 Joseph D. Scott, Woodbury, N. J.
 Jno C. Scott, Woodbury, No. 2
 James N. Tyler, Glassboro
 Lewis S. Shaffer, Glassboro
 Richard S. Hewitt, Glassboro

**Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862
 New Jersey Militia Muster Roll**

Date of enlistment
 Names
 Richard Fry, Glassboro
 Jesses Frampes, Glassboro
 Charles H. Alfred, Glassboro
 Joel MacIntire, Glassboro
 E. N. Archer, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.
 William D. Clark, Hopewell
 Enos Headley, Woodstown, N. J.
 Robert Morris, Harrisonville, N. J.
 John R. Pederick, Red Bank
 Manel T. Toy, Hurftown
 Thomas French, Mullica Hill
 John A. Sharp, Millville, N. J.
 John Lewis, Millville, N. J., Mother,
 2 sisters
 William L. Butler, Mullica Hill, N. J.
 Charles E. Winston, Mother, Wife and
 3 children
 Enoch W. Ashton, do
 David S. Gibson, do
 John G. Stiles, Mullica Hill
 Joseph Picken, wife, 3 children
 Harry Hagerty, do
 Andrews Ridgway, do
 Francis B. Ridgway, do
 John Wilson, do
 John W. Eacritt, do
 Philip I. Green, do
 Richard Taylor, do
 Alex. W. Davis, do
 Joshua Fox, do
 Benjamin F. Maull, do

**County Clarks Office
 Civil War 1863**

Muster in roll of Lieut. Adj. Josiah P. Franklin in the 12th Regiment (Brigade) of New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. Howard Willetts called into the service of the United States, by the President from the First of July 1863, for the term of **Three years** unless sooner discharged.
 1. Josiah P. Franklin **1st Lt.** 29 July 1st 63 Uniontown Gov of New Jersey. Adj. years

Remarks

1. Every man whose name is on this roll must be accounted for on the next muster roll.
 2. The exchange of men by substitution, and the exchanging, swapping, or loaning of horses after muster into service, are strictly forebidden.
 Muster in to date from July 1st, 1863
 Affidavits given
 Vice Lieut Henry C. Paxson resigned.

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined **the officer** whose name is born on this roll, and have accepted him into the service of the United States for the term of three years unless sooner discharged from this first day of July, 1863.

F. S. French
 1st Lt. Asst. Surg.
 A. C. M.

Date: July 28th, 1863
 Station: Camp in the field.

Directions To Mustering Officer

The Mustering Officer will see that four copies of this roll are made, three of which he will retain, the fourth will be retained by the Company commander, or in the case of field and Staff, and officers and men mustered into service separately or in squads, by the Senior Officer, non-commissioned, or the Private standing first on the list of persons so mustered, to be handed by him to the person who musters them or him at his next muster, that the new muster Rolls may be properly made out. The mustering officer will dispose of the three copies retained by him as follows: He will send one to the Adjutant General of the Army, one to the Adjutant General of the State to which the troops belong. These will be sent as soon as possible after the muster-in.

(A. G. O. No. 21—first)

Muster-in Roll of

Josiah P. Franklin
1st Lieutenant & Adjutant
12th Regt. New Jersey Vols.
Hd. Qrs. 2d Corps
July 30th, 1863

Approved:

Edward P. Brouser
Capt. A. D. Co. C. M.
Rec'd A. G. O.—, 186
Rec'd. P. C. M. July, 1863

Civil War 1863

Muster out roll of 1st Lt. Josiah P. Franklin in the 12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. Howard Willetts called into the service of the United States by The President at Woodbury (the place of general rendezvous) on the 4th day of September, 1863, to serve for the term of Three years, from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged: from the 4th day of September, 1862 (when mustered in) to the 1st day of July, 1863 when mustered out, the company was organized by Capt. — at — in the month of —, 186—, and marched thence to — where it arrived the — of — a distance or — miles.

1. Josiah P. Franklin 1st Lt. years 29, 4th Sept. 62 at Woodbury by Capt. Royall.

Last paid by paymaster Maj. Targart 1st May, 63. Appointed Adjutant of the Regiment Muster out to date July 1st 1863 Affidavits given.

I certify, on honor, that I have at Camp in the field, on this First day of July, 1863, carefully examined this Roll, and, as far as practicable, caused the allowances, stoppages, and remarks to be justly and properly stated; and mustered the above officer for discharge; and he is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

F. S. French
1st Lt. 1st U. S. Army
A. C. M.

Muster

Date July 28, 1863
Station Camp in the field

Approved: Edward P. Brounson,
Capt. A. D. Co. C. M.

Rec'd O. C. M. July 30th, 1863

The Draft

We understand will probably be made immediately. Some of our

townships are short but a few men, and a little effort would fill quota. Deptford was short 16 men but a number have since been recruited. The Township Committee have resolved to give a bounty of \$400 to recruits, and we have no doubt the requisite number will be soon obtained.

Constitution, May 3, 1864

Provost Marshal

Alexander Wentz, Esq. of the Borough, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal of this District, vice Colonel Johnson, removed. — The excellent business habits and general intelligence of Mr. W. give assurance of a prompt, good officer.

Constitution, May 3, 1863.

Union State Convention

The friends of the Union and of the National Administration, in New Jersey, and all good citizens, who disregarding past political preferences, are readily hearty to support the National Government in the patriotic work of maintaining the Union inviolate, and suppressing the rebellion by force of arms, are requested to assemble in their respective Townships and wards, and choose Delegates to a State Convention to be held (at Trenton) on Thursday the 19th day of May next, to elect Delegates to represent the State in the National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore in June next.

Each Township and ward will be entitled to one Delegate for every 1,000 inhabitants, upon the basis of the last census, and to one Delegate for every fraction of 500 and upwards.

Elias Cook,
Joseph C. Potts,
Thomas D. Hoxsey
John W. Hazelton
N. W. Voorhees,
Daniel Dodd,
Barker Gummere
Charles P. Smith.

Deptford Township

The Republican voters and the friends of the Union and National Administration in Deptford Township, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Woodbury, on Saturday

Evening next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Trenton, on the 12th inst, to elect Delegates to represent the State in the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in June next.

John C. Smallwood
Chairman of last meeting
May 2, 1864.
Constitution, May 3, 1864.

Draft in The First District

The Draft in New Jersey was commenced on Tuesday last. It had been so often expected and long talked about that it had become to be generally believed it would not take place. Hence many persons were taken by surprize, and some drew prizes they little anticipated.

It began with Camden County, and was conducted by Capt. Woolsey, Acting Provost Marshal. Before proceeding, Judge Gray, one of the Commissioners made a few appropriate remarks to the concourse assembled to witness the drawing, reminding them that the government belonged to the people, and that the work in which the Board was about to engage, was authorized by their representatives. After Camden was drawn, Gloucester was taken up, and was followed by Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, and Atlantic. It was finished during Saturday forenoon.

A large attendance witnessed the drawing each day. Everything was orderly and quietly conducted, and good feeling prevailed, with many a joke at the expense of the lucky ones!

All the names on the different enrollments were severally placed in the box, township by township, in its turn. All the names were drawn out by a blind man blindfolded. Fifty percent more than the deficiency of each township was drafted, the excess being drawn to supply any deficiency from exemption for proper causes. If this should not be sufficient to fill each township quota, other draft will be immediately made until the requisite number is obtained.

By and advertisement in to-day's Constitution it will be seen that the Board of Enrollment will sit to act upon propositions to furnish substitutes and their examination.

The physically able and not other-

wise exempted will be held to service, and those disabled will be discharged.

Persons drafted and held to service may obtain exemption by two methods: by furnishing an acceptable substitute or paying \$300 commutation money. Substitutes may be of two kinds—those not subject to draft and those subject to draft.

The former may either be aliens or minors (from 17 to 20 years of age). The latter may be citizens, whose names may not have been drawn. In case of a substitute being furnished who is not liable to draft, the principle is exempt during the time for which such substitutes is not liable to the draft, but not exceeding the term for which he was drafted.

If the substitute is liable to draft the principal is exempt only until the entire list is exhausted, when if the quota is not filled he becomes again liable, but the exemption does not extend beyond the period for which he was first drafted.

Persons paying commutation money are exempted only from the draft for the particular quota.

The following is a complete list of the drafted men in Gloucester County, politely furnished us in slips by the West Jersey Press.

The deficiency of Deptford township, 16 men, was filled up on Monday last, but the necessary means was not taken to get the men credited at Trenton, and officially advise the Board at Camden before the draft commenced. It had to proceed, and the township has lost some of the credit it was entitled to.

(Compilors Note:) Notice that Washington Township is missing because it was in Camden County until the year of 1870. (Ray C. Archut.)

Deptford Township

John Densten
Henry E. Shute
John L. C. Tatum
John S. Twells
Joseph Eastlack
Charles Redfield
John Cloud
Samuel Shute
Abraham Clark
James Davis
William S. Clare
Andrew N. Gordon
Samuel Heppard

Chalkley Porch
 Josiah E. Andrews
 Charles Williamson
 Elisha Laws, (colored)
 Gilbert Baynard, (colored)
 William F. Sparks
 Leonard Catrnull
 George Wright (colored)
 John Weldy
 Aaron Wright (colored)
 George Fisher, (colored)

Greenwich Township

John H. Brown
 Christian Keating
 William Clement
 William R. Scott
 Samuel S. Reeves
 Henry Miller
 George Shultz
 Morris Nicholas
 John Stetser
 Amos Gardiner
 William W. Lamb
 James Lee

Harrison Township

Barney Houghty
 Henry C. Kain
 Joseph Tomlin
 William Hudson
 George Walters
 Samuel Moore
 William N. Justice
 George Fisler
 Evi Barnaby
 Samuel L. Lord
 George Fox
 Samuel Ashcraft
 Amos Dilks
 Ephraim Garwood
 Isaiah Gosling
 Alfred R. West
 William Hendrickson
 Asbury Kier
 Elijah Eastlack
 Charles Carter
 William F. Iredell
 Daniel String
 Jacob Armstrong
 Aaron Eacritt
 Ephraim Robbins
 Charles Ivens
 William Gordon
 John Shute
 Daniel P. Miller
 John Arnold
 Joseph Pullinger, Jr.
 William McGowan
 Bartine Turner
 James Boyd
 George Emerick
 Nathan Stewart
 John B. Atkinson
 Isaac Munyan

Woolwich Township

James S. Layton
 Charles Backman
 George Wharton
 John Steelman
 John Watson
 Comly Bitter
 George W. Pyle
 John Burk
 Matthew Riley
 Charles Burk
 Franklin Clements
 John Williams
 Leonard Huron
 Charles Davenport
 Charles Adams, (colored)
 Elijah Griffith
 Andrew Steelman
 Arthur McIlvane
 Leonard Craft
 Henry Barbour
 John Batten
 Samuel L. Kille
 Samuel H. Given
 Charles Dickinson
 Benjamin Zane
 George Avis, Jr.
 Benjamin S. Zane
 Samuel L. Weatherby
 James Pettit
 Godfrey Huber
 Jacob Page
 Thomas R. Laurence
 Daniel Henney
 Thomas Morris, (colored)
 Peter Morris
 Henry Robbins
 John Mounce
 Adolphus Black
 Sebastian Ganse
 Charles Elliot
 Benjamin Adams
 Matthew Hess
 Charles Hendrickson
 John Jones
 Charles L. Springer
 Samuel Steelman
 John Aborn
 Sebastian Smith
 John Wright
 Isaac J. Ore
 William Kennedy
 Joel Lock
 E. Augustus Garrison
 Thompson Lore
 Joseph Sharp
 Michael Libby
 Charles H. Decker
 Peter F. Locke
 Martin W. Schneider
 Edmun Pigeon
 Frederick K. Myers
 Valentine Reynolds

Hugh Hines
 John Ashcraft
 Charles G. Holdcraft
 John F. Truitt
 Patrick Blake
 Samuel S. Madara
 Eli Hendrickson
 John Platt
 Benjamin Lord
 Martin Horner, (colored)
 B. Franklin Cook
 Samuel Shoemaker
 William H. Homan
 Samuel Holdcraft
 William Batten
 Charles L. Vanneman
 George Crawford
 Charles Roy, (colored)
 Martin Hezel
 Leonard Sparks
 Samuel Ward
 Isaiah Anderson, (colored)
 Jacob Frane
 George Richardson
 David White
 Joseph James
 Thomas Cooper
 Jacob Barber
 Henry Lamb
 Theodore Atkinson
 William Shoulders
 Elijah Bower, Jr.
 James Crawford, (colored)
 John W. James
 John Miller, (colored)
 Charles Hampton

Mantua Township

William Thomas
 Nehemiah Andrews
 John Burch
 Albert Sweeten
 James Tomlin
 Henry Lippee
 Jacob G. Pancoast
 Isaac E. Murphy
 John J. Sterner
 John Lord, Jr.
 John Morgan
 Samuel G. Chester
 David Blake
 Samuel Ewen
 Charles D. Heritage
 Wm. H. Johnson, (colored)
 John F. Eastlack
 George Tonkin

Clayton Township

Jessee Smith
 Edward Hewitt
 George W. Frazier
 Gilbert Flick

Abraham N. Morgan
 Charles Early
 W. H. Whitaker, (colored)
 Robert C. Murphy
 Christian F. Honk
 Samuel Pancoast
 Andrew Shirely
 John Z. Stanger
 Jonathan Hughes
 Joseph C. Wilson
 William Mason
 Robert C. English
 Nathan Cheesman
 William Dishart
 Charles J. King
 Nehemiah C. Nicholson
 Henry H. Sibbitt
 George Lawson
 William Dilks
 Francis H. Sclegael
 Lawrence Locke
 Robert Blackburn
 Christian A. Madden
 William H. Strong
 Andrew B. Hoffman
 Francis Fifer
 George W. Smith
 Josiah M. Nelson
 William Haines
 John Elmer
 Thomas B. Cunningham
 Thomas Harding
 John S. Iszard
 Samuel McWilliams
 David Giffort
 Dodlup Honk
 Charles McIlvane
 Townsend Frazier
 John Smith
 Hugh Kelley
 Samuel L. Strang
 David W. Jones
 William Zane
 Edward L. Boulton
 Samuel Mead, Jr.
 James B. Cox
 Charles W. Porch
 David Smith
 Thomas Stanger
 Joseph A. Dilks
 Lacy C. Focer
 Thomas Jones
 Adam Wellington
 Charles Iredell
 John Labbitt
 Benjamin F. Harding
 John K. Walters
 Samuel Beckett
 William Carnell
 Henry Beckett
 Joseph C. Conover
 Benjamin F. Turner
 Aaron Spencer

John W. Holstein
 Richard Parker
 James R. Graham
 David Reed
 Jacob M. Simpkins
 Adam Roller
 Robert Coney
 Amos Wilson
 Jacob W. Brown
 Danil Hoop
 Samuel Smith
 Charles F. Critson
 James A. Christ
 Lewis S. Shaffer
 John F. Brown
 Barbilla Abbott
 Jacob Knorr
 Nicholas Winer
 Philip L. Pancoast
 Joseph E. Gibbs
 Daniel Doughty
 Christopher Lutz
 Charles F. Dilks
 Joshua C. Ackley
 Benjamin M. Turner
 Christian Armstrong
 Henry Long
 Richard Fry
 Edward J. Dixon
 George W. Cossaboom
 Clayton Simmerman
 Thomas McGee
 James Johnson
 Leri Pane
 Adolphus P. Beckett
 Andrew C. Hewitt
 Richard S. Lutz
 Charles F. Dilks
 George Shields
 William Moncrief
 Samuel A. Whitney
 Samuel Sooy
 Samuel G. Chester
 Samuel Ledden, Jr.
 John Pyle
 Idwin K. Davis
 Daniel Pfuhl
 John W. Wolf
 Benj. Pennypacker
 Levi P. Stanger
 John Recklecom
 Pancoast Allen
 Lewis G. Morris
 William Carney
 Thomas C. Moore
 Antonio D. Shearer
 William N. Johnson
 B. F. Turner, Jr.
 Franklin Homan
 John Lutz
 Clift Green
 Jesse C. Chew
 Robert L. Silvers

William F. Stafford
 Benjamin Norcross
 Isaac R. Garrison
 Pancoast Chew
 William Reding
 William Camp
 James Green
 John Campbell
 Benjamin Penn
 Lewis S. Hewitt
 Charles Pfuhl
 Alfred C. Pederick
 John F. Simmerman
 Samuel Frambes
 Hosea Nichols
 Jonathan Duffield
 Wesley Beckett, Jr.
 James Garrison
 Joseph W. Bayard

Franklin Township

William N. Porch
 Oliver Smith
 Wm. Holland, (colored)
 Lewis Shaum
 Daniel Richman
 Daniel Osborn
 William H. Atkinson
 Joel Stewart
 Joseph Shemek
 George Gracey
 Samuel Nelson
 Paulin Nelson
 Archibald Campbell
 John W. Hartman
 Wm. Anderson, (colored)
 William Smith
 Robert Hemphil
 David Rial
 John Olden
 James Whitaker
 John Daniels
 Azariah D. Wilson
 Oliver Ogden
 Isaac Lodge
 John Lewis, (colored)
 Abraham C. Dilks
 George Hartman
 James C. Atkinson
 Samuel F. Cassaday
 Henry Hantz
 Conrad Steinbock
 Wm. E. Zimmerman
 Ferdinand Rosenbaum
 Peter Anderson
 Adrian Clunn
 Charles P. Mills
 Thomas Law
 Joseph Penn
 John Maskell
 Asa Fowler
 Benjamin Smith
 Lorenzo Manchester

Jacob Johnson
 Moses Myers
 John J. Stewart
 George Ely
 William G. Marshall
 John Wallace
 Wm. Tribett, (colored)
 Abraham Jaggers
 George Dixon
 Matthias Richman
 Levi H. Atkinson
 Enos Veal
 Isaac L. Davis
 James Biggs
 Alfred Baxter
 Eliphalet R. Downs
 James Green
 Andrew Newkirk
 James L. Duffell
 Francis Donns
 John Q. Adams
 Abraham Hampton
 William Robbins
 Emly Travis
 Moses B. Atkinson
 Henry H. Hughes
 Walter S. Clark
 James P. Atkinson
 William P. Campbell
 Jacob Weize
 Henry Long
 John F. Walker
 Albert Hankins
 Joseph Button
 Joseph Grey
 Daniel Seeds
 Andrew Risener
 George Dailey
 George Davis
 Robert C. Parvin
 Albert J. Nichols
 Andrew R. Snyder
 Joseph Lashley
 Tamor M. Daniels
 Charles P. Campbell
 Isaac Vanneman
 George Garrison
 Theodore B. Porch
 Lewis Powers
 Alex Anderson, (colored)
 John Ridgway
 Lorenzo D. Adams
 Richard Melloy
 Jonathan Atkinson
 George Conely
 David Doughty
 Hiram D. Long
 Samuel Buzby
 Andrew Thomas, (colored)
 Samuel Woolbert
 Richard Hull
 John S. Donn
 Benjamin H. Smith

Thomas Brown
 Henry R. Silvers
 Isaac Vanaman
 William D. Wilson
 Elisha Clark
 Frederick Mayer
 Lorenzo Gettinger
 Lafayette Chew
 Albert G. Clark
 Joseph Conely
 George J. Stewart
 William Brown
 Alexander Luser
 Wm. C. Haggerman
 John Schenck
 Michael Lutz
 Elias Ewing
 Charles Hart
 Constitution, May 10, 1864.

Civil War—1864

Report of clothing on hand in
 Quarter Master's, Camp Perrine,
 Trenton, N. J.

February 15th, 1864

Quan.	Articles
2500	Sack Coats Lined
1890	Trousers Foot
360	Trousers Mounted
1685	Great Coats Foot
380	Great Coats Mounted
2500	Blankets
5000	Prs. Stockings
1900	Prs. Bootees
500	Prs. Boots
5000	Flannel Shirts
2250	Forage Caps
2500	Knapsacks
2500	Haversacks
2500	Canteens, Complete
2500	Leather Stocks
5000	Prs. Drawers

Condition: New

Clothing Report of

Lt. D. H. Winfield A. Q. M. D. F.

February 15th, 1864.

County and State Records of County Clerk's Office Civil War—1864

Report of clothing on hand in the
 Quartermasters Department, Camp
 Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

June 8th, 1864

Quan.	Articles
1238	Forage Caps
2	Zouare Do
1	Sashes
1335	Trousers Infy.
109	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouare

3	Scarfs Zouare
1434	Sack Coats Lined
3012	Flannel Shirts
2626	Drawers prs. of
205	Boots Cavalry
1488	Boots, Infy.
2889	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
563	Great Coats Infy
151	Great Coats Cavalry
310	Great Coats Straps
592	Blankets
1804	Knapsacks & Straps
1214	Canteens
1484	Haversacks

Report of clothing on hand in the Q. M. Dept., Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. June 8th, 1864. Wm. C. Courter 1st Lieut and A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces.

**County and State Records of
County Clerks Office
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863**

Volunteer Descriptive List and Account of Pay and clothing of Joseph S. Ashbrook, a private of Co. F. 12th Regt. New Jersey Vols.

Notes

1. The amount of any extra pay for which the Soldier may be mustered, ex. gr. as acting Hospital Steward, as Saddler, &c., and which may be still due him, must be carefully noted

2. In the column headed "Bounty Paid," must be entered the whole amount hiterto paid him; in that of "Bounty Due," the whole amount yet due him.

3. Stoppages for loss or damage done to arms, or other public property, must be noted, and the articles, and particular damage to each specified.

4. When stoppages are due, under sentence of the court Martial, a transcript of the same must be entered here, and the amount already stopped, must be carefully stated.

5. In every case of desertion, the date, and that of delivery, or apprehension must be given, together with a correct transcript of the order of sentence, or pardon.

6. A careful settlement of the man's clothing account must be made, to date, and the amount Due to or From him must be precisely stated.

7. Should the man have been engaged in any action, or skirmish, it must be mentioned, together with date and place.

8. A full and particular mention will be made of any wounds he may have received in action, or other injury, whilst in the line of his duty. Name—Joseph E. Ashbrook, Private, 19 years of age, grey eyes, Brown hair, light complexion, 5 feet 8 and a half inches tall, born in the State of New Jersey, Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co.

Occupation: Farmer. Enrolled Aug. 11, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J. by Lt. E. L. Stratton, Sept. 4, 1862 Woodbury, N. J. Mustered by Capt. W. B. Royal, 5th Cav. for 3 years.

Last Paid

By paymaster. To what time: Bounty Major Elliott, 31st of Oc. 1862

Paid — \$25 (see note 2)

Due — \$75 (see note 2)

This private has drawn clothing to the amount of \$34.22.

I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the records of the Company.

Station: Camp Falmouth, Va.

Date: Jan. 23rd, 1863

Lt. John J. Trimble

Commanding the Company

(A. G. O. No. 93)

**County Clerks and State Records
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863**

Volunteer Descriptive List and Account of Pay and Clothing of Charles Camp late a private of Co. D, 12th Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.

Charles Camp a private, age 20 years, Dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 8 inches tall. Born in the State of New Jersey town of Clayton in Gloucester County. Occupation: Basket maker, enlisted Aug. 23, 1862 in the town of Woodbury, N. J. by Lt. McIlhenney, Sept. 4, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J.

Last Paid

Bounty

Period, By Paymaster to what time. 1862

3 yrs. Maj. Elliott, October 31st.

\$100

Clothing account

August 23, 1862 \$21.18

Sept. 10, 1862 6.71

Nov. 17, 1862 6.94

Feb. 18, 1863 2.46

March 13, 1863 2.41

\$39.70

I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the records of Co. D

Books, 12th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
Station: Camp near Falmouth, Va.
Date: April 12th, 1863
James M. C. Comb
Lieut Commanding Co. D.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

Volunteer Descriptive List and Account of Pay and Clothing of Albert J. Weatherby late a private of Company F. 12th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
Albert Weatherby, Private, 18 years of age, grey eyes, light hair, light complexion, 5 feet 6 inches. Born in New Jersey, County of Gloucester, town of Barnsboro.
Occupation: Farmer. Enrolled 4th of August, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J. by Lt. E. L. Stratton. Mustered in Sept. 4th, 1862 at Woodbury by Capt. W. B. Royd 5th Cav. for period of 3 years.
Last Paid by Major Elliott paymaster to October 31st, 1862.

Paid — \$25 (see Note 2)
Paid — \$75 (see Note 2)

Remarks
Private Weatherby was killed at Chancellorville, Va. in battle May 3rd, 1863. Final Statement has been furnished to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.
Clothing Account:
Amount Drawn \$43.05
Amount Due to May 3rd, 1863 \$31.38
Due from Albert J. Weatherby to U. S. \$11.67
I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the Records of Co. F. 12th Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.
Station: Camp Willets near Falmouth, Va.
Date: May 25th, 1863

John J. Trimble
Lt. Commanding Co.
(A. G. O. No. 93)

From County and State Records
County Clerks Office

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

Volunteer Descriptive List and Account of Pay and Clothing of Charles K. Wood late a private of Co. F. 12th Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.
Charles K. Wood, Private, 30 years of age, light eyes, light hair, light complexion 5 feet 6½ inches tall. Born in New Jersey, County of Gloucester, town of Swedesboro.

Occupation: Harness Maker. Enrolled August 11, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J. by Lt. E. L. Stratton. Mustered in Sept. 4th, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J. by Capt. W. B. Royd for period of 3 years.
Last paid by Major Elliott paymaster October 31st, 1862

Bounty
Paid — \$25 (see Note 2)
Paid — \$75 (see Note 2)

Remarks
Private Wood died in the Hospital at Potomac Creek, Va. from the effect of wounds received at Chancellorville, Va., on May 10th. Final Statement has been furnished to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.
Clothing Account:
Amount Drawn \$36.10
Amount due to May 10th, 1863 \$31.38
Due from Charles K. Wood to the United States \$ 5.02
I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the Records of Co. F. 12th Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.
Station: Camp Willets near Falmouth, Va.
Date: May 25th, 1863.
Lt. Commanding the Co.
John J. Trimble
(A. G. O. No. 93)

State and County Records
County Clerks Office

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1864

Volunteer Descriptive List and Account of Pay and Clothing of Private John C. Jackson late of Co. F. 12 Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.
John Jackson, Private, 20 years of age, grey eyes, brown hair, light complexion, Five feet 8½ inches tall. Born State of New Jersey, County of Gloucester, town of Mullica Hill.
Occupation: Farmer. Enrolled August 11, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J. by Lt. E. L. Stratton, Sept. 4th, 1862 at Woodbury, N. J. Mustered in by Major William B. Royal 5th U. S. Cav. for period of 3 years.
Last Paid by Major Hutchins to Aug. 31st, 1863.

Bounty
Paid — \$25 (see Note 2)
Paid — \$75 (see Note No.2)

Remarks
John C. Jackson died at Chery St. Hospital Feb. 1st, 1864 of Chronic Diarrhea a disease contracted while in the line of his duty.
Clothing Account:

Amount drawn since last settle- ment Aug. 1, 1863	\$18.48
Allowance due to date (6 months)	\$21.00
Due heirs of John C. Jackson, dec'd.	\$ 2.52
on Clothing Account, Pay Account.	
Amount Amount of Pay due from last payment to date (5 months)	\$65.00
Amount due the heirs of John C. Jackson Dec'd.	\$67.52
Bounty due	\$75.00
Whole Amount due	\$142.52

I certify that the above is a correct transcription from the Records of Co. F. 12th Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.

Charles D. Lippincott

1st Lt. Commanding
the Company

Station: Sterry Mountain, Va.

Date: Feb. 7th, 1864.

NOTES:

1. The amount of any extra pay for which the soldier may be mustered, ex. gr. as acting Hospital Steward, as Saddler, &c., and which may be still due him, must be carefully noted.

2. In the column headed "Bounty Paid," must be entered the whole amount hitherto paid him; in that of "Bounty Due," the whole amount yet due him. Bounty paid by State authorities, and not by the United States, will not, be entered on this Statement.

3. Stoppages for loss or damage done to arms, or other public property, must be noted, and the articles, and particular damage to each specified. When stoppages are due, under sentence of a court martial, a transcript of the same must be entered here; and the amount already stopped must be carefully stated.

4. In every case of desertion, the date, and that of delivery, or apprehension, must be given, together with a correct transcript of the order of sentence or pardon.

5. A careful settlement of the man's Clothing Account must be made, to date, and the amount Due To, or From him must be precisely stated.

6. Should the man have been engaged in any action or skirmish, it must be mentioned, together with date and place. A full and particular mention will be made of any wounds he may have received in action, or

other injury, whilst in the line of his duty.

7. If the soldier is entitled to pay for the use of his horse, the Company Commander will certify to that fact on this list, and also to the time he has pay due for having been so mounted on his own horse.

8. When a soldier is furnished with final statements, his descriptive list, if he has one, should be taken up by the officer who gives the soldier these statements, and endorsed with a statement to this effect by the officer. This endorsement should exhibit a full statement of the time for which the soldier was allowed pay on his final statements, the Clothing Account, and all other charges against him or in his favor, so as to comprise a complete exhibit of his account. It will then be transmitted to the Company Commander of the soldier, who will enter all the data necessary to a full understanding of the soldiers' account on the muster roll upon which the soldiers' discharge is reported. The descriptive list will then be destroyed. The object of this is, that the remaining portion of the soldiers' account may be settled upon the receipt of these muster rolls, and the soldier receive any pay or allowance that may be due him at the time of his discharge and which may not appear on his final statements from the fact that his descriptive list is complete. These accounts for back pay, &c., are settled by the 2d Auditor of the Treasury Department.

9. Where a soldier dies in Hospital or on detached service, his descriptive list, if he has one, should be sent with his final statements, in duplicate to the Second Auditor, Washington, D.C.

10. Men drafted will be considered as mustered in from the date of their draft, and will be mustered for pay on the usual rolls for volunteers. On the same line as the soldiers' name, under the heading "Joined for Duty and Enrolled, — Commencement of First Payment by Time," will be written the word drafted; and under the heading "when mustered in," will be given the date when the soldier will be given the place from which drafted; under "Where mustered in," drafted; under the heading "By whom mustered in," will be given the number of the Enrollment District from which he was drafted, and the State

to which it belongs, thus: 4th D. Mass.: (meaning 4th Enrollment District, State of Massachusetts.)

11. A separate descriptive list should, as a general rule, be given for each man.

12. Descriptive lists must, in all cases, be signed by Commissioned Officers; not by enlisted men acting as such.

State and County Records
County Clerks Office

Contents of 6 Boxes containing
Condemned Recruits Clothing
C — W — C 263 No date.

Box No. 1	
Contents of Box	
Infantry Great Coats	17
Cavalry Great Coats	6
Infantry Shirts	13
Infantry Stockings, Prs.	41
Box No. 2	
Infantry Canteens	80
" Drawers	23
" Shirts	35
" Caps	9
Box No. 3	
Infantry Knapsacks	30
Box No. 4	
Infantry Haversacks	78
" Knapsacks	28
Great Coat Straps, Prs.	39
Infantry Blankets	8
Box No. 5	
Infantry Blankets	30
Box No. 6	
Infantry Knapsacks	4
" Blankets	23
" Haversacks	2
" Shirts	4

TOTALS	
Great Coats Infantry	12
Great Coats Cavalry	6
Shirts	52
Knapsacks	82
Haversacks	80
Great Coat Straps, Prs.	39
Blankets	61
Stockings, Prs.	41
Canteens	80
Drawers	23
Caps	9

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War—1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
February 20th, 1864

No.	
2191—Twenty one hundred & ninety	

	one Forage Caps — New.
2436—	Twenty four hundred & thirty six Flannel Sack Coats lined. New
329—	Three hundred & Twenty nine Trousers, mounted — New.
1860—	Eighteen hundred & Sixty Trousers, mounted — New.
4882—	Four Thousand eight hundred & eighty two Flannel Shirts
2867—	Two Thousand eight hundred & sixty seven Flannel Drawers —new.
500—	Fivehundred Flannel Boots — New.
1875—	Eighteen hundred & seventy five Booties — New.
4864—	Four thousand eight hundred & sixty four Stockings — new.
1640—	Sixteen hundred & Forty Great Coats, foot — New.
348—	Three hundred forty eight Great Coats, mounted
2420—	Twenty four hundred & twenty Blankets — New.
2443—	Twenty four hundred & forty three Knapsacks.
2432—	Twenty four hundred & thirty two Haversacks — New.
2430—	Twenty four hundred & thirty Canteens — New.
2500—	Twenty five hundred Leather Stocks — New.

Weekly report clothing on hand in
A. Q. M. Dept. — Feb. 29th, 1864.
D. H. Windfield
1st Lieut. 2nd N. J. V.
A. Q. M. Draft Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War—1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
February 27, 1864

Condition: New	
No.	Articles
2049	Forage Caps
2287	Flannel Sack Coats
258	Prs. Trousers, Mounted
1778	Prs. Trousers, Foot
4612	Flannel Shirts
4572	Prs. Flannel Drawers
464	Prs. Boots
1837	Prs. Booties
4569	Prs. Stockings
1551	Great Coats Foot
270	Great Coats Mounted
2248	Woolen Blankets
2333	Knapsacks
2281	Haversacks

2279 Canteens & Straps
 2500 Leather Stocks
 D. H. Winfield
 1st Lieut. Q. M. Vols.
 and A. Q. M. Draft Forces
County and State Records

County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of the clothing on
 in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
 Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

March 5th, 1864

Condition: New.

No.	Articles
2010	Forage Caps
2257	Flannel Sack Coats
96	Cavalry Trousers
1754	Infantry Trousers
4533	Flannel Shirts
4491	Drawers
452	Boots Cavalry
1820	Bootees Infantry
4489	Stockings
1519	Great Coats Infantry
245	Great Coats Mounted
2194	Blankets
2305	Knapsacks
2240	Haversacks
2239	Canteens and Straps
	D. H. Winfield, Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
 Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

March 19, 1864

Condition: New

No.	Articles
1903	Forage Caps
2148	Flannel Sack Coats
507	Trousers Cavalry
1685	Trousers Infantry
4320	Shirts
4278	Drawers
433	Boots Cavalry
1793	Bootees Infantry
4275	Stockings
1436	Great Coats Infantry
653	Great Coats Mounted
2066	Blankets
2231	Knapsacks
2129	Haversacks
2131	Canteens
	D. H. Winfield 1st Lt. 2nd N. J. Vols. A. A. Q. M. Draft Rend'vous.

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
 Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

March 12th, 1864

Condition: New.

No.	Articles
1969	Forage Caps
2215	Flannel Sack Coats
80	Trousers Cavalry
1728	Trousers Infantry
4455	Shirts
445	Boots Cavalry
4411	Drawers
1811	Bootees Infantry
4407	Stockings
1486	Great Coats Infantry
226	Great Coats Mounted
2141	Blankets
2274	Knapsacks
2195	Haversacks
2197	Canteens

D. H. Winfield
 1st Lt. 2nd N. J. Vols.
 & A. A. Q. M. Draft
 Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
 Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

Condition: New.

No.	Articles
1409	Forage Caps
1937	Flannel Sack Coats
422	Trousers Cavalry
1547	Trousers Infantry
3938	Shirts
3861	Drawers
402	Boots Cavalry
1718	Bootees Infantry
3833	Stockings
1316	Great Coats Infantry
570	Great Coats Mounted
1860	Blankets
2099	Knapsacks
1932	Haversacks
1992	Canteens

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
 Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

April 2nd, 1864

Condition: New.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

No.	Articles
1628	Forage Caps
1867	Flannel Sack Coats
392	Trousers Cavalry
1507	Trousers Infantry
3800	Shirts
3723	Drawers
384	Boots Cavalry
1695	Bootees Infantry
3693	Stockings
1275	Great Coats Infantry
539	Great Coats Mounted
1790	Blankets
2059	Knapsacks
1861	Haversacks
1922	Canteens
2500	Leather Straps
	D. H. Winfield
	1st Lt. 2nd N. J. Vols.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

April 9th, 1864

Condition: New.

No.	Articles
1587	Forage Caps
1830	Flannel Sack Coats
378	Trousers Mounted
1477	Trousers Infantry
3732	Shirts
3645	Drawers
378	Boots Mounted
1685	Bootees Infantry
3616	Stockings
1147	Great Coats Infantry
435	Great Coats Mounted
1548	Blankets
2039	Knapsacks
1825	Haversacks
1826	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	D. H. Winfield
	1st Lt. 2nd N. J. Vols.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

April 16th 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1793	Flannel Sack Coats
354	Trousers Mounted
1752	Forage Caps

1461	Trousers Infantry
3660	Shirts
3569	Drawers
364	Boots Cavalry
1670	Bootees Infantry
3536	Stockings
1129	Great Coats Infantry
407	Great Coats Mounted
1501	Blankets
2023	Knapsacks
1789	Haversacks
1782	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	D. H. Winfield
	1st Lt. 2nd N. J. Vols.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft
	Rendezvous

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

April 30th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1512	Forage Caps
1750	Flannel Sack Coats
294	Trousers Mounted
1435	Trousers Infantry
3557	Shirts
3462	Drawers
350	Boots Cavalry
1643	Bootees Infantry
3444	Stockings
1102	Great Coats Infantry
334	Great Coats Mounted
1458	Blankets
1996	Knapsacks
1749	Haversacks
1739	Canteens
2500	Leather Straps
	D. H. Winfield,
	1st Lt. 2nd N. J. Vols.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft
	Rendezvous

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

May 7th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1496	Forage Caps
1734	Flannel Sack Coats
284	Trousers Mounted
1429	Trousers Infantry
3525	Shirts

341	Boots Cavalry
1639	Bootees Infantry
3512	Stockings
1096	Great Coats
324	Great Coats Mounted
1442	Blankets
1988	Knapsacks
1733	Haversacks
1723	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	D. H. Winfield
	1st Lt. N. J. Vols. A. A.
	Q. M. Draft Rendezvous

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

May 13th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1463	Forage Caps
1702	Flannel Sack Coats
263	Trousers Mounted
1417	Trousers Infantry
3455	Flannel Shirts
3330	Drawers prs. of
319	Boots Cavalry
1619	Bootees Infantry
3344	Stockings prs. of
1084	Great Coats Infantry
303	Great Coats Mounted
1408	Blankets
1975	Knapsacks
1699	Haversacks
1670	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	Wm. C. Courter
	1st Lt. 8th N. J. Vols. and
	Actg. A. A. Q. M. Draft
	Rendezvous.

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

May 20th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1391	Forage Caps
1634	Flannel Sack Coats
218	Trousers Mounted
1394	Trousers Infantry
3314	Flannel Shirts
3189	Drawers prs. of
284	Boots Cavalry
1596	Bootees Infantry
3200	Stockings prs. of

1058	Great Coats Infantry
258	Great Coats Mounted
1336	Blankets
1952	Knapsacks
170	Knapsack Straps
1631	Haversacks
1581	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
10	Zouave Scarf's
11	Zouave Leather Leggings
	D. H. Winfield, Lt. and
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

May 28th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1301	Forage Caps
1541	Flannel Sack Coats
156	Trousers Mounted
1361	Trousers Infantry
3131	Flannel Shirts
3003	Drawers prs. of
235	Boots Cavalry
1580	Bootees Infantry
3020	Stockings prs. of
1030	Great Coats Infantry
195	Great Coats Mounted
1046	Blankets
1915	Knapsacks
342	Knapsack Straps
1540	Haversacks
1460	Canteens
2500	Stocks Leather
	D. H. Winfield, Lt. and
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

County and State Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept. Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

June 4th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1256	Forage Caps
1454	Flannel Sack Coats
123	Trousers Mounted
1353	Trousers Foot
3044	Flannel Shirts
2836	Drawers prs. of
213	Boots Cavalry
1505	Bootees Infantry
2937	Stockings prs. of
898	Great Coats Infantry
116	Great Coats Mounted

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

904	Blankets
1796	Knapsacks
416	Great Coat Straps
1497	Haversacks
1353	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	D. H. Winfield, 1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft Rendezvous

State and County Records
County Clerk Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

October 8, 1864

Quan.	Articles
	Condition: New.
1722	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1594	Trousers Infantry
922	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs
1556	Sack Coats Lined
2064	Flannel Shirts
2133	Drawers prs. of
181	Boots Cavalry
1735	Bootees Infantry
1872	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
67	Great Coats Cavalry
1494	Great Coat Straps
1005	Blankets
1375	Knapsacks
1011	Haversacks
283	Canteens

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

June 25th, 1864

Quan.	Articles
	Condition: New.
1118	Forage Caps
1351	Flannel Sack Coats
585	Trousers Mounted
1290	Trousers Foot
2852	Flannel Shirts
2466	Drawers prs. of
181	Boots Cavalry
1447	Bootees Infantry
2726	Stockings prs. of
569	Great Coats Mounted
331	Great Coats Infantry
497	Blankets
1766	Knapsacks

110	Great Coat Straps
1402	Haversacks
1033	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt. & A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

July 9th, 1864

Quan.	Articles
	Condition: New.
1095	Forage Caps
1322	Flannel Sack Coats
546	Trousers Mounted
1274	Trousers Foot
2806	Flannel Shirts
2912	Drawers prs. of
171	Boots Cavalry
1441	Bootees Infantry
2673	Stockings prs of
554	Great Coats Mounted
847	Great Coats Infantry
1171	Blankets
1756	Knapsacks
1853	Great Coat Straps
1378	Haversacks
976	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt. & A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

July 16th, 1864

Quan.	Articles
	Condition: New.
1079	Forage Caps
1302	Flannel Sack Coats
537	Trousers Mounted
1266	Trousers Infantry
2776	Flannel Shirts
2880	Drawers prs. of
163	Boots Cavalry
1428	Bootees Infantry
2646	Stockings prs. of
544	Great Coats Mounted
815	Great Coats Infantry
1155	Blankets
1750	Knapsacks
1680	Great Coat Straps
1360	Haversacks
923	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
	Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt. & A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Condition: New.	
Quan.	Articles
1058	Forage Caps
1280	Flannel Sack Coats
529	Trousers Mounted
1250	Trousers Infantry
2738	Flannel Shirts
2834	Drawers prs. of
160	Boots Cavalry
1402	Bootees Infantry
2598	Stockings prs. of
536	Great Coats Mounted
721	Great Coats Infantry
1133	Blankets
1736	Knapsacks
1282	Great Coat Straps
1336	Haversacks
828	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks
Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt. & A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces	

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

May 31st 1864

Condition: New.	
Quan.	Articles
1046	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1231	Trousers Infantry
528	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1265	Sack Coats Lined
2719	Flannel Shirts
2811	Drawers prs. of
157	Boots Cavalry
1394	Bootees Infantry
2576	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
535	Great Coats Cavalry
637	Great Coats Infantry
1002	Great Coat Straps
1121	Blankets
1725	Knapsacks
1324	Haversacks
788	Canteens
Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt. & A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces	

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
August 6th, 1864

Condition: New.	
Quan.	Articles
1025	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1225	Trousers Infantry
513	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs
1240	Sack Coats Lined
2679	Flannel Shirts
2769	Drawers prs. of
146	Boots Cavalry
1390	Bootees Infantry
2534	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
513	Great Coats Cavalry
568	Great Coats Infantry
768	Great Coat Straps
1101	Blankets
1720	Knapsacks
1305	Haversacks
766	Canteens

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
& A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

August 13th 1864

Condition: New.	
Quan.	Articles
996	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1215	Trousers Infantry
496	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1215	Sack Coats Lined
2631	Flannel Shirts
2716	Drawers prs. of
132	Boots Cavalry
1381	Bootees Infantry
2488	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
474	Great Coats Cavalry
486	Great Coats Infantry
460	Great Coat Straps
1072	Blankets
1710	Knapsacks
1278	Haversacks
706	Canteens

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
& A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

August 20th, 1864

Condition: New.	
Quan.	Articles

501 GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

981	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1208	Trousers Infantry
490	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1203	Sack Coats Lined
2600	Flannel Shirts
2688	Drawers prs. of
123	Boots Cavalry
1371	Bootees Infantry
2463	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
386	Great Coats Cavalry
386	Great Coats Infantry
122	Great Coat Straps
1011	Blankets
1705	Knapsacks
1264	Haversacks
655	Canteens

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
& A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
August 27th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1955	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1799	Trousers Infantry
477	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs
1781	Sack Coats Lined
2554	Flannel Shirts
2643	Drawers prs. of
404	Boots Cavalry
1953	Bootees Infantry
2421	Stockings prs of
2500	Leather Stocks
306	Great Coats Cavalry
262	Great Coats Infantry
1782	Great Coat Straps
1390	Blankets
1697	Knapsacks
1242	Haversacks
1203	Canteens

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
& A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

September 24th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1826	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1706	Trousers Infantry
433	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs
1664	Sack Coats Lined
2251	Flannel Shirts
2346	Drawers prs. of
252	Boots Cavalry
1821	Bootees Infantry
2090	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
375	Great Coats Cavalry
586	Great Coats Straps
1096	Blankets
1537	Knapsacks
1112	Haversacks
439	Canteen

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. &
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
June 18th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1145	Forage Caps
1380	Flannel Sack Coats
599	Trousers Mounted
1308	Trousers Foot
2906	Flannel Shirts
2520	Drawers prs of
189	Boots Cavalry
1463	Bootees Infantry
2782	Stockings prs. of
583	Great Coats Mounted
439	Great Coats Infantry
526	Blankets
1780	Knapsacks
450	Great Soat Straps
1429	Haversacks
1115	Canteens
2500	Leather Stocks

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
& A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
October 15th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1704	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1588	Trousers Infantry
919	Trousers Cavalry

4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1539	Sack Coats Lined
2034	Flannel Shirts
2073	Drawers prs. of
353	Boots Cavalry
1703	Bootees Infantry
1843	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
421	Great Coats Infantry
932	Great Coats Strapse
991	Blankets
1342	Knapsacks
996	Haversacks
216	Canteens
494	Great Coats Cavalry

Wm. C. Courter, 1st Lt.
& A.A.Q.M. Draft Forces

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
October 22nd, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1698	Forage Caps
1	Sashes
1583	Trousers Infantry
919	Trousers Cavalry
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1536	Sack Coats Lined
2021	Flannel Shirts
2060	Drtwers prs. of
345	Boots Cavalry
1679	Bootees Infantry
1832	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
471	Great Coats Cavalry
326	Great Coats Infantry
508	Great Coat Straps
982	Blankets
1335	Knapsacks
990	Haversacks
193	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. &
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records County Clerks Office

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
November 5th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1694	Forage Caps
1546	Trousers Infantry
916	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins
2	Scarfs Zouave
1519	Sack Coats Lined
2010	Flannel Shirts

2026	Drawers prs. of
321	Boots Cavalry
1665	Bootees Infantry
1803	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
450	Great Coats Cavalry
271	Great Coats Infantry
2284	Great Coat Straps
975	Blankets
1333	Knapsacks
987	Haversacks
690	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. &
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

November 12th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1693	Forage Caps
1536	Trousers Infantry
904	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1518	Sack Coats Lined
1990	Flannel Shirts
2005	Drawers prs. of
312	Boots Cavalry
1637	Bootees Infantry
1770	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
447	Great Coats Cavalry
260	Great Coats Infantry
2246	Great Coat Straps
974	Blankets
1333	Knapsacks
987	Haversacks
637	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. &
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records County Clerks Office Civil War — 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1693	Forage Caps
904	Trousers Infantry
904	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1518	Sack Coats Lined
1990	Flannel Shirts
2005	Drawers prs. of
312	Boots Cavalry
1637	Bootees Infantry
1770	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
447	Great Coats Cavalry
242	Great Coats Infantry

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

2198	Great Coat Straps
973	Blankets
1333	Knapsacks
683	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

November 26th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1693	Forage Caps
1536	Trousers Infantry
904	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1518	Sack Coats Lined
1988	Flannel Shirts
1999	Drawers prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
444	Great Coats Cavalry
218	Great Coats Infantry
2126	Great Coat Straps
972	Blankets
1333	Knapsacks
658	Canteens
310	Boots Cavalry
1636	Bootees Infantry
1759	Stockings prs. of
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

December 10th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1692	Forage Caps
1523	Trousers Infantry
902	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1512	Sack Coats Lined
1974	Flannel Shirts
1968	Drawers prs. of
503	Boots Cavalry
1594	Bootees Infantry
1731	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
441	Great Coats Cavalry
363	Great Coats Infantry
2912	Great Coat Straps
970	Blankets

1332	Knapsacks
987	Haversacks
1072	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office
Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

December 17th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1692	Forage Caps
1504	Trousers Infantry
899	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1500	Sack Coats Lined
1952	Flannel Shirts
1938	Drawers prs. of
501	Boots Cavalry
1580	Bootees Infantry
1689	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
436	Great Coats Cavalry
321	Great Coats Infantry
2872	Great Coats Straps
970	Blankets
1332	Knapsacks
987	Haversacks
1058	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. &
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerks Office

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

December 24th, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1691	Forage Caps
1500	Trousers Infantry
899	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1497	Sack Coats Lined
1944	Flannel Shirts
1929	Drawers prs. of
500	Boots Cavalry
1572	Bootees Infantry
1682	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
428	Great Coats Cavalry
287	Great Coats Infantry

2840	Great Coat Straps
967	Blankets
1330	Knapsacks
987	Haversacks
1050	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

Civil War — 1864

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Dept., Camp
Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

October 31st, 1864

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1694	Forage Caps
1546	Trousers Infantry
918	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1519	Sack Coats Lined
2010	Flannel Shirts
2026	Drawers prs. of
326	Boots Cavalry
1667	Bootees Infantry
1803	Stockings prs of
2500	Leather Stocks
456	Great Coats Cavalry
275	Great Coats Infantry
2312	Great Coat Straps
975	Blankets
1333	Knapsacks
987	Haversacks
690	Canteens

Josiah P. Franklin,
1st Lt. A. A. Q. M.
Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Department,
Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
January 7th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Article
1690	Forage Caps
1481	Trosuers Infantry
899	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1487	Sack Coats Lined
1902	Drawres prs of
480	Boots Cavalry
1563	Bootees Infantry
1937	Flannel Shirts
1656	Stockings prs. of
2500	Leather Stocks
414	Great Coats Cavalry

647	Great Coats Infantry
2772	Great Coat Straps
959	Blankets
1329	Knapsacks
986	Haversacks
1033	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermasters Department,
Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
January 14th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1687	Forage Caps
1479	Trousers Infantry
899	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1485	Sack Coats Lined
1892	Drawers prs. of
1931	Flannel Shirts
1651	Stockings prs. of
480	Boots Cavalry
1556	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
414	Great Coats Cavalry
444	Great Coats Infantry
2422	Great Coat Straps
953	Blankets
1327	Knapsacks
985	Haversacks
1000	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand
in the Quartermaster's Department,
Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
January 21st, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1671	Forage Caps
1478	Trousers Infantry
899	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1481	Sack Coats Lined
1884	Drawers prs. of
1924	Flannel Shirts
1629	Stockings Prs. of
480	Boots Cavalry
1541	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
414	Great Coats Cavalry
659	Great Coats Infantry
1980	Great Coat Straps
949	Blankets

505 GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

1324 Knapsacks
 983 Haversacks
 964 Canteens
 J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
 A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Department,
 Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
 February 4th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1656	Forage Caps
1452	Trousers Infantry
898	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1460	Sack Coats Lined
1816	Drawers prs. of
1873	Flannel Shirts
1533	Stockings prs. of
473	Boots Cavalry
1502	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
413	Great Coats Cavalry
287	Great Coats Infantry
1132	Great Coats Straps
917	Blankets
1302	Knapsacks
957	Haversacks
897	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
Civil War — 1865
County Clerk's Office

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Department,
 Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
 February 11th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1651	Forage Caps
1448	Trousers Infantry
898	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1544	Sack Coats Lined
1798	Drawers prs. of
1858	Flannel Shirts
1514	Stockings prs. of
472	Boots Cavalry
1477	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
413	Great Coats Cavalry
119	Great Coats Infantry
802	Great Coat Straps

912	Blankets
1297	Knapsacks
952	Haversacks
877	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
Civil War — 1865
County Clerk's Office

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Department,
 Camp Pocrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
 February 18th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1648	Forage Caps
1143	Trousers Infantry
898	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1448	Sack Coats Lined
1784	Drawers prs. of
1844	Flannel Shirts
1484	Stockings prs. of
472	Boots Cavalry
1449	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
413	Great Coats Cavalry
494	Great Coats Infantry
1790	Great Coat Straps
903	Blankets
1288	Knapsacks
942	Haversacks
818	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand
 in the Quartermaster's Department,
 Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending
 February 25th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1648	Forage Caps
1141	Trousers Infantry
898	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1446	Sack Coats Lined
1784	Drawers prs. of
1844	Flannel Shirts
1480	Stockings prs. of
472	Boots Cavalry
1426	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
413	Great Coats Cavalry
410	Great Coats Infantry

1960	Great Coat Straps
901	Blankets
1287	Knapsacks
941	Haversacks
748	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand in the Quartermaster's Department, Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending March 4th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1648	Forage Caps
1425	Trousers Infantry
898	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1440	Sack Coats Lined
1764	Drawers prs. of
1837	Flannel Shirts
1465	Stockings prs. of
465	Boots Cavalry
1390	Bootes Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
1360	Great Coats Infantry
413	Great Coats Cavalry
1430	Great Coats Straps
896	Blankets
1286	Knapsacks
941	Haversacks
697	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand in the Quartermaster's Department, Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending March 11th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1648	Forage Caps
1423	Trousers Infantry
897	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs
1434	Flannel Sack Coats
1752	Drawers prs. of
1831	Flannel Shirts
1459	Stockings prs. of
465	Boots Cavalry
1364	Bootes Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
1300	Great Coats Infantry

413	Great Coats Cavalry
870	Great Coat Straps
893	Blankets
1285	Knapsacks
938	Haversacks
645	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand in the Quartermaster's Department, Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending March 18th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1646	Forage Caps
1423	Trousers Infantry
897	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1432	Flannel Sack Coats
1752	Drawers prs. of
1830	Flannel Shirts
1411	Stockings prs. of
464	Boots Cavalry
1346	Bootes Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
1163	Great Coats Infantry
413	Great Coats Cavalry
318	Great Coat Straps
893	Blankets
1285	Knapsacks
932	Haversacks
603	Canteens
	J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
	A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand in the Quartermaster's Department, Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending March 25th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1645	Forage Caps
1420	Trousers Infantry
897	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins, Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1431	Flannel Sack Coats
1746	Drawers prs. of
1827	Flannel Shirts
1191	Stockings prs. of
464	Boots Cavalry
1283	Bootes Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks

1038	Great Coats Infantry
413	Great Coats Cavalry
1516	Great Coat Straps
892	Blankets
1284	Knapsacks
924	Haversacks
502	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Weekly report of clothing on hand in the Quartermaster's Department, Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. ending April 8th, 1865.

Condition: New.

Quan.	Articles
1645	Forage Caps
1407	Trousers Infantry
897	Trousers Cavalry
1	Sashes Zouave
4	Leggins Zouave
2	Scarfs Zouave
1425	Flannel Sack Coats
1727	Drawers prs. of
1796	Flannel Shirts
1110	Stockings prs. of
460	Boots Cavalry
1128	Bootees Infantry
2500	Leather Stocks
928	Great Coats Infantry
413	Great Coats Cavalry
2736	Great Coat Straps
848	Blankets
1282	Knapsacks
921	Haversacks
922	Canteens

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt.
A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Clothing Depot, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, February 21st, 1865
Invoice of Stores delivered by Capt. Geo. W. Martin Military Storekeeper, to Col. Herman Biggs Quartermaster's Department, for transportation to Maj. W. J. Newton, Comd'g. Draft Rendezvous Qr. Mt. Generals order.

February 17, 1865

Trenton, N. J.
Per order dated Feb. 20th, 1865.
Packages
Box 1 to 28
29
Marks
U. S.

Contents

980 Great Coats foot S. B. 35 Each
20 Great Coats foot S. B.
Completed — A. W. Martin
M. S. K.
Maj. W. J. Newton
Trenton, N. J.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1864

List of clothing issued by Lt. J. L. McIlhenney A. R. G. M. 12th N. J. V. Infantry to Lt. J. P. Franklin, Adj't. 12th N. J. Vols. Infy. near Stony Mountain, Va. on the 27th day of April, 1864.

Condition: New:

Cost when New: Unknown.

Quan.	Articles
1	Flannel Sack Coat
5	Prs. Trousers
3	Prs. Drawers
3	Bootees
1	Prs. Stockings

I certify that I have this day delivered to Lt. J. P. Franklin, Adj't. 12th N. J. V. Infy. near Stony Mountain, Va., the articles above specified.

J. L. McIlhenney,
Lt. and A. R. Q. M.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Non-Commissioned Staff Chief
Musicians

Table specifying the money value of clothing allowed to the Army of the United States.

	Cav.	Lt. Art.	Art. & Inf.
First Year	71.89	74.71	70.43
Second Year	43.76	45.74	44.46
Third Year	60.43	63.16	60.93
Fourth Year	43.76	45.75	44.46
Fifth Year	55.11	57.10	57.21
	274.86	286.47	277.49
	Cav.	Lt. Art.	Art & Inf.
First Year	73.39	76.21	71.53
Second Year	44.51	46.50	45.01
Third Year	61.84	64.66	62.03
Fourth Year	44.51	46.50	45.01
Fifth Year	56.61	58.60	58.31
	280.86	292.47	281.89

	Ord. Sgt.	Hosp. Std.	Eng.	Cav.
First Year	70.43	70.63	71.43	71.09
Second Year	44.46	44.56	45.86	43.36
Third Year	60.93	61.13	61.93	59.54
Fourth Year	44.46	44.56	45.86	43.36
Fifth Year	57.21	57.41	56.21	54.31
	277.49	278.29	283.29	271.66

	Lt. Art.	Art. & Inf.	Eng.
First Sergeant	Sergeant	Corporal	
First Year	73.91	69.63	71.17
Second Year	45.35	44.06	45.73
Third Year	62.36	60.13	61.67
Fourth Year	45.35	44.06	45.73
Fifth Year	56.30	56.41	57.95
	283.27	274.29	282.25

	Lt. Cav.	Art. & Art.	Inf.
First Year	70.83	73.65	69.37
Second Year	43.23	45.23	43.93
Third Year	59.28	62.10	59.87
Fourth Year	43.23	45.22	43.93
Fifth Year	54.05	56.04	56.15
	270.62	282.23	273.25

Civil War — 1865

Table specifying the money value of clothing allowed to the Army of the United States. (Con'd.)

Musicians	Artificers	Privates	Eng.	Cav.	Lt.	Art.
First Year			71.38	71.29	74.11	
Second Year			45.76	43.36	45.35	
Third Year			61.88	59.74	62.56	
Fourth Year			45.76	43.36	45.35	
Fifth Year			58.16	54.51	56.50	
			282.94	272.26	283.87	

	Art. & Inf.	Eng.	Ord.	Cav.
First Year	69.58	70.28	70.28	69.79
Second Year	43.96	45.21	45.21	42.61
Third Year	60.08	60.78	60.78	58.24
Fourth Year	43.96	45.21	45.21	44.60
Fifth Year	56.36	57.06	57.06	53.01
	273.94	278.54	278.54	266.26

	Lt. Art.	Art. & Inf.
First Year	72.61	68.48
Second Year	44.60	43.41
Third Year	61.06	58.98
Fourth Year	44.60	43.41
Fifth Year	53.00	55.26
	277.87	269.54

The allowance to volunteer troops is at the rate of \$42.00 per annum.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865

Money value of clothing issued to Camp Perrine Draft Rendezvous February 26th, 1865.

Name	Doll.	Cts.
Quinn, Michael	7.00	
Boose, Edward H.	11.75	
Osborne, Charles O.	11.75	

Remarks: Issued by order Major W. J. Newton, U. S. A. Comd'g. Dft. Rendezvous.

J. P. Franklin, Lt.

A. A. Q. M. Draft Forces

On back of document: — Money value clothing issued to Camp Perrine February 26th, 1865.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Union State Convention

The friends of the Union and of the National Administration, in New Jersey, and all good citizens, who dis-regarding past political preferences, are ready heartily to support the National Government in the patriotic work of maintaining the Union inviolate, and suppressing the rebellion by force of arms, are requested to assemble in their respective Townships and wards, and chose Delegates to a State Convention to be held (at Trenton) on Thursday the 12th of May next, to elect Delegates to represent the State in the National Union convention to be held at Baltimore, in June next.

Each Township and ward will be entitled to one Delegate for every 1,000 inhabitants, upon the basis of the last census, and to one Delegate for every fraction of 500 and upwards.

Elias Cook
Joseph C. Potts
Thomas D. Hoxsey
John W. Hazelton
N. W. Voorhees
Daniel Dodd
Barker Gummere
Charles P. Smith

Constitution, May 10, 1864.

Murderous Attack

Constable John Clark yesterday morning arrested a colored man by the name of Wilson Brinkley, as a deserter. He got him into the Jail, but before he could lock him up, he fiercely declared he would be the death of somebody before he was.

Mr. Clark jumped into him to secure him. The negro had a small knife and struck at Clark, cutting him severely under the arm, and a long gash in the neck. Fortunately the fellow was a little too far off, or the wounds would have been fatal, and but for the presence of several men, he would have been killed.

The fellow was finally overpowered, but not until he was rendered nearly insensible by the blows he received. He is a powerful fellow and made a desperate resistance.

Constitution, May 10, 1864.

Delegate Meetings

Deptford Township—At a meeting held at the Court House, on Saturday evening last, John C. Smallwood in the chair and James Moore Secretary, the following delegates were chosen to represent the Township in the State Convention to be held at Trenton on Thursday next:

John D. Smallwood, Charles W. Starr, Alex Wentz, William Rambo, and John Estell.

Alternates—John C. Smallwood, Augustus S. Barber, Charles C. Ford, Samuel Hopkins, Thomas B. Kirkbride, Joseph Clement, E. C. Mount, Thomas P. Mathers, Charles B. Carman, James Moore.

Greenwich Township—At the meeting in Clarksboro Academy, on Saturday evening, for the same object, (James M. Wolf, Esq., in the chair and Isaac N. Hughes Secretary,) the following gentlemen were chosen Delegates:

Joseph L. Reeves, Charles K. Wolf, Isaac J. Cowgill, William Miller, David B. Gill.

Constitution, May 10, 1864.

Concert**In The Aid of The Sanitary Fair**

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodbury will give a concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Baptist Church, in Woodbury, on Thursday

Evening, June 2d. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sanitary Fair, to be held in Philadelphia the following week.

They appeal to the public to second their undertaking. The receipts will be sent to swell the contributions from New Jersey.

Single tickets, 50 cents; family tickets, three for \$1.00.

To commence at 8 o'clock, May 7, 1864.

Constitution, May 10, 1864.

Died

Killed in action, near Chancellorville, Va., on the 5th inst., Lieut. John M. Fogg, Co. H 12th N. J. Volunteers, aged 22 years.

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Married

At the residence of the bride's parent's in Greenwich Township, on the 29th inst., by Nathan F. Iredell, Esq., Mr. Charles Schnorpferl, of the Eight Penna. Cavalry, to Miss Priscilla Hugg, of Gloucester County.

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Letter

A letter received by a gentleman of this place, gives the following list of casualties among Jersey men:

Major David Vickers, of the 4th, missing.

Captain Wm. H. Snowden, of the 10th, taken prisoner.

Co. A. 3d N. J. Vols. — Killed — Joseph T. Allen, William Hewitt, — Hawthorne.

Wounded—William Fallen, head, William D. Clark, leg severe. A. J. Cunningham, Thomas Hill, slightly; Charles S. Jackson, knee; Andrew J. Craig, Richard H. Lippincott, William Zane, side and back.

Missing—Edward W. Clayton, Alexander W. Davis, Dan Sullivan, Frank Eastlack, of the 4th, wounded. Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Civil War — 1864**Form 2—(a)**

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, turned over by E. M. Stebbins P. M. & M. S. K. to Capt. C. S. Barrett Assistant Quartermaster at Washington Arsenal for transportation to Lieut. J. P. Franklin, at

Trenton, N. J. in obedience to order
13,137.

No. of Boxes:

2 Arm Chests

1 Box

Marks:

Lieut J. P. Franklin

Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J.

Weight:

600 lbs.

Contents:

30 Springfield Rifle muskets, cal 58

30 Screw Drivers

30 Wipers

30 Cones

30 Tompions

8 Main Springs

6 Sear Springs

8 Tumbler Screws

6 Tumbler Punches

3 Ball Screws

3 Spring Vises

30 Cartg. Boxes and plates

30 Cartg. Boxes Belts and plates

30 Waist Belts and plates

30 Bayonet Scabbards

30 Cap Pouches

30 Gun Slings

2 Arm Chests

1 Box Packing

I certify, that the above is a correct
Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance
Stores, turned over by me this 36th
day of Sept., 1864, to Capt. C. S.
Barrett, Quartermaster at Washing-
ton Arsenal for transportation to
Trenton, N. J.

E. M. Stebbins,

P. M. & M. S. K.

U. S. A.

(In Triplicate)

One direct to the Officer by mail,
Two to the Quartermaster, who keeps
one, and forwards the other to the
receiving officer.

Voucher No. 1 Invoice of Stores
turned over to Quartermaster for
Transportation by E. M. Stebbins, P.
M. & M. S. K. to Capt. C. S. Barrett
on the 26th day of Sept., 1864.
Received 7th day of October, 1864.

County and State Records

County Clerk's Office

Civil War — 1864

Form 2 — (b)

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance
Stores turned over by William C.
Courter, 1st Lt. & A. A. Q. M. Draft
Command to Josiah P. Franklin, 1st
Lt. 12th N. J. Vols. at Traneton, N. J.
on the 21st day of September, 1864.

Marks:

Weight:

Contents:

8 Springfield Rifle muskets, cal 58

80 Altered smooth bore Prussian
muskets, cal. 71 & 72.

5 N. C. O. Swords

82 Bayonet Scabbards

87 Cap pouches & cone picks

118 Cartridge Boxes

118 Cartridge Box Plates

8 Gun Slings

5 N. C. O. Swords Belts & Plates

5 N. C. O. Waist Belts & Plates

82 Waist Belts, Privates

82 Waist Belts, Plates

8 Ball Screws

81 Screw drivers & cone wrenches

5 Spring vices

2 Tompions

79 Wipers

7013 Elongated Ball Cartridges
Cal. 574

8900 Round Ball Cartridges cal. 69

1000 Blank Cartridges

23 Packing Boxes

88 Bayonets

I certify, that the above is a correct

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance
Stores, turned over by me this 21st
day of September, 1864 to Josiah P.
Franklin, Lt. & A. A. Q. M.

Wm. C. Courter

1st Lieut. & A. A. Q. M.

(In Duplicate)

No. 1 Invoice of Stores turned over
by William C. Courter, 1st Lieut. on
the 31st day of Sept., 1864. Received
21st day of September, 1864.

On Back of Document:-

Number in the order of the date of
reception, as above noted in the
endorsement.

State and County Records

County Clerk's Office

Civil War — 1864

Form 2—(b)

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance
Stores, turned over by Capt. Thos. B.
Applegate, Co. "A" 9th Regt. N. J.
Vols to Lt. J. P. Franklin, A. A. Q. M.
& Act'g. Ord. Off. at Draft Command,
Trenton, N. J. on the 28th day of
November, 1864.

(see notes on outside)

In obedience to _____ orders
from Maj. W. I. Newton, U. S. A.,
Comd'g. Draft Rendezvous.

Marks:

Contents:

- 1 Springfield Rifled musket imperfect—slight piece broken and no bayonet.

The value of all stores issued from an Arsenal, Armory, or Ordnance Depot, must, if possible, be stated.

I certify that the above is a correct Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores turned over by me this 28th day of November, 1864, to Lt. J. P. Franklin, A. A. Q. M. & Act'g. Off. at Draft Rendezvous, Trenton, N. J.

Thos. B. Applegate
Capt. 9th N. J. Vols.
Comd'g. A. Co.

(In Duplicate)

(B. 4. 6. 64.200)

On back of document:- Printed matter typed on former copy.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Civil War — 1865
Form 2—(a)

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, turned over by Capt. A. R. Buffington to Gen. S. Van Vliets, Quartermaster at New York for transportation to Lieut. J. P. Franklin at Trenton, N. J. in obedience to order 620, Jan. 23rd, 1865.

Marks:

I to S

Lieut. J. P. Franklin

Draft Rendezvous

Trenton, N. J.

Weight:

465 lbs. — 5 ft. 10 in.

Contents:

500 Ball Cartridges R meal 577

5 Boxes packing

I certify that the above is a correct Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, turned over by me this 24th day of January, 1865, to Gen. S. Van Vliets Quartermaster at New York for transportation to Trenton, N. J.

A. R. Buffington
Capt. Ord. Corps Comdg.

(In triplicate)

One direct to officer by mail. Two to the Quartermaster, who keeps one, and forwards the other to the receiving officer.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office

Civil War — 1864

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance

Stores turned over by Lt. C. F. Rockwell, Actg. M. S. K., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Col. H. Biggs Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l, Philadelphia, for transportation to Lt. J. P. Franklin, 40th N. J. Vols., Trenton, N. J. —in obedience to order for Supplies No. 21,768.

Marks:

1 to 34 Boxes

Lieut. J. P. Franklin

40th N. J. Vols.

Trenton, N. J.

Weight or Measurement:

9,700 lbs.

Total Contents:

475 Springfield Rifle musket cal. 58

475 Spare Cones

475 Screw Drivers

475 Wipers

475 Tompions

47 Spring Vices

47 Ball Screws

119 Main Springs

119 Tumbler Punches

95 Sear Springs

95 Tumbler Punches

25 Non Com. Officers Swords

10 Musicians Swords

475 Cartridge boxes cal. 58

475 Cartridge boxe Belts

475 Waist Belts and Plates

475 Bayonet scabbards

475 Cap punches and Cone Picks

475 Gun Slings

35 Waist Belts and Plates, Sergts.

35 Sword Shoulder belts and plates
Sergts.

34 Packing boxes

I certify that the above is a correct Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores turned over by me this 20th day of October, 1864, to Col. H. Biggs, Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l., Philadelphia, for transportation to Lieut. J. P. Franklin, 40th N. J. Vols., Trenton, N. J.

C. F. Rockwell,

Lt. Ord. Act'g. M. S. K.

(Signed Duplicates)

Civil War — 1865

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores turned over by Lt. C. F. Rockwell, Act'g. M. S. K., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Col. H. Biggs, Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l., Philadelphia, for transportation to Lt. J. P. Franklin, Act'g. Ord. Officer, Trenton, N. J. in obedience to order for Supplies No. 770.

Marks:

U. S. No. 1 — 28
 Lt. J. P. Franklin
 Act'g. Ord. Officer
 Trenton, N. J.

Weight or Measurement:

7,120 lbs.

Total Contents:

384 Rifled Muskets cal. 69 model 42
 384 Screw Drivers
 384 Wipers
 384 Cones
 38 Ball Screws
 38 Spring Vices
 384 Cartridge Boxes cal. 69
 384 Cartridge Box Belts
 384 Waist Belts
 384 Waist Belt Plates
 384 Gun Slings
 384 Cap Pouches and Picks
 384 Bayonet Scabbards
 28 Packing Boxes

I certify that the above is a correct Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores turned over by me this 27th day of January 1865, to Col. H. Biggs, Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l., Philadelphia, for transportation to Lt. J. P. Franklin, Trenton, N. J.

C. F. Rockwell

Lt. Ord. Act'g. M. S. K.

(Signed Duplicates)

On inside of Document:-

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.
 Jan. 27th, 1865

Sir:

The Ordnance Stores specified in the annexed Invoice were this day turned over to the Asst. Quartermaster General at Philadelphia, for transportation to your address. Please return duplicate receipts, directed to the Bridesburg P. O.

Respectfully,

Your ob't. Serv't.,

C. F. Rockwell,

Lt. of Ord. Act. M. S. K.

To Lt. J. P. Franklin
 Act. Ord. Officer
 Trenton, N. J.

Civil War

Soldiers, Relating to—1862

The undersigned committee appointed at the Annual Meeting of this have to examine the accounts of the members who paid monies for the support of families of volunteers previous to May 16th, 1862 respectfully report.

	A	B	C
Nat. T. Abbott	\$1260.00	\$1263.50	\$ 3.00*
Saml. Hopkins	100.00	86.50	13.50
Josh. Richman	425.00	412.00	13.00
John K. Clark	850.00	786.85	63.15
Dr. J. R. Sickler	750.00	647.03	102.97
John Burk	275.00	234.97	40.03
James Chattin	1125.00	1131.40	6.40*
Henry Allen, Jr.	90.00	72.50	17.50
Dr. M. Synnott	535.00	518.00	17.00

* Over Paid

A Received from Col.

B Paid as per voucher

C Balance May 16, 1862

August 9th, 1862.

Committee

Isaac H. Lippincott

Jos. L. Reeves

Matthias R. Crane

On back of document:-

Report of Committee to settle Volunteer Accts. August 4th, 1862.

State and County Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co. N. J.

Civil War — 1865

Circular No. 7 — Series of 1865

Washington, Mar. 14, 1865

Ordnance Office

War Department

It is preferable that officer about leaving the service should make application for certificates of non-indebtedness to this office either in person or by letter, rather than through agents. This course will facilitate the settlement of their accounts and save them expense, generally unnecessary to incur.

In most cases the certificate can be given on the receipt of the officer's affidavit of non-accountability, the blanks for which can always be procured from this office on the application of the officer himself. With this blank he will be informed whether or not he is held responsible for ordnance Stores, and the periods for which he is so held; and that information will enable him to judge of the necessity of employing an agent, which he may then do should he deem it advisable. Blank forms of affidavits, procured only from this office, must always be used.

A. B. Dyer,

Brig General

Chief of Ordnance

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1864
Form 7 — (a)**

For issues or Transfers of Ordnance Stores

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 24th day of October 1864, of Lieut. J. P. Franklin, A. A. Q. M. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 24th day of October 1864.

96 Springfield Rifle Muskets cal. 58
96 Spare cones
96 Screw Drivers
96 Tompions
8 Spring Vices
8 Ball Screws
20 Main Springs
20 Tumbler Screws
16 Sear Springs
16 Tumbler Punches
96 Cartridge Boxes Cal. 58
96 Cartridge Box Belts
96 Waist Belts and Plates
96 Bayonet Scabbards
96 Cap Pouches and Cone Picks
96 Gun Slings

John Edelstein,
Capt. 40th N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1864
Form No. 7 — (a)**

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Carolina City, N. C. this 7th day of November, 1864, of Josiah P. Franklin, 1st Lt. & Adj. 12th N. J. V. A. A. Q. M. & A. A. A. Draft Command the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 28th day of November, 1864.

(1) One Springfield Rifled Musket Bayonet.

Thomas B. Applegate
Capt. 9th N. J. Vols.
Comdg. A Co.

(In Duplicate)

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1864
Form No. 7 — (a)**

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. this 21st day of January, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin, Adj. 12th N. J. V. A. A. A. Draft Comd. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 21st day of January, 1865.

96 Springfield Rifled Muskets cal 574
96 Cones Spare
96 Screw Drivers and Cone Wrenches
96 Wipers
96 Tompions
19 Punches
9 Ball Screws
9 Spring Vices
24 Main Springs
24 Tumbler Screws
19 Sear Springs
96 Gun Springs
96 Cap Pouches and Cone Picks
96 Bayonet Scabbards
96 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58
96 Cartridge Box Belts
96 Waist Belts
96 Waist Belt Plates
7 Packing Boxes
3 Non Commissioned Officers Swords
3 Non Commissioned Officers Belts
3 Non Commissioned Officers Belt Plates
1 Non Commissioned Officers Waist Belt and Plate

H. C. Woodward
1st Lt. Comdg. Co. C.
40th N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

Abstract No. R. C. Voucher No. 1
Receipt for Issues to

H. C. Woodward
1st Lt. Comdg. Co. C.
40th Regt. N. J. Vols.

On the 21st day of January, 1865

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)**

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Draft Rendezvous this 6th day of February, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin A. O. Officer Trenton, N. J. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 6th day of February, 1865.

96 Springfield Rifle Muskets cal. 58.
96 Screw Drivers and Cone Wrenches
96 Wipers
96 Spare Cones
96 Tompions

- 9 Ball Screws
- 9 Spring Vices
- 19 Tumbler Punches
- 24 Main Springs
- 19 Sear Springs
- 24 Tumbler Screws
- 96 Bayonet Scabbards
- 96 Cap Pouches and Cone Picks
- 96 Gun Slings
- 96 Cartridge Boxes Cal. 58
- 96 Cartridge Box Belts
- 96 Waist Belts
- 96 Waist Belt Plates
- 3 Non Com. Officers Swords
- 3 Non Com. Officers Belts
- 3 Non Com. Officers Belt Plates
- 1 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt
- 1 Non Comm. Officers Waist Belt Plate
- 7 Packing Boxes

Joseph A. Schnetzer
Capt. Co. E.
40th Regt. N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)

For issues or Transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Draft Rendezvous Trenton, N. J. this 10th day of Feb., 1865, of Lieut. J. P. Franklin, Act. Ord. Officer Draft Comd. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 10th day of February, 1865.

- 96 Springfield Rifled Muskets cal. 574
- 96 Screw Drivers and Cone Wrenches
- 96 Spare Cones
- 96 Wipers
- 96 Tompions
- 9 Spring Vices
- 9 Ball Screws
- 19 Punches
- 24 Main Springs
- 19 tear Springs
- 24 Tumbler Screws
- 96 Bayonet Scabbards
- 96 Cap Pouches and Cone Picks
- 96 Gun Slings
- 96 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58
- K96 Cartridge Box Belts
- 96 Waist Belts
- 96 Waist Belt Plates
- 3 Non Com. Officers Swords
- 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belts
- 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belt Plates
- 1 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt

- 1 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt Plate
- 7 Packing Boxes
- Charles E. Grant,
Capt. Co. F.
40th Regt. N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 17th day of February, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin, Act. Ord. Officer Draft Rendezvous, Trenton, N. J. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 17th day of February, 1865.

- 96 Rifled muskets cal. 69
- 96 Screw Drivers
- 96 Cones
- 96 Wipers
- 9 Ball Screws
- 9 Spring Vices
- 96 Bayonet Scabbards
- 96 Cap Pouches
- 96 Gun Slings
- 96 Cartridge Boxes
- 96 Cartridge Box Belts
- 96 Waist Belts and Plates
- 3 Non Com. Officers Swords
- 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belts
- 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belt Plates
- 3 Non Com. Waist Belt
- 7 Packing Boxes

Elwood Lippincott,
Capt. Co. G.
40 Regt. N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 11th day of March, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin, Act. Ord. Draft Command the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per Invoice dated the 11th day of March, 1865.

- 96 Rifled Muskets Cal. 69
- 96 Screw Drivers
- 96 Cones
- 96 Wipers

9 Ball Screws
 9 Spring Vices
 96 Bayonet Scabbards
 96 Cap Pouches
 96 Gun Slings
 96 Cartridge Boxes
 96 Cartridge Box Belts
 96 Waist Belt Plates
 3 Non Com. Officers Swords
 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belts
 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belt Plates
 1 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt Plates
 9 Packing Boxes
 J. W. Goodenough
 Capt. Co. K
 40th Regt. N. J. Vols.

(In Triplicate)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 23rd day of February, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin, Act. Ord. Officer Draft Rendezvous, Trenton, N. J. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 23rd day of February, 1865.

96 Rifled Muskets Cal. 69
 96 Screw Drivers
 96 Cones
 96 Wipers
 9 Ball Screws
 9 Spring Vices
 96 Bayonet Scabbards
 96 Cap Pouches
 96 Gun Slings
 96 Cartridge Boxes
 96 Cartridge Box Belts
 96 Waist Belt Plates
 3 Non Com. Swords
 3 Non Com. Sword Belts
 3 Non Com. Sword Belt Plates
 1 Non Com. Waist Belt Plates
 7 Packing Boxes

Andrew J. Mandeville,
 Capt. Co. H
 40th Regt. N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 3rd

day of March, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin, Act. Ord. Officer Draft Command the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 3rd day of March, 1865.

Same as above invoice
 Ezra Stewart
 Capt. Co. A
 40th N. J. Vols.

(In Triplicate)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 3 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J. this 27th day of January, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin, Adjt. 12th N. J. V. A. A. O. O. Dft. Command the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 27th day of January, 1865.

96 Springfield Rifled muskets cal. 574
 96 Spare Cones
 96 Screw Drivers and Cone Wrenches
 96 Wipers
 96 Tompions
 19 Punches
 9 Ball Screws
 9 Spring Vices
 24 Main Springs
 24 Tumbler Screws
 19 Sear Springs
 96 Gun Slings
 96 Cap Pouches & Cone Picks
 96 Bayonet Scabbards
 96 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58
 96 Cartridge Box Belts
 96 Waist Belts
 96 Waist Belt Plates
 3 Non Com. Officers Swords
 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belts
 3 Non Com. Officers Sword Belt Plates
 1 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt Plates
 7 Packing Boxes

Maurice C. Stafford
 Capt. Co. D.
 40th N. J. Vols.

(In Duplicate)

(13. 10. 64. 50)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 3 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 14th day of June, 1865, of Lt. J. P. Franklin, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 14th day of June, 1865.

54 Prussian S. B. Muskets, unser.
 25 S. R. Muskets cal. 58, new
 7 S. R. Muskets cal. 58, unser.
 25 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58, new
 9 Cartridge Boxes cal. 69, new
 25 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58, unser.
 50 Cartridge Boxes cal. 69, unser.
 93 Cartridge Box Plates
 25 Cartridge Box Belts, new
 80 Cartridge Box Belts, unser.
 104 Cartridge Box Belt Plates
 22 Waist Belts, new
 59 Waist Belt Plates
 25 Cap Pouches, new
 49 Cap Pouches, new
 23 Gun Slings, new
 1 Gun Slings, unser.
 16 Bayonet Scabbards, new
 63 Bayonet Scabbards, unser.
 52 Screw Drivers
 19 Tompions
 51 Wipers
 25 Cones
 13 Ball Screws
 3 Spring Vices
 11 Main Springs
 9 Sear Springs
 4 Tumbler Punches
 8 Musician Swords 10
 7 Non Com. Officers Swords 6
 27 Non Com. Officers Waist Belts
 27 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt
 Plates
 11 Shoulder Belts
 7 Shoulder Belt Plates
 5000 Elongated Ball Cart. cal. 574
 33 Packing Boxes

Geo. D. Ramsay, Jr.
 Lt. Ord.

(In Duplicate)
 (12. 10. 64. 500)

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 3 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 6th day of July, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin 12th N. J. Vol. the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores as per invoice dated the 6th day of July, 1865.

Condition: All unserviceable.

4 Muskets Prussian S. B. cal. 71
 2 Muskets E. R. S. B. cal. 577
 2 Muskets S. R. S. B. cal. 58
 20 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58
 9 Cartridge Boxes cal. 58
 22 Cartridge Belt Plates
 16 Cartridge Belt Plates
 18 Waist Belts
 20 Waist Belt Plates
 16 Cap Pouches
 3 Gun Slings
 18 Bayonet Scabbards
 2 Non Com. Officers Waist Belts
 2 Non Com. Officers Waist Belt
 Plates
 18 Screw Drivers
 6 Wipers
 2 Ball Screws
 2 Spring Vices

Geo. D. Ramsay, Jr.
 Lt. Ord.

(In Duplicate)
 (13. 10. 64. 500)

State and County Records
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Civil War — 1865
Form No. 7 — (a)

For issues or transfers or Ordnance Stores.

Received at Trenton, N. J. this 11th day of July, 1865 of Lt. J. P. Franklin, 12th N. J. Vols the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, as per invoice dated the 11th day of July, 1865.

Condition: All unserviceable.

6 Muskets S. R. cal. 58
 5 Muskets Prussian S. B. cal 71
 2 Muskets E. R. cal. 577
 4 Cartridge Box Plates
 2 Cartridge Box Belt Plates
 3 Waist Belts
 6 Waist Belt Plates
 5 Bayonet Scabbards
 38 Wipers
 1 Ball Screw
 27 Screw Drivers
 2 Tumble Pouches
 16 Cap Pouches
 8 Tompions
 8 Spring Vices
 1 Musicians Sword
 2 Arm Chests
 (In Duplicate)

Geo. D. Ramsay, Jr.
 Lt. Ord.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.
Form No. 3 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores.

Circular No. 52—Series of 1863

(Extract)

111. Hereafter, in the examination of all property returns in this office, the order, or other authority by which an issue or transfer of Ordnance property was made by one officer to another, will invariably be required.

This authority may be either an Order for Supplies direct from this office, a Requisition made in due form, approved by proper authority, as per paragraph 1384, General Regulation of the Army, or an Order which, from its nature, requires a transfer of property, as when the command of a Company or post is transferred from one officer to another.

The original order for supplies, requisitions, or order, must be filed with the receipt for the property; or when the receipt cannot be obtained in time, then with the certified invoice of the issue. This rule will be enforced in the examination of all returns for the 4th quarter, 1863. At all Armories, Arsenal, and Depots, whether permanent or in the field, copies of orders for supplies from the office, or other orders relating to such transfers must be preserved in appropriate books.

George D. Ramsay,
Brig. General,
Chief of Ordnance

Civil War — 1865
Form No. 3 — (a)

For issues or transfers of Ordnance Stores. Cont'd. on back of Document:

Suggestions to Officers Issuing Ordnance Property.

Whenever an Officer issues, transfers, or turns over to another person any Ordnance or Ordnance Stores, it must be done in compliance with proper authority. (See notes on the printed form or Invoice 2 (b)).

When the transfer or issue takes place, he must deliver, with the property, duplicate invoices of it, made out accordingly to Form 2 (B); and upon receipt of the Stores, the receiving officer will return receipts in duplicates, according to form 7 (a).

But where the Stores are turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to the officer to whom they are addressed, the Quartermaster will be furnished with

duplicate invoices, according to Form 2 (a) and a third will be transmitted by mail to the officer who is to receipt for the Stores.

Officers turning over Stores in this way to a Quartermaster, should preserve with care all receipts obtained for it. They should remember that these are the legal evidences of the transaction, and that they must be filed as vouchers, to substantiate the statements concerning issues which they make on the Property Return.

The "Order For Supplies," or Other Authority By Virtue Of Which The Issue was made, Must Accompany and Be Attached To This Receipt (See extract from Circular No. 52, from Ordnance Office, as above) If the original order cannot be furnished, a certified copy must be given.

Unless the receipt accompanies the Return, or some other evidence that the issue was made as stated, (see paragraph 39, Instructions for Making Ordnance Returns), the money value of the articles will be stopped against the pay of the issuing officer by the Treasury Department, on the adjustment of his accounts.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War — 1865

Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
July 8, 1865

I certify on honor that on the 17th day of Dec., 1864, the stores enumerated below were lost under the following circumstances:

Private A. Frank Carll Co. K 12th Pa. to City Point, Va. as one of an N. J. Vols. whilst enroute from Phila., escort to a detachment of Recruits, &c, lost his gun by one of the Recruits &c, throwing it overboard, the detachment being on a Transport at the time.

One (1) Prussian Smooth bore Musket.

Josiah P. Franklin
1st Lt. & Adjt.
12th N. J. V. & A. Ord.
Off., Camp Perrine.

The undersigned being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cognizant of the facts as above set forth, and that they are correct to the best of his knowledge or belief.

William Hull,
Pvt. Co. H. N. J. Vols.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me
at Trenton, N. J. this 12th day of
July 1865.

J. E. Crowell,
Lieut and Adjt.
Draft Command

**No. 2 List of Stores Lost
On Escort Duty Between
Philadelphia and City Point
Civil War — 1865**

Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
July 8th, 1865

I certify on honor that on the 7th
day of March 1865 the stores enumer-
ated were lost under the following
circumstances: Priv. Daniel Doughty
4th N. J. Vols whilst enroute from
Baltimore, Md. to City Point, Va. as
one of an escort to a squad of
Recruits and Substitutes, accidentally
and without any fault on his part, lost
his gun overboard, the detachment at
the time being on a Transport, viz,
one (1) Smooth bore Prussian
Musket.

Josiah P. Franklin,
1st Lt. & Adjt.
12th N. J. V. & Act. Ord.
Off., Camp Perrine

The undersigned being duly sworn
deposes, and says, that he is cognizant
of the facts as above set forth, and
that they are correct to the best of
his knowledge and belief.

Garrett V. Hyers,
Pvt. 9th N. J. Vols.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
at Trenton, N. J. this 12th day of
July 1865.

J. E. Crowell,
Lt. and Adjt.
Draft Command

**List of Stores Lost On Escort Duty
Between Baltimore and City Point
March 7th, 1865**

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War — 1865**

Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J.
July 17th, 1865

I have the honor to Submit the
following Statement, the ten Prussian
muskets on hand were broken and
lost on Escort duty and the men pro-
cured the four Enfield Rifles and six
Springfield Muskets for which I was
not responsible. The difference be-
tween non commission officers and
Musicians Swords, was an error in
Invoicing.

Unsigned — Undated

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War — 1865**

Hdqrs. Draft Rendezvous
Trenton, N. J.
Feb. 17th, 1865

Special Order)
No. 26)

A Board of Survey to consist of
the following named officers viz.—

Capt. M. F. Weeks, 2d Ohio Cav.
Capt. Ira W. Cory, 11th N. J. V.
Lieut. J. A. Fay, 35th N. J. V.

will convene this day at 3 P. M. at
the office of Lt. J. P. Franklin, A. A.
Q. M. of Draft Command to inspect
and report upon Ordnance Stores
reported by the Ordnance Officer to
be incomplete and of different
calibre.

By orders of
(Signed) W. I. Newton, U. S. A.
Maj. Comdg.

(Signed)
Alexander Brach, Jr.
1st Lieut and Post Adjt.

A true copy
J. Aug. Fay, Jr. 1st Lt.
& Adjt. 35th N. J. V.
Office A. A. Q. M. Draft Command
Trenton, N. J. Feb. 17th, 1865
3 P. M.

The board met pursuant to the
foregoing order present all the mem-
bers.—

In the case of 384 Rifled Muskets
invoiced from the Frankford Arsenal
to Lt. J. P. Franklin 12th N. J. V.
Act. Ordnance Officer of Draft Com.
to arm Co's G, H, I and K, 40th N. J.
Vols. Inf. they find that they are not
suitable inasmuch as the first six
companies of the Regiment are
Armed with the Springfield Rifled
musket cal. 37.4 and the arms now
sent for the remaining companies
are of cal. 69 and because they are
of different patterns and incomplete
inasmuch as but few of them have
(sights). If issued to the Regiment
it would be necessary to draw
ammunition of different calibres for
the same regiment.

M. F. Weeks,
Capt. 2nd Ohio Cav.
Ira W. Cory,
Capt. 11th N. J. Vols.
J. Aug. Fay, Jr., 1st Lt.
& Adjt. 35th N. J. V.

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Ten Days of Battle
The Army of the Potomac on to
Richmond**

We give a brief, continuous account of the Army of the Potomac, from an immense mass of reports.

**Tuesday, May 3d—The Midnight
March**

At midnight of Tuesday, May 3d, the Army of the Potomac, which had lain all winter north of the Rapidan, between Mitchell's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the north fork of the Rappahannock River, extending along the railroad to Culpepper Court House, Brandy Station and Rappahannock Station, received the thrilling order "Forward March!"

**Wednesday,, May 4th—The Army
Crosses The Rapidan**

At daylight the Cavalry Corps had crossed the Rapidan, and by dark of Wednesday an immense Army with all its trains, artillery and appendages, had been moved an average distance of fifteen miles, and thrown over a considerable river.

The Fifth Corps, Major General Warren, and the Sixth Corps, Major General Sadgwick, crossed at Germania Ford, and the Second Corps, Major General Hancock, at Fly's Ford, and bivouacked for the night on the southern bank of the river. The Cavalry had moved far to the front during the day, but had encountered no considerable body of the enemy on the main roads, and night came on without even a skirmish.

The Battle of Thursday

Wilderness Battle Field

9 P. M. Thursday, May 5

Heavy fighting since 3 o'clock, mostly at the extreme left, under Hancock. Getty's division, 6th corps, was at the right of the Orange Plank-Road, fronting toward Mine Run, where Carr's division, 2d corps joined him on his left.

The other divisions of Hancock's corps were pushing up; in the twinkling of an eye the Rebels were upon him in great force, with the evident purpose of turning our left. The ground was fearfully overgrown with

shrub trees, thick as one sees shoots from the same root.

In a few minutes urgent requests came back for reinforcements. The enemy was repeating his tactics at Chancellorsville of falling with tremendous force and superhuman vim upon one wing. This time he was not repulsed, but foiled.

The battle raged for three hours precisely where it began; along a line of not more than half a mile. Fast as our men came up they were sent in—still no ground gained, none lost. It was all musketry, roll surging upon roll—not the least assation. We were fighting 20,000 men, and such was the nature of the country but two guns could be planted bearing upon the enemy. Haye's brigade of Binney's division became warmly engaged soon after the ball opened. A little while and he asks for reinforcements. Hancock sends back word: "Tell General Alex Hayes to hold his ground. He can do it. I know him to be a powerful man." Within that time Gen. Hayes was killed, and his body brought to the rear. The work was close range. No room in that jungle for maneuvering; no possibility of a bayonet charge; no help from artillery; no help from cavalry; nothing but close, square severe, face-to-face volleys of fatal musketry. The wounded stream out, and fresh troops pour in. Stretchers pass out with ghastly burdens, and go back reeking with blood for more.

Word is brought that the ammunition is failing. Sixty rounds fired in on steady stand up fight, and that fight not out. Boxes of cartridges are placed on the returning stretchers, and the struggle shall not cease for want of ball and powder.

Do the volleys grow nearer, or do our fears make them seem so? It must be so, for a second line is rapidly formed just where we stand, and the bullets slip by as they have not done before, while now and then a limb drops from the tree tops. The bullets are flying high.

Gen. Hancock rides along the new line, is recognized by the men, and cheered with a will and a tiger. But we stay them. The 2d corps is all up, and it must be that troops will come up from Warren or Sedgwick, or else they will divert the enemy's

attention by an attack upon another quarter.

Yes we hold them, and the fresh men going in will drive them. I ride back to General Headquarters, and learn that an advance has been ordered and hour ago along the whole line.

General Meade is in front with Warren, and Grant is even now listening for Wadsworth's division or Warren's corps to open on Hill's flank, for it is Hill's corps that is battling with Hancock. The latter reports that he shall be able to maintain his ground. The severe fighting for the day is over, and it is sunset.

The Battle of Friday

Field of the Battle of the Wilderness
Friday, May 6, 11 P. M.

Fourteen hours of severe fighting today, and still nothing decisive. The position this morning was that of last night, substantially. Gen Sedgwick, with two of his divisions, Ricketts and Wright's, has fought upon the right; Gen Hancock, with the four divisions of his corps, viz: Binney's, Carr's, Barlow's and Gibbons's, with Getty's Division of the 6th corps, has fought upon the left; and Gen. Warren with his full corps and Stevenson's division of the 9th corps, (Burnside's) has fought in the center.

Burnside's corps has constituted the reserve, and has marched and counter marched incessantly, and gone in brigades at the centre and on the left.

Sedgwick was to advance at 5 A. M. but Ewell, who commands opposite him attacked at 4:45. Sedgwick says Ewell's watch must be 15 minutes ahead of his. This action on our right was spirited and well fought. At the expiration of an hour the Rebels were handsomely borne back, the firing ceased, and each side held the ground they had bivouaced upon.

Our loss was severe, and the enemy's could not have been less.

General Sedgwick's staff were brilliant and ubiquitous throughout, while the old general was the man of of Antietam and Fredericksburg repeating himself. This action barely over, and suddenly we heard from the extreme left that peculiar monotonous swell and volume of sound which tells of large numbers engaged

—so many that single shots and even volleys of long lines are not distinct, but are merged in the mighty noise of a great battle.

Hancock was engaged.

The details of his two hour's steady struggle I do not know, but I know that he did his work cleanly and completely. Longstreet had joined the Rebel right, and this was a second determined attempt to turn our left, and a second utter discomfiture.

Only ten o'clock and Lee had tried each wing and had met in each case more than he could overcome, and we asked ourselves what next?

All his movements were silent and invisible, and unknown until he developed them in the event. But the suspense is not long. Both combatants are too eager to compel the issue for either to delay another and still another encounter. Shots begin to ring all along the six miles of front.

At 11 o'clock the enemy press close upon Warren and Sedgwick, and train a number of guns exactly upon the latter's headquarters. A man and three horses are killed within 20 feet of the General, and in the very center of his grouped staff.

Finding the enemy disposed to renew the engagement of the early morning, Sedgwick accepts the challenge, and advances his whole line. The men go in with more dash and hold on more steadily than in the morning. Ewell is driven back to his second line where his guns are in position; and makes a stand. At this juncture, Warren, who connects with Sedgwick's left, is extremely anxious to go in with all his might, but the enemy's position in his front seems too formidable.

I see a troop of horsemen riding rapidly up to the perilous edge of battle and recognize Warren and his white horse as Jehn was recognized by the Prophet of old, for they came furiously. With him are Gen. Griffin and Hunt, and officers of Gen Grant's and Meade's staff. Halting at the first line they dismount and walk more than half a mile in front of the men, who are flat upon their breasts, and firing rapidly. We hold the woods on one side of an open space, perhaps one fourth of a mile across, and the Rebels lay along the trend of the woods upon the other side.

Their entrenchments are plainly visible, and the open mouths of their artillery peer over. No; it will not do to charge across. It was stark madness. The sharpshooters may continue to reply to this, but no man shall start across the plain and live.

Warren had perhaps hoped that his own judgment would be overruled by the officers with him, but all declare that no advance can be made here. But more to the left where Wadsworth's and Robison's Divisions of Warren's corps lap up to Hancock, the prospect is better, and there an assault is ordered.

It is noon, and Sedgwick's second fight is over, and he again rests on the line of his last night's bivouac. Wadsworth advances and finds the enemy—A. P. Hill's corps—strong and prepared. The divisions on his right and left become engaged with him and the work is warm.

Here as elsewhere, the contest is in a tangled jungle, and the soldiers push aside the bushes and find mortal enemies bursting through the adjoining growth of bushes, and face to face with them.

Half or three quarters of an hour of alternating success and repulse, and General Wadsworth orders a charge, to recover his command from a slight wavering. He is cheered loudly by his men, who loved the grey-haired chieftain.

One horse is shot under him. He mounts a second, and spurs to the front, hat in hand, and we should have won then, but his men saw him fall. He was shot through the head killed instantly, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy. His command fell back to their original position with comparative order. Wadsworth's death is a heavy loss.

Prisoners came in at the rate of 100 an hour. The day was excessively hot, and the men were much exhausted. We had neither gained nor lost ground, but continued this thing long enough, and we hoped to wear them out. At 5½ o'clock Hancock was preparing for a grand movement of our entire left.

He did not make it, for the enemy anticipated him, and he had to repel perhaps the most wicked assault thus far encountered—brief in duration, but terrific in power and superhuman momentum.

The first few minutes we were staggered. Stragglers for the first time in all this fighting, streamed to the rear in large numbers, choking the roads and causing a panic by their stampede and their incoherent tales of frightful disaster. It was even reported at headquarters that the enemy had burst entirely through, and supports were hurried up.

Grant and Meade seated their backs against the same tree, quietly listened to the officer who brought the report and consulted a moment in low tones. The orders for sending reinforcements were given, and for a little time not a word was spoken in the group of more than twenty officers.

They but looked into each other's faces. At length Grant says, with laconic emphasis, "I don't believe it." He was right. Long before that Hancock had recovered from the first shock, held his own awhile, and now was gaining ground. In forty minutes from this attack the enemy was completely beaten back with tremendous slaughter, and the loss of some hundreds of prisoners. It was now nearly sunset. From one end of the line to the other not a shot could be heard. The day's work seemed over. Our auguries were good.

In two days' fighting we had lost heavily, but not more than the enemy. Our assaults had been futile, but the enemy's had been equally so; and it is by these massed assaults that he has ever achieved his victories.

The inference was clear that we had overmatched him fighting at his best and strongest, men, separated in the heat of the day, now chancing to meet, congratulated each other. The rebels can't endure another such day, and we can, was the expressed conviction on all hands, and this statement epitomized the situation at sunset.

The sun went down red. The smoke of the battle of more than two hundred thousand men destroying each other with villainous saltpetre through all the long hours of a long day, filled the valleys and rested upon the hills of all this wilderness, hung in lurid haze all around the horizon, and built a dense canopy overhead, beneath which this grand Army of Freedom was preparing to rest against the morrow.

Darkness and smoke were mingling in grim twilight, and past deepening into thick gloom, when we were startled out of repose back into fierce excitement. The forged thunderbolt was sped and by a master. A wild rebel yell away to the right. We knew they had massed and were charging. We waited for the volley with which we knew Sedgwick would meet the onset. We thought it but a night attack to ascertain if we had changed our position. We were mistaken—it was more. They meant to break through, and they did. On Sedgwick's extreme right lay the 2d Brigade, 3d Division of his corps, under Gen. Seymour, who had been assigned to it but two days before. The brigade is new to the 6th corps, and is known as the Milroy Brigade; connecting on the left of Seymour by Shaler's and then Neill's Brigades, the latter being a brigade of Getty's division that had not been sent to Hancock.

The rebel line was the longer, and surged around Seymour's brigade, tided over and through it, beat against Shaler, and bore away his right regiments. All this done in less than ten minutes, perhaps not five. Seymour's men, seeing their pickets running back, and hearing the shouts of the Rebels, who charged with all their chivalry, were smitten with panic, and, standing on no order of going, went at once, and in an incredibly short time made their way through a mile and a half of woods to the plank-road in the rear.

They reported in the frantic manner usual with stampeded men, the entire corps broken. Grant, as in Hancock's case, didn't believe it. But when three of Sedgwick's staff rode into Army Headquarters separately and stated how they had ridden from Sedgwick's to keep Seymour's men to their work, had been borne back by the panic, and had last seen Sedgwick and Wright hard to the front working like Trojans to hold the wavering line, the situation appeared more critical.

No word came in from Sedgwick. It began to be feared that he and Wright, disdaining to fly, were prisoners.

Artillery moved quietly to commanding positions, to be prepared for the worst, and cool heads felt that

were the whole 6th Corps broken, the Army, as an Army, would still be invincible. Warren's corps is instantly but in perfect composure, disposed to meet the situation.

Grant and Meade and Warren are in Grant's tent, to and from which officers come and go with a certain earnest air that bespeaks urgent and important cares. So during an hour no firing has been heard the last three quarters of an hour.

The Rebels must have ceased to advance; but how far have they penetrated, and what is the present situation?

Gen. Grant During the Battle of the Wilderness

Gen Grant's headquarters were located in a field between the plank-road and a small road leading to a little hamlet known as Parker's store. During the fight, however, he was principally with General Meade, whose headquarters were on a piney knoll in the rear of Warren's corps.

I had seen Grant at Vicksburg and in Tennessee, and his appearance was familiar; but as I strolled through the group of officers reclining under the trees at headquarters, I looked for him some time in vain, such was his insignificant, unpretending aspect and conduct, while the battle was raging in all its fury.

A stranger to the insignia of military rank would have little dreamed that the plain quiet man who sat with his back against a tree, apparently heedless and unmoved, was the one upon whom the fortunes of the day, if not of the age and country were bringing.

It was only when some aide or orderly rode up in hot haste with a communication from some portion of the battle field that his eyes upturned to seek in those of the messenger the purport of the message.

The consultation with Gen Meade, or the direct suggestion or command, all took place with that same impetuousness of countenance for which he has always been remarkable. No movement of the enemy seemed to puzzle or disconcert him. Fertile in resources, the petition for reinforcement was speedily answered.

And while all this transpired he stood calmly in the group, at times smoking his favorite segar—a more

vigorous or more frequent puffing only indicating the inward working of his mind. If something transpired which he deemed needed his personal attention, away he darted to the immediate scene, the one or two of his aids and an orderly exerting their utmost to keep up with him.

Arrived on the spot, he calmly considered the matter requiring his attention, with ready judgment communicated the necessary orders, and then galloped away to another part of the field, or to his seat beneath the pine tree, there to enter on the order book some record of the battles progress.

It was amusing at times to see him—the Commander-in-chief—whittling away with his knife on the bark of a tree, pausing now and then to throw in a word or sentence in the conversation of those grouped about, and then going to work again with renewed vigor upon the incision of the pine.

The contemplation of this by those who were with him at Vicksburg will recall an incident of a similar character of that memorable siege when the Columbads were mounted in front of Logan's line, Gen. Grant was desirous of superintending the operations.

During the preliminary work of cutting the embrasures he mounted the epaulement, and, while the rebel bullets struck all around him deliberately whittled a rail until the guns were placed in position.

Operations of Saturday

After the terrible struggle of the last two days, and the vigor with which the enemy had fallen upon and outflanked Gen. Sedgwick's corps. at the very last moment on Friday, the Union Army was in anything but a hopeful condition.

Judging by the temper of the men, the feeling was that our troops, although repulsing every attack, had perhaps on the whole, the worst of the fighting. The valor of the Rebels was so desperate, and the handling of Lee's troops so masterly, that our men, at least many of them, felt they had a hard job before them than they had anticipated.

The battle recommenced however, at daylight between the advance pickets of the two armies. From all appearances Lee seemed intent upon

turning our right so as to get between the Union Army, when Lieut. Gen. Grant and Gen Meade came upon the scene of action.

The men, who had been fighting all day, gladly hailed the Lieutenant General by loud cheers. The weather throughout was exceedingly warm, and many of the men were sun struck.

Monday

Fighting Near Spottsylvania

After the continuous march and fighting of a whole week, the army imperatively demanded rest. The six day's provisions, with which the troops had marched out on the Wednesday preceeding, had about run out, and it became necessary to replenish the haversacks and company wagons.

A halt was therefore made till the supply wagons should be emptied. The number of wounded also was fearfully large, and it would be inhuman not to lend the whole energies of the army to have them conveyed to the rear and attended to.

The wounded, in all, are estimated as high as nineteen thousand men, which includes of course, all the battles. The killed out right are supposed to number three thousand five hundred, while of missing there are in the neighborhood of five thousand, almost all of whom had been captured in the fights of Thursday and Friday. Monday was well spent in bringing forward the artillery, in getting the army in motion, reloading the supply wagons, getting new cartridges, and making preparation for the advance on Spottsylvania Court House, which took place during the afternoon of that day.

By evening the whole army was well advanced, and, unexpected to the enemy, General Hancock's 2d corps, which was the freshest of the various commands, was ordered to the front to drive the rebels from the villages, and occupy the lower banks of the Po.

Elwell's corps contested the advance, but Hancock's command went valiantly on, and for two hours one of the most desperate fights of the whole four took place.

Tuesday's Battle

Washington, May 12—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated

the Wilderness battle field yesterday, say that probably the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday.

Believing the enemy to have sent the greater part of his troops to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was determined on at an early hour.

The 2d corps having the right of the line, has crossed the Po River the evening previous, and had not met with but slight opposition. In the morning the position of the enemy was found to bear the shape of the horse shoe, and on Hancock's men were sent to support Gen. Warren in the movement. Our right was also advanced and the move was begun in the afternoon.

The enemy were driven into their entrenchments in gallant style, and Upton's brigade, of General Wright's division, 6th corps, got into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing twelve guns and about one thousand prisoners. Not being supported by other portions of the line, who were unable to gain the tier of works in their front, this brigade was forced to evacuate their advance position, leaving the captured guns, after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners.

The enemy suffered heavy losses during the fight, our shells falling into their works and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision.

Gen. Rice was wounded in the thigh, early in the engagement, and died after his leg had been amputated. Gen. Stevenson was killed. He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps.

Our losses were heavy. Gen. Gibbon's division has lost altogether over 1,000 men. Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and about 2,500 men, had no general to command it, and it has been broken up and distributed among the other divisions of the 5th corps. No division of the army fought better than this one.

The 9th New York Militia suffered probably, more than any other. After the action four officers and fifteen men were all that were left of it, excepting a few on detached duty. About 6 in the evening a report was brought in to Gen Meade's head-

quarters that a flank movement was being made on our right, and the headquarters being in that direction, packed up and moved toward the center in rather a hasty manner. The report turned out false, and the officer who made it said to have been censured.

Dispatch From Grant The Eighth Day of Battle

Washington, May 13—2:30 P. M.
To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania Court House, May 12th, 6:30 P. M., which is as follows:

The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers and thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch.

We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division, (Johnson's), one brigade (Dobb's) and one regiment entire of the enemy.

E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War.

Gen. Ingoll's Dispatch

Washington, May 13—The Extra Star says the following dispatch has been received from General Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. It brings positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday:

"We have made a ten strike today Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4,000 prisoners and over 25 guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting, and have been for eight days.

"We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. They fight like devils.

"Our losses are heavy—cannot say how many.

"Hancock captured Gen. Ned Johnson and two other General, besides lots of lower grades.

"The old Republic is firm; bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and hero in war. But all our generals are gallant, and our men—the world never had better.

Yours in haste,"

Additional Details

Headquarters 5th Army Corps, in the Field, May 12 — 7 A. M.—Major General Hancock made a brilliant capture at four o'clock this evening. An entire rebel division, including Major General Ned Johnson, Commanding; Brigadier General George Stewart, and Brigadier General Robert Johnson, Commanding brigades; between two and three thousand prisoners, and two batteries of six pieces, each fell into our hands.

Taking advantage of the storm and darkness last evening, General Hancock managed to change the position of his troops unobserved by the enemy, and while the darkness and fog prevailed, pounced on them this morning, "like a wolf on the fold."

He took his captives completely by surprise, and having sent his prisoners securely to the rear, turned their own guns on the enemy in the vicinity.

As I write, this and other batteries are sending shells among the enemy at a rapid and destructive rate. The skirmishers are also pretty heavily engaged, and there is every indication of another severe battle.

The news of Gen Hancock's capture has inspired our forces with renewed enthusiasm. As the news spread—and such good news always spreads rapidly—the woods, where our infantry columns lie, rang with deafening and prolonged shouts of rejoicing.

The following from Gen Meade was issued last evening, and was read to the troops. Its effect can be imagined:

Headquarters Cavalry Corps,
May 10, 1864

Major General Meade,
Headquarters Army of the
Potomac
General:

I turned the enemy's right and got into their rear. Did not meet sufficient Cavalry to stop me. Destroyed from eight to ten miles of Orange Railroad, two locomotives, three trains, and a very large amount of supplies. The enemy were making a depot of supplies at Beaver Dam. Since I got into their rear there has been great excitement among the inhabitant and with the Army. The citizens report that Lee is beaten. Their Cavalry has attempted to annoy my rear, but have been run

off. I expect to fight their Cavalry south of South Anna river. Have recaptured five hundred of our men — two Colonels.

"Very respectfully,
your obt. servt.,

P. H. Sheridan
Major General Commanding"

Everything looks most promising for further successes. General Grant has got the entire Army in just the position he wishes it, and, with what is doing in front and on the enemy's rear and flanks, it cannot take much longer to bring this series of battles to a final and a victorious close.

Later, 11 A. M.—A dispatch arrived at this moment, announcing the capture of seven thousand prisoners and thirty guns. The battle is still progressing. The 6th corps, on the left of the 2d, has moved into battle, and is also pushing the enemy.

General Warren, 5th Corps, moved out of its support on the right. The battle is becoming general.

Nearly all our artillery is engaged, and the clamor of the guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry, and the explosion of the enemy's shells, fill miles of forest with awful tumult. The shells burst around while I write.

The following is a dispatch sent by Gen. Hancock this morning:

"Near Spottsylvania C. H.
May 12 — 8 A. M.

"I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson and am now going into Early.

W. S. Hancock."

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

New Jersey Union State Convention

The Republican Union State Convention met at 12 o'clock noon today, and was called to order by J. C. Potts.

The Hon. John L. M. Stratton, of Burlington was nominated as Temporary Chairman, and E. A. Strausbury of Essex, and Joseph D. Hall, of Mercer, Secretaries.

A committee of one from each county was appointed on Permanent organization: also one from each county on resolutions: one from each Congressional District on Rules, and a similar committee on Credentials.

The Convention then adjourned to 2½ P. M.

A large number of delegates were present.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

The Committee on Permanent officers reported for President, Thomas H. Herring, of Bergen, a vice president from each County, and a Secretary from each district.

The following delegates were elected to attend the Baltimore Convention:

Senatorial—Wm. A. Newell, Marcus L. Ward, Joseph T. Crowell, James M. Scoval.

District Delegates — 1st Edward Bettel of Camden, Theophilus Paulding of Salem: Hon Wm. F. Brown of Ocean, Samuel A. Dobbins, of Burlington: John P. Blair of Warren: A. D. Hope, of Somerset: Socrates Tuttle of Passaic, Joseph Cole, of Sussex: Charles R. Waugh of Essex, Benjamin G. Clark of Hudson.

Alternates were also appointed for each district.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the suppression of the Rebellion the only question worthy at this time of attention, and that all party considerations ought to be given up to this end; eulogizing the administration, and declaring it entitled to the gratitude of the county; approving the acts and enlogizing the character of the President, and while not instructing the delegates, declaring that he ought to be permitted to finish the great work, the burdens of which he had borne: returning thanks to the generals and soldiers in the field, and expressing sympathy for the dead; regarding the present struggle as one against the despotism of Slavery; denouncing the actions of the last Legislature in not allowing the soldiers to vote in the field, declaring that as Slavery is the cause and purpose of the Rebellion, the uprooting of the Rebellion will be the destruction of its corner stone; asking men of all parties to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Drafted Men Take Notice

Those who desire to procure substitutes will please call at the N. E. Corner of Front and Market Streets, Camden, N. J.

Substitutes will be furnished as low as possible, and each man will

be dealt with fairly and honorably, by
J. H. Goodwin & Co.

May 14, 1864—2T

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Died

Killed in action, near Chancellorville, Va., on the 5th inst., Lieut. John M. Fogg, Co. H, 12th N. J. Vols., aged 22 years.

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Soldiers Pensions

The subscriber will act as agent for procuring pensions, back pay and bounty for volunteers or their families. Particular attention will be given to all such claims placed in his hands. Charges moderate.

Charles P. Shivers
Swedesboro, May 14, 1864.

Concert

In Aid of the Sanitary Fair

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodbury will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the Baptist Church, in Woodbury on Thursday Evening, June 2d. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sanitary Fair, to be held in Philadelphia the following week.

They appeal to the public to second their undertaking. The receipts will be sent to swell the contributions from New Jersey. Single tickets, 50 cents; family tickets, three for \$1.00. To commence at 8 o'clock.

May 7, 1864.

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Provost Marshal's Office
First District New Jersey
Camden, May 7, 1864

The Board of Enrollment will sit at their office, at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, in Camden, N. J. for the purpose of hearing propositions for substitutes, and examining persons so offering, commencing on Monday the 9th of May and continuing up to the time when drafted men are ordered at the rendezvous. Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5.

H. H. Woolsey
Capt. and Provost Marshall, 1st Dist.
N. J.

Constitution, May 17, 1864.

Promotion

Sergeant Adon W. Cattell has been appointed 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 3d

Regiment, N. J. Vols. This is acknowledged as a most worthy promotion. Lieut. Cattell has conducted himself well on all occasions as a soldier.

The above notice was written at the time the promotion was made, in April last, but much to our regret was accidentally mislaid and overlooked, and only turned up last week. Lieut. Cattell was among the first to join Co. A. at its formation at Woodbury in April 1861. He has shared in all its varied fortunes and hard service, and is among the few who remain of its gallant boys, a mere handful, still at the front fighting the rebel foe.

Constitution, May 24, 1864.

The Dead and Wounded

Co. H. W. Brown, of the Third N. J. was again badly wounded by a ball in the leg, in one of the recent battles. He is now at his home in Phila.

We regret also to say that Capt. Charles Wilson of Co. D, 3d N. J. was again wounded. He too is at Philadelphia, at the house of a relative.

We record with sorrow the death of Capt. Ellis Hamilton, of the 15th N. J., son of M. R. Hamilton, Esq., from his wounds. He was well spoken of, and was a brave young hero. This consolation remains to his bereaved family, he rejoiced in Jesus Christ as his Saviour, and has passed to a blessed immortality.

We are greatly pleased to hear that Capt. W. H. Snowden, of the 10th N. J. with Lieut. Pine, and also E. W. Clayton of the 3d, N. J. taken prisoners and on their way to Richmond were recaptured by our Cavalry under Gen. Sherman, and were passed through Gen. Butler's lines to Washington.

We have noting positive respecting Major Vickers. The surgeon of his regiment writes that Maj. V. "led his regiment in four charges during the day of the 6th, and in the last charge many of the men think he was taken prisoner." And Adj. Farley of the 3d reports that Maj. V "had command of the regiment and behaved most splendidly."

Constitution, May 24, 1864.

Leter From the Army

Friend Barber:

I take the present opportunity of giving you a short account of our desparate campaign since leaving camp, and to satisfy the anxious friends of the company at home.

We have been under fire for ten days, and in four desparate engagements. Our loss has been very heavy. Out of eleven field officers in the brigade we have lost seven. The major of the 1st wounded; Lieut. Col. of the 2d killed; Col. Brown, of the 3d, wounded; Lieut. Col., of the 4th badly wounded; Major Vickers, of the 4th, fell while bearing the colors of his regiment, and is missing, but we hope not killed; Col. Ryerson, of the 10th, badly wounded and a prisoner; Lieut. Col. of the 10th missing.

In action the loss of the company is as follows: Private John Henthorn, killed; Corp. Henry J. Wamsley, wounded and since died; Private Joseph T. Allen, wounded and since died; Sergt. Charles S. Jackson, wounded; Sergt. Andrew J. Craig, wounded; Corp. Alex W. Davis, missing, we hope a prisoner; Private William F. Allen, wounded; William D. Clark, leg broken below the knee; Edward W. Clayton, wounded in the head; Andrew J. Cunningham, wounded; Patrick Flinn, wounded; William Hewitt, wounded and missing; Thomas Hill, wounded in three places all slight; Daniel Sullivan, missing; Wm. Zanes, wounded in the body. Capt. Wilson was wounded and Lieut. Haggerty wounded. The loss of the regiment is one hundred and fifty; loss of the brigade is eleven hundred and seventy-five. Our time expires in five days, but whether they will leave us go or not I can't tell.

All I can say is that the men have discharged their duty as soldiers, battling for a good cause. We trust our friends will sympathize with us in our bereavement of our comrades who have fought with us on many a hard contested field.

Our noble corps commander, Major General John Sedgwick, fell in our front rank while discharging his duty as a soldier. There is eleven enlisted men left in our company, and the captain and 1st Lieutenant are all right.

Respectfully yours,
Sergt. C. Elkinton,
Co. A, 3d Rgt. N. J. V.

Constitution, May 24, 1864.

Military and Naval Agency

Any widow, or parent, or orphan, or brother, or sister of any Soldier, Sailor or Marine, killed, or who has died in the service of the United States, who desires Ninety-six Dollars (\$96.00) a year Pension, from one hundred to eleven hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$1195) cash bounty, and all the arrears of pay due him, should call at once or write to Joseph E. Devitt & Co., No. 427 Walnut Street, The Military & Naval Agency, Philadelphia.

Also State Pay, County, City, Ward, or other Bounty, &c, if there is any due. Apply either in person or by letter.

Constitution, May 24, 1864.

A Proclamation by the Governor Executive Chamber

The President of the United States desires me to raise immediately all the Militia force I can, upon the following terms:

1. The term of service to be one hundred days (reckoning from the date of muster—into the U. S. service,) unless sooner discharged.

2. The troops to be infantry exclusively; to be organized according to the present regulations of the War Department, and to be mustered into the U. S. service by regiments. The whole number to be furnished within fifteen days from this date.

3. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other U. S. Infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without the State.

4. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the services to be charged or credited upon any draft. Any person in this special service who shall be drafted will receive credit for the service rendered.

Jerseymen, your brothers in the field have nobly sustained the honor of our State in the recent sanguinary battles. You can commend their valor and rejoice over there victories; but they need something more than words of praise.

Will you not for a brief period deny yourselves the comforts of home, and by temporary service enable them to achieve further victories?

Prompt action is necessary, as it is desired to forward at least five regiments as soon as possible.

The services of existing regiments or companies of the active militia will be accepted, and authority will be given to raise new companies upon application through the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

Given under my hand and Privy Seal, at Trenton, this sixteenth day of May. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Joel Parker

Attest: S. M. Dickinson,
Private Sec'y.

Constitution, May 24, 1864.

Fredericksburg, Va.
May 12, 1864

Dear Barber:

Arrived here this A. M. at half past nine, (volunteer from the New Jersey Society of Washington,) to add my feeble aid to nurse and relieve as far as I can, the wounded and suffering heroes brought in from the front which is now about 14 miles from this city, (at Spottsylvania Court House.)

All this morning up to this time, we hear distinctly, and I may add, to me, painfully the report of rapid, incessant and continuous artillery firing. This is the eighth day of battle between the contending armies under the true and heroic Grant and the rebel Lee. Hitherto in this battle most of the fighting has been done by the infantry. 11½ A. M.—The heavy firing at the front has ceased for the present. I have just returned from a short visit to a few of the many houses, churches, old buildings, &c., in this place, which have been taken for hospitals.

These are filled or rather contain those who have been to severely wounded to forward to Washington. In all of them are to be found the heroes of New Jersey who have proffered their precious and invaluable lives upon the altar of their country's liberty in this baptism of blood for humanity, freedom, the rights of man not only here, but everywhere, (and as I view it,) the civilization of the 19th Century.

If it were not for their prowess, gallantry and glory my pen would almost shrink from a recital of their sufferings and their losses. Where all have done not only well, but gloriously, it is scarcely allowable to discriminate.

Let the friends at home of near and dear ones in the 10th and 12th have your fullest and all your sympathies. From what I now hear, if no allowance be made for first rumors, annihilation, is the most fitting word to be applied to the 10th in consequence of its valor and worth.

An officer from another State informs me that placed in line of battle the other day immediately alongside of the indomitable and glorious 10th, that he never saw such fighting, that they utterly scorned to do anything but fight and fall. From the noble and intrepid Ryerson to the youngest private, the spirit of martyrs and heroes animated them all. Now that they have passed to their reward, let us enshrine their memories in our hearts, and erect statutes to perpetuate their virtues.

Of the colored Americans in this battle of days we are told that, fully understanding the conditions of no quarter which the rebels offer to them, they accept the terms, and in one instance upon a bayonet charge, charged through the rebel line, wheeled and came back, but brought with them no prisoners.

1½ P. M.—The heavy artillery firing has again commenced. Oh God, how long! how long! I may not comment in any way upon our views of the situation at the front at this exciting and terrible moment. I believe I have said nothing contrary to orders. I ought here to close, but as the messenger by which this is to be forwarded to Washington, to be mailed to you, (we have no mail here)) cannot start for some hours, I retain this sheet for the purpose of giving you some further information.

We are domiciled in a large double house. Would you believe it? the concussion of the artillery occasionally shakes and rattles the windows. You can judge of its force but not of my feelings.

Oh, My Country! My Country!
"Had I lain in cold before this dreadful day.

Pressed with a load of monumental clay.

These eyes been closed in everlasting sleep,

And neither hear thee sigh nor see thee weep."

3½ P. M.—The continuous roar of artillery has nearly ceased, not more than six reports in one minute being now heard.

Capt. Aaronson, Mr. Hartung, and other gentlemen of the N. J. Soldiers Aid Society, as a deputation from Washington, accompanied with several noble-souled women from different northern states upon their mission of charity and love, are here with me.

Enclosed I send you a list of the new Jersey soldiers in hospital here, all of whom are too severely wounded to be removed to Washington, or elsewhere further north at present.

Yours truly,
H. B.

of N. J. Soldiers Aid Society of
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—4:45 P. M.—We think the battle is closing or over for this day. It has been and is believed to have been more destructive to human life than that of Gettysburg. God grant that its results may be as important, if not more so.

May 13—At night. The messenger for Washington not having yet left this rebel place, I open the envelope to give you more information derived to-day. I purposely omit all remarks as to the situation. I may say, I think, however, that the fact of thousands of rebel prisoners marching north through this place to-day, has gladdened all our hearts, save those of the rebel residents here.

We, however, see very few of them, male or female. They keep themselves shut up in their houses, which are scarcely opened, unless an order from the Provost Marshall directs it, for the purpose of receiving our wounded patriots or for other public use, when they are quickly made to respond to it.

Of the 10th Regt. N. J. Vols., it is reported, and the report, I regret to say considered by us entirely reliable, that Col. Ryerson is killed, Lieut. Col. Tay prisoner and it is feared wounded. Capt John D. Johnson do, Capt. Thackeray, Snowden and Mc-

Neely, do, Capt. Ware disabled, but known to be not captured. Lieut. Murphy wounded (it is feared) and a prisoner. Privates (of capt. Wares Company) Mershon, Shea, Gould, Cameron, Kimble, Tobie, and Fisler known to be wounded.

May 14—At night; I find that the list of wounded sent you does not contain more than half who have been sent in from the front. We cannot make out the list from the various hospitals as fast as they come in.

H. B.

**List of New Jersey Soldiers in
Fredericksburg, Va., Hospital,
brought from the front up to May 12,
with the exception of those marked x.**

First N. J. Regiment

Adjutant J. S. F. Elkins x missing. Major A. M. Way, forehead, returned to regiment.

Co A—Capt. H. C. Warner, x left arm; Privates Joseph Mack, breast, Charles Debow, hip and arm; John J. Fawkner, leg; Charles Haskard, wrist; Thomas Aurran, right arm; George Forayth, hip; James Aurley, shoulder; Nathan C. Rhoades, lost finger; Jos. Merrick, left breast.

B—Capt. W. H. Tatum x thigh; Pvts. Cornelius Abrahams, leg; George van Horn, left arm; Alfred H. Walsh, chest and shoulder.

C—Capt. John Parker x missing; Lt. E. H. Ramsey x missing; Lt. Thomas Cunningham x left arm; Privates Carpenter, Coombs, sick; James Donahue, leg amputated; Thomas Kinney, leg; David Martin, left arm amputated.

D—Capt. Chas Sitgreaves x right arm fractured; Privates Alexander G. Rainer, side; Daniel Huff, knee; John Lyon, leg; Benjamin Hartzell, knee; James Malloy, compound fracture of leg.

E—Lieut. H. M. Gillman x contusion; Privates William S. Irven, arm; John Skyrn, leg.

F—Capt. S. O. Blythe, right thigh, Lieut. Benj. L. Moffet, dead; Private Wm. Symond, left arm amputated; Wykoff Hoagland, finger amutated; Thomas Walsh, contusion; George W. Hooker, bowels.

G—Lieut. Carley Swarm x killed; Privates James H. Sully, left knee; Charles C. Bogart, toe shot off.

H—Lieut. Charles Seagraves, x dead; Private William Browning, knee.

I—Private Geo. Kipp, leg amutated. K—Privates Patrick Kennedy, knee; John W. Graham, sick; Garret Spier, rheumatism; Patrick Haley, both thighs; Charles A. Hughson, hand.

2nd Regiment

Capt Allen x killed; Capt. Bogart x wounded and dead.

Co. A—John H. Conger, arm amputated.

C—George McDonald, hip.

D—John J. Heller, left shoulder.

E—Barnett Wagoner, ear and head; Hugo Seachlback, right leg amputated.

K—Henry Goeble, both legs.

3d Regiment

Capt. Charles Wilson x wounded; Lt. Henry Haggerty x through both hips. Co. A—William D. Clark, right thigh amputated; Thomas Hill, leg; Wm. Zanes, side; Sergt. Charles S. Jackson, knee.

C—Sergt. W. H. H. Reed, thigh broken; Privates George O. Riley, hand amputated; Jacob Hiss, arm do; Matthew Patterson, hip.

D—Privates Patrick Daly, foot; John McManus, knee.

E—Privates James McKinsey, thigh; Augustus S. Whitney, ankle.

F—Private David Yearicks, arm amputated.

G—Private Samuel Tyler, right shoulder.

H—Privates Jacob Yeagher, thigh and legs; Samuel G. Hendrickson, mouth and shoulder; Thomas Myers, thigh; Gavel Nelson, left arm amputated; Michael Everlock, thigh.

I—Privates George H. Blanchard, three balls in thigh; W. H. Willis, thigh and arm; John Bauman, left hand.

K—Private John Stucky, both thighs.

4th Regiment

Major David Vickers x missing; Capt. King x missing; Lieut. Hester x wounded slightly; Lieut. C. C. Vansickle, right hip, severely.

Co.. B—Privates John P. McJannon, side and finger; John H. Richards, left arm amputated; John W. Hingeley, shoulder; John Morris; arm amputated; John Wood, do.

C—Private Joseph L. Sever, both ankles.

D—Sergt. Isaac Howell, thigh; Pvts. John H. Johnson, left leg; William Inman, left leg amputated.

E—Private Isaac Albertson, foot.

F—Private W. H. Briggs, left leg.

G—Private Samuel D. Carter, shoulder and spine; Henry C. Shellmore, rheumatism.

H—Privates Benjamin J. Kindall, lungs; John W. Hooper, thigh; Michael Sweeney, of Mount Holly, hand; Wm. Seaman, ankle.

K—Privates Samuel E. Elwell, thigh; John D. Sargent, hip; William H. Palmer, face and shoulder; Daniel Morseland, hand amputated.

8th Regiment

Co. K—Private Peter Spears, leg.

10th Regiment

Co. D—Private John Herr, ankle.

F—Private Andrew Harnovell, ankle.

H—Privates William C. Kimble, right knee; Edgar Hartley, thigh.

I—Privates Harvey B. Burch, left hand; Samuel Webb, hand.

K—Privates Job Grant, knee; James R. Gill, face; W. H. Berry, arm.

12th Regiment

Co. A—Private William Humphreys, erysipelas.

C—Private Charles Lea, thigh.

D—Sergt. Henry Smith, hand; Pvts. John H. Kite, thigh and leg and sick; Joseph Kite, thigh.

E—Privates Edward S. Ellis, knee; John Wallace, contusion; Charles H. Leeds, sick; Henry Pearce, knee.

F—John Tongin, hand; William Dermitt, right leg amputated.

G—Jacob G. Stokes, sick; Daniel W. Everingham, head.

H—Corp. C. O. M. Putnam, Atlantic Co., arm amputated and sick.; Pvts. David Ballinger, elbow.

I—Privates Joseph S. Fithian, back; Lewis McPherson, leg.

K—Corp. Horace B. Garton, knee; Private Henry H. Bradford, back and sick.

14th Regiment

Co. E—Private Thomas Erwin, leg amputated.

15th Regiment

Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom x killed.

Capt. Ellis Hamilton, x both thighs.

Lieut. Fowler x wounded.

Co. A—Corp. John F. Service, thigh; Pvt. John Moser, both legs.

B—Pvts. Robert C. Smith, both knees; James Hoffman, sick; William Lippincott, leg.

D—Corp. Sandford Simmons, shoulder and hip; Privates William Deland, arm; Wilson Labar, shoulder.

E—Privates William K. Dow, ankle; John L. Van Doran, leg; Simon W. Van Horn, arm and side.

Lieut. S. J. Dockstrater, 66th N. Y., body and lungs. Capt. A. A. Gen. Ayres x Gen. Mott's staff killed. Michael Merrick, N. J. Brigade Band, right hip. Albert H. Vanblarconer; 65th N. Y., leg amputated. Michael Hartbell, Woodbury, Co. D. 183d Pennsylvania, flesh wound in knee.

Moses E. Atkinson, Burlington, Co. K, 1st Connecticut, sick.

David Struble, Sussex Co., Co. B, 2d N. J. Cavalry, sick.

William Wakinshaw, Essex Co., Co. H, 5th Mich. right arm amputated.

Edward B. Brown, Sussex Co., D, 5th New Jersey, left thigh shattered.

Charles Allen, Co. G. 11th N. J., dead.

James H. Vance, Camden, Co. K, 106th Pa., Sick.

67th New York—Corp. John Hill, Burlington, chest; Corp. Levi Hancock, Burlington, hip and left ankle; Private Charles W. Adams, Burlington, left thigh.

Constitution, May 24th, 1864.

Civil War—1864

Woodbury, N. J. July 19, 1864

1st Lieut. & Adjutant Josiah P. Franklin of the 12th Regt. N. J. Vols. having applied for a certificate of disability, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer, and find that he is suffering from a wound in the left side, received on the 24th of May, 1864, and in consequence thereof, is in my opinion, unfit for duty, and I further declare, my belief, that he will not be fit to resume his duties, in a less period than twenty days.

C. F. Clark, M. D.

State of New Jersey,
Gloucester County, SS.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, Dr. Charles F. Clark of Woodbury aforesaid, on his solemn affirmation saith that the above statement is true and correct; and I certify that the said Charles F. Clark is a respectable practicing physician of Woodbury aforesaid.

Subscribed and affirmed, July 18, 1864.

Wm. D. Scott,

Justice of the Peace

State of New Jersey,
Gloucester County, SS.

I Josiah S. Franklin, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said

county, do certify that William D. Scott before whom the above affidavit of Dr. Charles F. Clark was taken, was at the doing thereof one of the Justices of the Peace of said county, duly commissioned and sworn and that his signature thereto is his genuine handwriting.

Witness my hand and official seal at Woodbury in said county this nineteenth day of July Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty four.

J. S. Franklin, Clerk

(Seal)

**County and State Records
Gloucester Co. Clerk's Office
Woodbury**

I certify on honor that in the 27th day of May, 1864. I was wounded in the battle South of North Anna River and was sent to hospital and that the camp and garrison equipage for which I am accountable was left by me in the Regimental wagon.

J. P. Franklin, 1st Lt. & Adjt. 12th N. J. Vols.

Headquarters Dept. of Washington
Washington, D. C. June 4, 1864
(Special Orders No. 138)

Leave of Absence for thirty (30) days is granted to Lieut. and Adjt. J. P. Franklin of the 12th Regiment New Jersey Vols. on Surgeon's certificate of disability arising from wounds to proceed to New Jersey.

At the expiration of this time he will report in person at his Command, or hospital, thence notifying these Headquarters by letter.

By command of

Major General Augur.
A. A. Raymond,
Assistant Adjt. Gen.

Written across the side of the document:

Paid at Philadelphia for the month of May and June, 1864. Lt.

On back of document:
Office Surgeon attending
Sick & Wounded
Officers of Vols.

Washington, D. C.
June 22, 1864.

Lieut. J. P. Franklin, 12th New Jersey Vols. has not been able to travel since this leave was granted until at this date.

Thomas Antislle
Surgeon Report Attend-
ind Sick & Wounder
Officers of Vols.

Headquarters Annapolis, Maryland
September 12th, 1864

(Special Orders No. 209*

* Extract

Pursuant to instructions received from the War Department A. G. O. Washington, D. C. the following named officers at officers Hospital Annapolis, Md. having been reported by the Surgeon in charge as fit for light duty are hereby ordered to report without delay, to the commanding officer, Draft Rendezvous, at Trenton, N. J. for temporary duty. Adjutant J. P. Franklin, 12th N. J. V.

By order Col. Adrian R. Root
94th Regt. V. V., Commanding
Post &c.

John S. Wharton

1st Lt. 14th U. S. Infantry Post Adjt.

Written across face of document in red ink.

Paid for September 1864
Paid for Oct. and Nov. 1864
Paid for December 1860
Paid for January 1865
Paid for February 1865
Paid for March 1865
Paid for April 1865
Paid for May 1865
Paid for June 1865

J. W. Newell,
Paymaster U. S. Army

Written across face of document.

Paid for July and August 1864.

Thomas J. Wilson
Pay Master U. S. A.
Reported Draft Rooms
Trenton, N. J.

September 15, 64.

On back of Document:
Depot Quartermaster's Office
Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12th, 1864.
Transportation furnished from
Annapolis, Md. to Trenton, N. J.
G. S. Blodett
Capt. U. S. A.

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Woodbury, N. J.**

Officers Hospital,
Middle Department
Annapolis, Md.
Aug. 31st, 1864.

Account of Adjt. J. P. Franklin,
12th Reg't. N. J. Vols. for Board in

Hospital, Settled by certificates \$22.00 to date inclusive, in accordance with G. O. No. 127, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., March 29th 1864.

William S. Oly,
Ass't Surgeon U. S. Vols.
Treasurer Officer's
Hospital
Officers Hospital,
Middle Department
Annapolis, Md.
September 12th, 1864

This is to certify that Adj. J. P. Franklin of 12th Regiment N. J. Vols. joined this Hospital, August 10th, 1864, and that he left Hospital Sept. 12, 1864 to report to Trenton, N. J.

By order of Col. A. R. Rool.

Account for Board settled by cash \$12.00 In accordance with G. O. 127, A. G. O., Washington, March 29, 1864.

William S. Oly
Ass't Surgeon U. S. Vols.
Treasurer Officers Hosp.

Pay Office

\$22.00

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1864

Received of Lt. J. P. Franklin, 12th N. J. V. \$22.00 for board in Officers Hospital, Middle Department, Annapolis, Md., from 10th Aug. 1864, to 21st August, 1864, inclusive

Thos. J. Wilson
Paymaster, U. S. A.

Office of Surgeon in charge of
sick and wounded Officers of
Volunteers

Penna. Ave. & H St., Washington
August 9th, 1864.

Adj. J. P. Franklin of the 12th Reg't. of N. J. Vols., will report to you as fit for transportation to Annapolis, Md.

By order:

Thomas Antisell
Ad Sec'y. U. S. A.
Ext Officer

To:

Capt. H. B. Todd
Provost Marshall, Washington, D. C.

All of the proceeding documents were found in an envelope addressed to:

Commanding Officer
12th Reg't. N. J. V.
3 Brig. 2 Div. 2 Corps.
Era Washington, D. C.

County and State Records County Clerk's Office Woodbury, N. J. Civil War—1862

Co. A—Seventh N. J. V. William D. Devoise—Private died Feb. 10, 1862.
Co. I—Arden Chew—Private, died Feb. 20, 1862.
Co. G—John Arnet—Private, died January 5, 1863—4th Reg't.
Co. A 3rd N. J. V.
Robert Morris—Private, died Nov. 23 Harrisonville, N. J.
Samuel Graham—Private, died June 15 — Woodbury, N. J.
Isaac Jaggard—Private, died June 26 Woodbury, N. J.
Edward Cattell—Private, died Dec 1 Woodbury, N. J.
Edward Burt—Private, died Dec. 1 Gloucester Co.

State and County Records County Clerk's Office Woodbury, N. J. Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 10, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.
County Clerk, Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir: Please strike from the Rolls of 7th Reg. N. J. Vols., filed in your office the names of Joseph Kircher, Co. H. of Lawrenceville (Jefferson), deserted April 2, '62 — Geirge Sheetz, Co. H. of Swedesboro.

Very Respectfully,

Your obt. Serv't
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adj. Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862

Headquarters of the Army
Washington, Dec. 23d, 1862
(Special Orders No. 408) Extract

The following officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of disability.

Lieut. J. L. Franklin, 3r N. J. Vols. to date this day.

By command of Major Gen. Halleck
E. D. Townsend
Asst. Adj. General

Lt. Franklin, 3d N. J. Vols.
(Care) Mr. Wm. W. Shied
358 "D" Street
Paid in full. W. R. Gibson

County and State Records
County Clerk's Office Woodbury
Civil War—1865

Headquarters Draft Rendezvous
Trenton, N. J. July 7, 1865
(Special Orders No. 127) Extracts

Pursuant to instructions from War Dept., A. G. O. dated Washington, D. C. July 5, 1865, the following named officers are hereby relieved from duty with this Com'd, and will without delay report to the Chief Mustering Officers of their respective States for their discharge papers.
1st Lt. & Adj. J. P. Franklin, 12th N. J. Vols.

By order of Major W. S. Newton,
U. S. A., Com'dg.
J. E. Crowell,
Lieut. & Adj. Com'd.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862
To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, That Joseph Ashbrook, a Private of Captain Edward L. Stratton's Company, (F) 12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers who was enrolled on the eleventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty two to serve for the period of Three Years, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States, this Twenty Sixth day of February, 1863, at Camp near Falmouth, Va., by reason of

Said Private Joseph I. Ashbrook was born in Mullica Hill in the State of New Jersey, is nineteen years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer.

Given at Camp near Falmouth, Va. this Twenty Sixth day of February, 1863.

Robt. C. Johnson,
Lt. 12th Reg't. N. J. V.

*This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier, rendering him unfit for the Army.

Hd. Qts. 2nd Army Corp.
Falmouth Va., Feb. 23, 1863

Discharged by command of Major Gen. Couch.

Francis A. Walker,
A. A. G.
Hd. Qts. 3d Div. Feb. 25, 1863
Official

W. F. A. Dorbert
Lt. A. D. & A. A. A. A.
Hd. Qts. 2nd Berg 2d Div.

Feb. 26th, 1863 Official
H. F. Browning
8th Lt. 3rd —?

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Woodbury, N. J.
Civil War Soldiers

I certify, on honor, that William C. Huff a private of Capt. Sailer's Company (E) of the 24th Regiment of New Jersey volunteers, of the State of New Jersey, born in Gloucester Co., State of New Jersey, aged 18 years; 5 feet 7 inches high; light complexion, brown eyes, light hair, and by occupation a farmer, having joined the company on its original organization at Beverly, N. J. Sept 1st, 1862, and enrolled in it at the muster into the service of the United States at Beverly, N. J., on the Sixteenth day of September, 1862, (or was mustered in service as a recruit, by ———, at ———, on the ——— day of to serve in the Regiment, (for the term of nine months and having served Honestly and Faithfully with his Company in the regiment to the date of his death is now entitled to a discharge by reason of being killed in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.

The said William C. Huff was never paid by any paymaster ——— to include the ——— day of ——— 186— and has pay due him from that time to the date of his death; he is entitled to pay and subsistence for traveling to place of enrollment and whatever other allowances are authorized to volunteer soldiers, or militia, so discharged. He has received \$27.89 advanced by the United States on account of clothing.

There is to be stopped from him on account of the State of N. J. or other authorities for clothing, &c., received on entering service, ——— dollars; also for expenses of Subsistence for Traveling from place of enrollment to the place of rendezvous, amounting to ——— dollars; and on account of the United States for Extra clothing received in kind from ——— and for other stoppages, viz; ——— amounting to ——— dollars; and he has been Subsisted for Travelling to his place of enrollment, up to the ———.

He is indebted to ——— Sutler
———dollars.

He is indebted to ——— Laundress

— dollars.

Given in Duplicate, at Camp near Falmouth, Va., this 10th day of May 1863.

Augustus Sailer, Capt.
Commanding Co.

William C. Huff,
24th Regt. for N. J. Vols.

Note 1—Two of this certificates (or duplicates) are to be given to each volunteer soldier who may be discharged previously to the discharge of his Company, that he may at once receive from the Paymaster the pay, &c., due him, and the Captain or other officer commanding the Company will certify to the act of the delivery of the duplicate certificates; on these certificates the soldier is "entitled to" his discharge, and would also present his discharge to the paymaster to have the payment endorsed on it. The discharge is to be given back to the soldier by the Paymaster; the latter only retaining as his voucher the duplicate certificates.

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester County, N. J.
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863**

To all who it may concern:

Know ye, that John W. Surann a Private of Captain Manley S. Peacock's Company (H), Twenty Eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers who was enrolled on the First day of September one thousand eight hundred and Sixty two, to serve nine months is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States, this first day of April 1863, at Camp near Falmouth, Va., by reason of Disability.

Said John W. Surann was born in Gloucester Co. in the State of New Jersey, is nineteen years of age, Five feet five inches high, light complexion, light eyes, Dark hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer.

Given at Camp near Falmouth, Va., this first day of April 1863.

John A. Wildrick, Lt. Col.
Commanding the Reg't.

Hd. Qts. 2d Corps, March 28, 1863
to be discharged by command of Maj.
Gen. Couch.

Francis A. Walker,
A. A. G.

Hd. Qts. 3d Div. 2nd Army Corps
March 31, 1863

Official Jno. M. Nowell
Chief of Staff & A. A. G.
Hd. Qts. 1st Eng. 3rd Div 2nd Corp.
March 31st, 1863
Official John Green, Capt.
4th Co. & A. A. A. A. - 6
\$13.86 State paid by R. M. Smith,
Tr.

J. P. F.
Sept. 9, 1863

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Woodbury, N. J.
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1864**

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that William D. Clark Private of Captain Jno. L. W. Wentz Company, (a) Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers who was enrolled on the Twenty Second day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty one to serve three years or during the war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States, this Twenty Third day of June, 1864, at Trenton, N. J. by reason of Expiration of service (no objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)*

Said William D. Clark was born in Camden Co. in the State of New Jersey, is 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, Blue eyes, Sandy hair, and by occupation when enrolled, a Farmer.

Given at Trenton, N. J. this Twenty Third day of June, 1864.

William N. Fisdall
1st Lt. 1st Inf. Mus. Offi.
(A.G. O. No. 99)
Jno. L. W. Wentz
Capt. Comdg. Co. A.
3rd N. J. Vols.

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War—1865**

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that Josiah P. Franklin an Adjutant of 12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers who was enrolled on the 4th day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty two to serve Three years or during the war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States, this Eighteenth day of July, 1865, at Trenton, New Jersey by means of instructions from War. Dept.

(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)*

Said Josiah P. Franklin was born in ——— the state of ———, is ——— years of age ——— feet ——— inches high, ——— complexion, ——— eyes, ——— hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a ———.

Given at Trenton, N. J. this eighteenth day of July, 1865.

R. Burwell Smith
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.
Mustering Officer

(A. G. O. No. 90)

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War—Pensions—1867**

(Form No. 5)

Division of Referred Claims
Paymaster General's Office
Washington, D. C.,

Nov. 11, 1867

Wm. D. Scott
Woodbury, N. J.

Enclosed find Discharge of nine men Co. ——— Regiment N. J. Volunteer ——— and check no. ——— in favor for \$100.00 each.

Please acknowledge receipt.
Statement

Pay proper from ——— to ——— at

Bounty E. W. Clayton, A 3 N. J. V.
Travel Allow. A. Ridgway N. J. V.
Clothing Allow. Thos. Slitt, N. J. V.

Total J. Stetson A 12 N. J. V.
Deduct for clothing withdrawn in Co.
J. H. Yearicks, N. J. V.

Deduct for clothing Hospital
Deduct for Transportation charged
Jos. Dilks, N. J. V.

Deduct C. and G. E. charge E. N.
Osborn, N. J. V.

Deduct Ordnance charge J. N.
Medara, N. J. V.

Deduct Advanced Bounty G. R. Loesbooll H, N. J. V.

Each for \$100.00.

Respectfully,
Woonam,
Paymaster U. S. A.

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War 1861—7th Regt. Co. A.**

Joseph A. Huff mustered into service August 23, 1861, Co. A 7th Regt. Red Bank, N. J.

Co. H. 3rd N. J. Volunteers

Mustered into service September 20, 1861 Company H. Capt. Bryan

place in Burlington Co. Nicholas Johnson, Bridgeport, N. J.

A List of names of different Companies of the 6th Regiment of the New Jersey Brigade, mustered into actual service of the United States of America, for the term of three years, who have families residing in Gloucester County, entitled to State pay, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the relief of such portion of the militia of this State, as may be called into service." Approved May 11, 1861.

Mustered into service August 26, 1861, Company D. Capt. Wilson Camden Co.

Henry Deats, Glou. Co. Carpenter's Landing Road—Single, Widowed mother, Eliza Deats.

Timothy Cloven, Glou. Co.—Camden Single.

Thomas Calvah, Market St., probably Camden—Married.

Woodward Cox, Hudson St.—Married Co. F. — Same date

George M. Mattack, Glou. Co., Westville on Woodbury Pike—Married. Co. G. — Same date

James B. Cox, Glou. Co., Glassboro —Married—State pay to be drawn by Michael Zinnerman.

Co. I — August 29, 1861

Capt. Lee—Camden Co.

Joseph Brown, Glou. Co., Mantua Township—Married.

William S. Bradford, Glou. Co., Franklin Township—Single, Rachel Bradford, Hardingville, Glou. Co.

Edward B. Hood, Glou. Co., Westville —Married.

James M. ———, Swedesboro, Glou. Co.—Single, Elizabeth Jordon, Swedesboro, Glou. Co.

Edward L. Scott, Glou. Co., Bridgeport—Married.

Charles P. Shute, Mullica Hill —Married.

Isaac Tracy, Glou. Co., Woodbury—Single, Hennrieta Tracy, Woodbury Glou. Co.

**County and State Records
Gloucester County, N. J.
County Clerk's Office**

Names of men of the 9th Regiment N. J. Vols. Mustered into Service September 23, 1861.

Co. F.

William M. Wentz, Glou. Co.—Single.

Mother, Elizabeth Wentz, Gloucester Citv.

Company I—Filed in Salem Co.

James P. Mattson, Glou. Co., Swedesboro, Woolwich Twsp.—Married.

Isaac Zanes, Glou. Co., Centre Square Woolwich Twsp.,—Single, Elizabeth Zanes, Bridgeport, N. J.

Co. K—Capt. Drake filed in Essex Co. Mustered October 17, 1861.

James H. Brown, Glou. Co., Bridgeport—Single, Widowed Mother.

Samuel Dilks, Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)—Married.

Isaac Fisher, Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing—Married.

Wm. P. Loosey, Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)—Married.

John Lorence, Glou. Co., Laurenceville—Married.

George M. Tonkin, Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing—Single, Widowed Mother same place.

Co. L—October 21, 1861—Capt. Earl Essex Co.

John Schwebel, Glou. Co., Mullica Hill—Married.

Men of the 4th Regiment N. J. V. Mustered into service.

Co. H—Capt Reynolds filed in Camden Co.—August 23, 1861.

George Garrison, Glou. Co., Forrest Grove—Married.

Charles M. Potter, Glou. Co., Lake—Married.

In the 5th Regiment Co. G.—Capt. Hopper filed in Hudson Co.

Nov. 5, 1861—James G. Zane, Glou. Co.—Bridgeport—Married.

Men of the 5th Regiment N. J. V. mustered into service Nov. 11, 1861.

Co. E—Capt. ——— filed in Mercer Co.

Jacob Meyers, Glou. Co. —Single, Miss Deborates Meyers.

Names of men of 4th Regiment N. J. V. mustered into service and Dependents.

August 17, 1861—Co. H. Capt. Reynold—Camden Co.

John Champion, Glou. Co., Forrest Grove—Single, Widowed Mother same place.

David Dougerty, Glou. Co., Franklinville—Married, 4 children same place.

George Garrison, Glou. Co., Forrest Grove—Married, Wife Sarae same place.

Lewis Perney, Glou. Co., Glassboro—Single, Widowed Mother Eliza A. same place.

Charles W. Potter, Malaga, Glouc. Co. —Married, Wife and children same

place.

Elwood Robart, Port Elizabeth, Wife Sara J. same place.

Andrew R. Snyder, Glou. Co., Forrest Grove—Wife 4 children Abigail, Salem Co.

Joseph Thomas, Forrest Grove—Married, Wife 2 children Margaret same place.

John W. Walters, Forrest Grove—Single, Widowed Mother, Charlotta same place.

Co. D—August 17, 1861 filed Burlington Co.

Peter Scemelia, Glou. Co., Gloucester City—Married

Co. K—Captain Lumley, Salem Co.

John Easly, Glou. Co. Glassboro—Married.

George W. Hartman, Glou. Co., Porchtown, Widowed Mother same place.

Joseph Hewit, Glou. Co., Fislerville—Married.

State and County Records County Clerk's Office Gloucester Co., N. J.

Names of men of Co. H Seventh Regt. N. J. V. when mustered in to service and dates.

17th of September—No year.

John Armstrong

Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single

James Atkinson

Glou. Co., Franklinville — Single

Abram H. Allen

Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Married

James H. Butler

Glou. Co., ——— — Single

George H. Bakely

Glou. Co., Barnesboro — Single

Samuel Becket

Glou. Co., Swedesboro — Married

Joseph Burt

Cumberland Co., Cedarville—Single

Joseph Broomall

Cumberland Co., Bridgeton, Laurel St. — Single

Albert Barnes

Glou. Co., Swedesboro — Single

Charles Conrad

Glou. Co., Woodbury — Single

Frederick Caser

Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single

Stephen Cowgill

Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Single

Eli Crammer

Glou. Co., Gloucester City — Single

Stephan Chew

Glou. Co., Barnesboro—Single — Mother Woodbury

Thomas Clark

Glou. Co., Woodbury — Mother
 Woodbury
 William T. Davis
 Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Single
 William B. Davis
 Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Single
 Joseph H. Diver
 Cum. Co., Cedarville — Single
 Isaac Fry
 Glou. Co., Mullica Hill — Married
 Robert H. Huffington
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Henry F. Harold
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Thomas C. Hannold
 Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Single
 Thomas Harding
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Joseph Heiss
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 James James
 Glou. Co., Swedesboro — Single
 Albert Jonson
 Glou. Co., Malaga — Single
 Joseph Kircher
 Glou. Co., Cox5s Hill—Deserted
 Sept. 2, 1862
 William R. Lewis
 Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Married
 Robert B. Lee
 Glou. Co., Paulsboro — Single
 Henry Long
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Texiz Moutet
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Jessie C. Morgan
 Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing —
 Married
 Samuel H. Nelson
 Glou. Co., Franklinville — Single
 Benjamin F. Ogden
 Cum. Co., Cedarville — Single
 Elmer B. Ogden, Jr.
 Cum. Co., Cedarville — Single
 Charles W. Parker
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Daniel I. Paterson
 Glou. Co., Repeupo — Single
 Lorenzo Paynter
 Cum. Co., Cedarville — Single
 Elijah S. Porch
 Glou. Co., Fislerville — Single
 Job P. Skill
 Glou. Co., Red Bank — Married
 Robert Sprink

 Daniel W. Simmerman
 Glou. Co., Glassboro — Single
 Charles A. Smith
 Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing —
 Married
 George Schutz
 Glou. Co., Swedesboro — Single

deserted Sept. 2, 1862
 James B. Stiles
 Glou. Co., Repeupo — Single
 James Tussey
 Glou. Co., Swedesboro — Single
 Thomas W. Hyne
 Glou. Co., ——— — Single
 Charles Wyne
 Glou. Co., Woodbury — Married
 Joheph Wolf
 Glou. Co., Carpenter's Landing —
 Single
 James H. Weatherby
 Blou. Co., Swedesboro — Married
 James R. Jonson
 Mercer Co., Trenton — Married
 Charles Senart

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester County, N. J.

Names of men of Twelfth Regt. N.
 J. V. and dates when mustered in
 Company A
 1862
 Aug. 2—William S. Garwood
 Woodbury — Married
 July 31—Nichola P. Barber
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 31—Jacob Dehart
 Fislerville — Married, Widowed
 Mother
 Aug. 4—William Fletcher, Jr.
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 2—Edward Fitch
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 3—Thomas S. Hampton
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 2—George H. Martin
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 2—William M. Monigal
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 2—Samuel D. Mills
 Fislerville — Married
 Aug. 2—Jesse A. Osborn
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 2—Amos Parker
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 9—Isaac Stetzer
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 4—Joseph C. Watson
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 9—Jacob H. Yearricks
 Woodbury — Married
 Company B
 Aug. 14—Joseph Tredway
 Woodbury — Married
 Company C
 1862
 July 22—James Dilks
 Woodbury — Married
 Aug. 12—James Atkinson

Franklinville — Single, Widowed
Mother
Aug. 15—John W. Jordan
Franklinville — Single, Widowed
Mother
July 28—Jacob R. Medara
Woodbury — Married
July 29—George Anthony
Harrisonville — Single, Widowed
Mother
29—Robert Blackburny
Glassboro — Married
Aug. 19—Benjamin W. Hewitt
Woodbury — Married
Aug. 18—Elias H. Osborn
Woodbury — Married
Aug. 12—John Pearce
Woodbury — Married
July 19—Charles Scott
Woodbury — Married
Aug. 13—Joseph Watson
Thorofare — Married
Aug. 15—Anthony Nirnes
Woodbury — Married
Company E
1862
Aug. 11—Aaron Garwood
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 19—John McKeon
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 22—Dennis Ryen
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 13—William Tozer
Mullica Hill — Married
Company M
1862
Aug. 18—William Brown
Franklinville — Married
Aug. 15—Elva Thompson
Forrest Grove — Married
Aug. 21—Samuel Park, Jr.
Franklin — Married

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co. N. J.**

Names of men of Twelfth Regt. N.
J. V. dates when mustered into ser-
vice.
Company F
July 29—William F. Peirson
Swedesboro — Widowed Mother
Henrieta Pierson
July 29—Abel K. Sheets
Mullica Hill — Marey Sheets and
to crossed out
Aug. 29—William B. Gleeson
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 11—John Tmiley
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 9—John Albright
Harrisonville — Married
Aug. 11—Joseph P. Ashbrook

Mullica Hill — Single, Widowed
Mother Rebecca Ashbrook
Aug. 11—David Boody
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 7—James Ecret
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 9—Samuel Greenwood
Asbury — Married
Aug. 3—Samuel G. Headly
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 3—Samuel Iredell
Mullica Hill — Widowed Mother
Mary Iredell
Aug. 3—John C. Jackson
Mullica Hill — Mary Jackson
Mother
Aug. 3—David W. Keen
Swedesboro — Married Mother
July 29—William Sakes
Woodbury — Married
Aug. 4—Charles Miller
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 9—Joseph W. Moore
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 9—William H. Park
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 7—William Press
Mullica Hill — Married
July 31—James K. Russell
Clarksboro — Married
July 29—William H. H. Stratton
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 11—Emanuel Stratton, Jr.
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 9—William H. Stone
Asberry — Married
Aug. 9—Isaac H. Saul
Mullica Hill — Married
Aug. 9—Edwin F. Sweeten
Bridgeport — Single Widowed
Mother Charlotte Sweeten
Aug. 9—Joseph A. Tess
Clarksboro — Married Widowed
Mother Elizabeth Tess
Aug. 2—Joseph Tompkins
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 5—Charles M. Wilson
Swedesboro — Married
Aug. 5—Charles K. Wood
Swedesboro — Married
Company G
1862
Aug. 15—Jeremiah Casto
Bridgeport — Married
Aug. 12—John B. Carey
Bridgeport — Widowed Mother
Aug. 12—James M. Wilkins
Near Red Bank
Aug. 12—Joseph T. Hizzinson
Near Red Bank
Aug. 13—Joseph J. Thompson
Woodbury — Married
Aug. 12—Henry C. Deirickson

Bridgeport — Widowed Mother
Company H
1862

Aug. 13—Thomas H. Fanc or Zane
Swedesboro — Widowed Mother,
Martha Zane

Aug. 13—Daniel Aerrman
Paulsboro — Married

Aug. 13—Edward Snellbaker
Woodstown — Married

Aug. 13—Peter D. Hulings
Woodbury — Married

Aug. 13—John Hulings
Paulsboro — Married

Aug. 13—William Seram
Glassboro — Married

Aug. 13—James Stetser
Glassboro — Married

Aug. 13—George Lockwood
Glassboro — Married

Aug. 13—Ezrael Nichols
Clarksboro — Married

Company I

July 29—Morgan Barnes
Woolwich — Married

Aug. 20—William J. Clark
Swedesboro — Married

State and County Records County Clerk's Office Gloucester County, N. J.

Company I Twenty Fifth Regiment
Sept. 3rd, 1863

Charles Elwell — Mantua — Married
Names of men in Co. E. Twenty-
Fourth Regiment mustered in for the
term of nine months.

September 3, 1862 — All Glou. Co.
Samuel H. Deal

Greenwich — Married

Nathan Paul

Greenwich — Single, Mother Delia
Paul

John B. Simmons

Greenwich — Married

Luke Reeves

Deptford — Married

Isaac J. Cowgill

Greenwich — Married

John Sinclair

Greenwich — Married

W. Thackara Cozens

Deptford — Married

John W. Gaskill

Greenwich — Single, Mother
Caroline M. Gaskill

Charles Fair

Deptford — Married

Harrison T. Adams

Greenwich — Married

William E. Atkinson

Deptford — Married

Joseph B. Bailey

Greenwich — Married
Charles W. Clement

Greenwich — Married

Hanson S. Cooper

Greenwich — Married

George W. Cattell

Deptford — Single, Rebe Cattell

Charles Cowgill

Greenwich — Married

William H. Dilks

Deptford — Married

Arthur P. Ellis

Deptford — Married

Isaac L. Fowler

Deptford — Married

Chester Green

Greenwich — Married

Daniel Groff

Deptford — Married

John Gallagher

Greenwich — Married

Amariah Hollis

Greenwich — Married

Barclay D. Kelly

Greenwich — Married

John Keller

Deptford — Married

Samuel L. G. Murphy

Greenwich — Single, Sarah C.
Murphy

Joseph W. Miller

Deptford — Married

John Mopes

Greenwich — Married

Isaiah W. Magee

Greenwich — Married

Fithian Parker

Deptford — Married

William Randless

Deptford — Married

John W. Randless

Deptford — Married

Edward Russell

Deptford — Married

William C. Sparks

Greenwich — Married

William D. Sheets

Greenwich — Married

William T. Thomson

Greenwich — Married

Martin H. Tarner

Greenwich — Married

John W. Tonkins

Greenwich — Married

John E. Touser

Greenwich — Married

William T. Turpin

Greenwich — Married

Aaron M. Wilkins

Deptford — Single, Mother Eliza
Wilkins

William M. Woolard

Greenwich — Married

Charles W. Weiley
 Greenwich — Married
 Williams Yerricks
 Greenwich — Married
 John Wood
 Deptford — Single, M. Ann Wood
 Company K
 Thomas R. Dyor
 Woolwich — Single, Miss Dyer
 William Catting
 Greenwich — Married
 James Terrel
 Greenwich — Married
 Jacob Hughes
 Greenwich — Married
 Clarkson Ogden
 Woolwich — Married
 William Guest
 Woolwich — Single, Elizabeth Guest

**County and State Records
 County Clerk's Office
 Gloucester Co., N. J.**

Names of men mustered into service of Twenty Fourth Regt., N. J. V. and dates.

Company I

September 3, 1862

All Franklin Township, Glou. Co.

James W. Clonand — Married
 Jacob M. Nelson — Married
 Thomas Lak — Married
 Nathaniel O. Gandy — Married
 Elijah Porch — Married
 Levi H. Atkinson — Married
 James Riggs - Biggs — Married
 John S. Beckett — Married
 Lawrence E. Cape — Married
 Nathan Comer — Widower 2 children
 Adrian Clum — Married
 James C. Coriner — Married
 George Conly — Married
 Ambrose P. Clark — Married
 Lamer M. Daniels — Married
 Henry H. Hughes — Married
 William Jaggers — Married
 James C. Jones — Married
 John Maskall — Married
 Daniel Osbourne — Married
 John Ridgeway — Married
 Ephriam C. Richman — Married
 Elvy Simpkins — Married
 George S. Saul — Married
 Philip G. Simpkins — Married
 Isaac F. Vanneman — Married
 John F. Walker — Married
 Eli Wilson — Married
 Jacob Weiss — Married
 Isaac P. Johnson — Married
 William L. Park — Married
 Nelson Paulen — Married
 Company B

September 3, 1862

John G. Stout — Mantua Township—
 Married

Company D

September 3, 1862

All Clayton Township, Glou. Co.

John H. Smith — Married
 Benjamin Dilks — Married
 Cornelius Strang — Married
 Andrew W. Berry — Married
 William Haines — Married
 Benjamin Hoffman — Single, Charlotte Hoffman
 William Mason — Married
 Sheppard Rossell — Married
 George Reckelcomb — Single, Margaret Reckelcomb
 Isaac M. Turner — Married
 John F. Wolf — Married
 John R. Walters — Married
 Hiram D. Beckett — Married, Sarah Beckett

**State and County Records
 County Clerk's Office
 Gloucester Co., N. J.**

As soon as one or more Recruits are mustered into your company you will forward their names immediately to the Adjutant General's Office, Trenton, N. J.

Company I — Sixth Regt.

Sept. 20, 1862—Michael Hattzell or Hartzell, Glou. Co.—Woodbury — Married

Civil War—Soldiers of 1861

Franklin Lightcap of Westville, Gloucester County enlisted at Camden in Co. D 4th N. J. M. April 25, 1861 for 3 months.

Michael Hatzell of Woodbury, Gloucester Co. enlisted at Camden in Co. F 4th Regt. N. J. M. April 25, 1861 for 3 months.

Civil War—Soldiers of 1861

State of New Jersey
 Salem County ss.

I Robert Newell, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas in and for said County do certify that the Muster Roll of Co. K (Captain Leemley) 4th Regt. N. J. Volunteers has been filed in my office, and that the following persons in Gloucester Co. appear thereon, and were sworn into service Aug. 17, 1861.

John Easley — Married—Glassboro
 Joseph Hewitt — Married —Fisler-ville (Clayton)
 George W. Hartman — Widowed Mother — Porchtown, Ann Hartman

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this 17th day of Sept. A. D. 1861.

R. Newell, Clerk

Civil War—Soldiers of 1863

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General

Trenton, Sept. 17, 1863

I hereby certify that George Jones appears upon the records on file in this office, as having been mustered into the United States service, as a private in Co. D 1st Cavalry Regt. New Jersey Vols. Aug. 14, 1861.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.

Adjt. Gen. N. J. M.

State and County Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J.

Civil War—1863

Muster in roll of 1st Lieut. Adjt. Josiah P. Franklin in the 12th Regt. of New Jersey Volunteers Commanded by Howard Willetts called into the service for the term of Three Years unless sooner discharged.

Josiah P. Franklin 1st Lieut. Adjt. 29 years of age July 1st 1863. At Uniontown, Md. Affidavits given vice Lieut Henry C. Paxson resigned. July 28th, 1863—Camp in the Field

Civil War

Company E — Company H

A list of members of Companies in the N. J. Brigade mustered in the United States service for three years having families or widowed mothers in Gloucester Co.

Mustered

May 23, 1861—Co. E 1st Regt. Chas.

M. Pelouze

May 23, 1861—McDonald, John — Barnsboro — Married

Co. H. 1st Regt. Capt. Isaac Baker

June 3, 1861—Tatem, James—Woodbury — Widowed Mother

Co. G 3rd Regt. Capt. Rogers

June 24, 1861—Cummings, George C.

— Paulsboro — Widowed Mother

Letter from Captain Dvickers to

Adjt. General Stockton

October 20, 1861 — 3rd Regt.

Gloucester Co.

Fort Worth, Va.

October 20, 1861

Adjt. General Stockton

Trenton, N. J.

Sir:

The following privates have been mustered into the U. S. service, by recruiting officer Captain H. C. Gibson, to serve as privates, in Company "A" Third Regiment Infantry.

Samuel Reuauns, Centre Square, Woolwich Township, Gloucester Co., New Jersey. Aged 26 years, single.

Isaac Clark, Hurffville, Camden Co., N. J. Aged 26 years, single.

I am in want of blank forms in case of more recruits, coming into by company.

Respectfully,

Capt. D. Vickers,

Co. "A" 3d Inf. N.J.V.

To Adjt. General R. Stockton

Trenton, N. J.

State and County Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J.

Gloucester Co. Co. H. Seventh Regt. N. J. Vols. Muster Roll.

Charles P. Johnson, Glou. Co. near Woodbury — Married.

Morgan H. Abbott, Glou. Co. Glassboro — Single.

I certify the above to be correct.

J. Howard Willetts

Capt. Co. H 7th Regt.

Recruits Co. "E" Sixth Regt. Capt.

E. G. Jackson.

When Mustered

Aug. 26, 1861—Charles Rossiter, Gloucester Co., Paulsboro — married 2 children in charge of Miss Sarah Wilcox, Paulsboro.

I certify on honor that the above is a true copy from the original filed Adjt. General's Office, March 24, 1862.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.

Adjt. Gen. N. J. M.

Per

McChesney

Company H 4th Regt. N. J. Vols. Mustered — Aug. 17, 1861

David Doughty, Glou. Co. Franklinville, wife deceased. There are four children depending upon him for support.

The children are entitled to the State pay.

Feb. 14, 1862

I certify the above to be correct in all respects.

John Reynolds, Capt.
Co. H Regt. N. J. V.

Gloucester Co., Co. H 7th Regt.
N. J. V.
Mustered

Oct. 30, 1861—James Hoy, Cumberland Co., Bridgeton, Water St — single has no mother.

Oct. 28, 1861—Charles B. Senart, Glou. Co., Woodbury—married, has no mother in this country.

J. Howard Willetts,
Capt. Co. H 7th Regt.
N. J. V.

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863**

Members of Co. H 7th Regt. N. J.
Vols. on File in Gloucester County
Clerk's Office.

John Kenny

Woolwich — Gloucester County
Maxwell Spence

Woolwich — Gloucester County
George W. Swan

Woolwich — Gloucester County
James Hoy

Bridgeton — Cumberland County
Charles P. Johnson

Woodbury — Gloucester County
Charles B. Senart

Woodbury — Gloucester County
Morgan B. Abbott

Woodbury — Gloucester County
James Johnson

Woolwich — Gloucester County
William D. Lewis

Woodbury — Gloucester County

Summary

Woolwich — Deptford
Joseph Carter, Woodbury

Civil War—1863

A list of names of the members of different companies of the Thirty Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers mustered into actual service of the United States of America, for the term of three years, who have families residing in Gloucester Co. entitled State Pay, Pursuant to an act of Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the relief of such portion of the Militia of this State as may be called into service."

Approved May 11, 1861.

Company A

Date of Muster

Aug. 26, 1863—Daniel Green, Franklinville—Married.

Company D

Sept. 23, 1863—James Caffrey, Woodbury — Married

Company G

Sept. 8, 1863—James A. Heil, Red Bank — Married

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester County, N. J.
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1864**

A list of names of the members of the different companies of the Thirty Eighth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers. Mustered into actual service of the United States of America for the term of three years, who have families residing in Glou. Co., entitled to State pay, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the relief of such portion of the militia of this State as may be called into service."

Approved May 11, 1864

Company C

Mustered — 1864

Sept. 1—John S. Turner

Clayton — Married

Sept. 1—Joseph Andrews

Mantua — Married

Sept. 1—David Boise

Mantua — Married

Sept. 2—David Bunning

Mullica Hill — Married

Sept. 1—James Craig

Franklin — Married

Sept. 3—Elisha Clark

Franklin — Married

Sept. 2—Thomas Grealey

Harrison — Married

Sept. 3—Benamin Harris

Franklin — Married

Sept. 2—Joseph E. Headly

Harrison — Married

Sept. 2—Benjamin B. Hewes

Mullica Hill — Married

Sept. 1—John C. Jagers

Franklin — Married

Sept. 1—John Morgan

Franklin — Married

Sept. 1—Wm. Robertson or Boberson

Franklin — Married

Sept. 1—John J. Sewart

Franklin — Married

Sept 10—Joseph F. Turner

Clayton — Married

Company D

Mustered — 1864

Sept. 13—Robert Burk

Mount Royal (Berkley) — Single

Widowed Mother, R yetta Burk

Sept. 3 John W. Brown

Swedesboro — Single, Eliza Brown

Sept. 3—Charles Barnes
Bridgeport — Single, Rebecca J. Barnes
Sept. 3—Ezekiel English
Bridgeport — Married
Sept. 3—Benjamin Gill
Bridgeport — Married
Sept. 3—Hugh Hines
Woolwich — Married
Sept. 10—Seth H. Leap
Swedesboro — Married
Sept. 10—William B. Lloyd
Bridgeport — Married
Sept. 19—Phineas F. Ledden
Swedesboro — Married
Sept. 10—Terrence McNulty
Swedesboro — Married
Sept. 3—Josias Pedrick
Bridgeport — Married
Sept. 10—Samuel B. Platt
Bridgeport — Single, Jane H. Platt
Sept. 3—William Ruchers
Woolwich — Single, Eliza Ruchers
Sept. 3—Amos Sack
Bridgeport — Married
Sept. 3—Martin W. Schnider
Swedesboro — Married
Sept. 3—Léonard Sparks
Bridgeport — Married
Sept. 3—Patrick Toole
Swedesboro Married
Sept. 10—Charles E. Thomson
Bridgeport — Single, Maria Thomson
Sept. 19—John Toole
Swedesboro — Married
Sept. 3—George Uron
Bridgeport — Married

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester County, N. J.
U. S. 10 - 40 Bonds**

These bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be Exempt From Taxation by or under any State or Municipality authority.

Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption Five per cent Interest will be paid in coin, on Bonds of not over One hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each

year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's orders. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses. Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty percent, for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and depot.

As these bonds are exempt from Municipal or State Taxation their value is increased from one to three percent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment. It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from, \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000.

The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126 while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold

interest, while recent increases of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,-000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as Loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than Ten million a week.

Subscriptions will be received by the:

First National Bank of Newark, N. J.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.

First National Bank of Trenton, N. J.
And by All Other National Banks which are depositories of Public money, and all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and afford even facility to Subscribers.

May 21, 1864

Constitution, May 24, 1864.

New Jersey Regiments

It is said that the New Jersey Regiments in Grant's Army have been so depleted in both officers and men, that they have consolidated, all in the Second Brigade, put into one or two commands and then not making a full regiment. This arrangement is probably only temporary, as the greater portion of those disabled will be able to do duty in less than thirty days.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

Return of the Third New Jersey

It is rumored that the Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers will return in a few day; probably the latter part of this week. It will be mustered out of service at Trenton, where a suitable reception will be given the few gallant fellows who compose the regiment.

It will remain for the people of Gloucester County to make suitable arrangements to receive Co. A of this regiment. It was recruited here, and many families in every part of the county had representatives in it.

They have served their full term of three years enduring hard service in the entrenchments, on the march

and Counter marches, the picket and the many battle fields, its numbers thinning with each, until but a mere handful remains, of the strong vigorous band that went forth in defence of their country.

A meeting should be called to take this matter into consideration.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

From a Correspondent

Camp of the 9th Regt. N. J. V.
Near Petersburg, Va.

May 21, 1864

Dear Barber:—A great and continued press of business has thus far prevented me from informing you of our whereabouts and doings, but now at a leisure moment I will inform your readers that we are with Major General Butler, south of Richmond.

We landed at Burmuda Hundreds on the evening of the 3th of May, and for the first eleven days of our stay we had plenty of shooting, being nine days in the immediate front and engaged with the enemy first toward Petersburg and next towards Richmond, in the vicinity of Fort Darling. The evening of the 15th of May found us in front of that work. Heckman's brigade (of which the 9th was the right) holding the extreme right of our extended line, flanked only by videttes of colored cavalry extending to the James River a distance of half a mile or more.

During the night a considerable picket firing was done, the brigade collected a temporary breastwork from the fallen trees of the wood in our rear, we having left our substantial works just at dark and taken a new position. On the morning of the 16th just as the grey of dawn was struggling through a dense fog, the enemy having massed his entire force in our front, made a sudden dash upon our lines in overwhelming numbers. They were met by a determined resistance and terrific fire, but so rapid was their advance, that before our pickets could get in they were close upon us, so that their grey and motley dress and emaciated features were visible and we could deliver fire with telling effect, this soon checked the advance of those in our front.

But their line extended so far to our right that we were soon flanked

when a fire opened in our rear and on our right; this warned us that we were greatly outnumbered and rapidly being surrounded, and further stay being madness, the order to retire was given and obeyed in good order under a withering fire.

Col. A. Zabriskie was wounded early in the engagement, and the regiment was brought off by Litut. Col. Jas. Stewart, directed by Gen. Heckman in person; the entire brigade fell back at the same time, and this was the last we have seen of our gallant Brigadier who has led us safely through so many contested fields.

The brigade was speedily reformed in an open field to our rear, when Col. Stewart received a wound in the thigh by a minnie ball, and the command devolved upon Capt. Samuel Hupty, of Camden; under this gallant and efficient officer the regiment was three times led to the front and so often retired to replenish their exhausted ammunition.

About noon the order was given for the brigade to move to the rear as a reserve, and at 5 P. M. to move back to camp, but not until the enemy were driven back with great slaughter, back to his works.

Our loss in this day was, officers missing 5, wounded 7, enlisted men, killed 6, wounded 69, missing 76, total 163.

Since our return to camp we have been strengthening our position and repelling attacks of the enemy who seem determined to keep us busy. General Beauregard has announced his determination to drive us from here at all costs; his fruitless endeavors thus far to dislodge us is costing him very dearly in life but a successful one will cost him immensely more. The army is in fine spirits and good health, confident of ultimate success.

Ever yours,

J. W.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

The Third N. J. Cavalry

In the operations of the Ninth Army Corps the Third New Jersey Cavalry Col. Morrison, have taken a arduous part. The duty assigned to this regiment was, and still is, to patrol the country on both sides of the Rapidan, from near its junction

with the Rappahannock to Germania Ford.

On the 11th and 12th hourly reports were sent from the patrolling lines to Gen Burnside. It was the assurance which these reports gave, that no enemy was in his rear, that enabled him to throw his whole force into the battle of the 12th. For the thorough manner in which this regiment did its duty on those days Gen. Burnside in the presence of his staff, warmly thanked Colonel Morrison. Constitution, May 31, 1864.

A Proclamation by the Governor

Executive Chambers

The President of the United States desires me to raise immediately all the militia force I can upon the following terms.

1. The term of service to be one hundred days (reckoning from the date of muster into the U. S. service,) unless sooner discharged.

2. The troops to be infantry exclusively: to be organized according to the present regulations of the War Department, and to be mustered into the U. S. Service by regiments. The whole number to be furnished within fifteen days from this date.

3. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other U. S. Infantry Volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without the State.

4. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the services to be charged or credited upon any draft. Any person in this special service who shall be drafted will receive credit for the services rendered.

Jerseymen your brothers in the field have nobly sustained the honor of our State in the recent sanguinary battles. You have commended their valor and rejoiced over their victories; but they need something more than words of praise. Will you not for a brief period deny yourselves the comforts of home, and by temporary service enable them to achieve further victories?

Prompt action is necessary, as it is desired to forward at least five regiments as soon as possible.

The services of existing regiments or companies of the active militia will be accepted, and authority will

be given to raise new companies upon application through the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

Given under my hand and Privy Seal, at Trenton, this sixteenth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Joel Parker

Attest: S. M. Dickinson,
Private Secretary.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

**West Jersey Auxiliary
to the
Great Sanitary Fair
to be held in
Philadelphia, June 12, 1864**

President — Hon. Thos P. Carpenter

Vice Presidents—Hon. John F. Starr,

Hon. Philandra C. Brinck, Matthew
Newkirk, E. V. Glover.

Secretary—William A. Farr.

Treasurer—James H. Stevens.

Corresponding Secretary—P. J. Gray.

The following is a list of Chairmen
of the several committees:

On Contribution of Day's Work, In-
come and Profits—Maurice Browning.
An Articles, the Products of West
Jersey Skill and Fabrication—
Robert B. Potts.

On Works of Art, Articles of Taste,
and Vertu, West Jersey History,
Memorials and Relics—William
Few Smith.

On Collections from Field, Forest
and Ocean of West Jersey—Wm. J.

On Useful and Fancy Articles Home
Made—John Aikman.

On Original Ballads or Poetry, on the
War and its Incidents, and on the
Publications to be made by this
Auxiliary—J. R. Stevenson, M. D.

On Miscellaneous Articles—Edward
H. Saunders.

On Fruits and Confectionery—J. D.
Reinboth.

On Flowers and Fruits, for Sale or
Exhibition—Joseph Pearson.

On the Refectory—Benjamin H.
Browning.

On Finance and Donation—Wm. A.
Fair.

On Concerts, Charades and Taxleaux
—Charles H. Dunham.

On Receipt of Articles Donated, or
for Exhibition—Capt. Samuel
Hufty.

The Executive Committee is com-
posed of the Chairman of each Com-
mittee, in connection with Hon.

Thomas P. Carpenter, James H.
Stevens, Henry B. Wilson, E. V.
Glover, and John D. Tustin, of which
P. J. Gray is chairman.

The following gentlemen have been
elected Honorary Members of this
Auxiliary:

Marcus L. Ward, Newark,

Isaac Stephens, Trenton

Warle Brown, Mount Holly

J. J. Spencer, M. D., Moorestown.

John Rodgers, Burlington.

Charles H. Shinn, Haddonfield.

R. K. Matlack, Woodbury.

Omar Borton, Woodstown.

Jonathan Ingham, Salem.

Hon. John F. Nixon, Bridgeton.

Lewis Mulford, Millville.

C. Leaming, M. D., Cape May C. H.

Hon. A. K. Hay, Winslow.

William Moore, Weymouth.

Thomas H. Whitney, Glassboro.

Chas. Garrison, M. D., Swedesboro

Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville

W. C. Mulligan, Haddonfield.

W. S. McCollister, Gloucester City.

Office and Depository, No. 104

Market Street, adjoining the Farmers
and Mechanics Bank, Camden, New
Jersey.

Communications should be address-
ed to P. J. Gray, Corresponding
Secretary.

Articles for Deposit or Sale to be
sent to the care of Capt. Samuel
Hufty.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

The Twelfth Regiment

Just as we were preparing to go to
press, we were handed a long list of
the casualties occuring in the 12th
New Jersey from May 4th to May
15th. We will publish it next week.

The following are connected with
Co's. A and F. principally from this
county.

Company A—Lieut. Ellis P. Phipps,
wounded; John T. Sayres and Eric
Keen, Killed; wounded, Sergt. George
A. Driesbach, Corp. Joseph R.
Stewart, Corp Robetr Harris, Jas.
Murphy, Daman T. Gilman, Thomas
J. Youn, Eli Kale, William H. Price,
Samuel Williams, Charles Allenback;
Missing, Corp. Abraham S. Harris,
Corp. John W. Edwards, William H.
Carmelia, Newton M. Coin, Andrew
Wilson.

Company F—Lieut. Chas. D. Lippin-
cott, wounded; killed; Charles C.

Stratton, Edward Barney, Leonard Stiles; wounded, Sergt. Elwood Griscom, Corp. John Tonkin, William P. Haines, Samuel G. Headley, Isaac K. Horner, William Pamey, William Dermit, since died; Chas. M. Wilson, Joseph A. Test; missing, Joshua C. Grive. Jacob R. Madara and Elias H. Osborn, of Woodbury, Company C, were wounded.

Adjutant Josiah P. Franklin, of the 12th was severely but not dangerously wounded in the side, by a musket ball, on the 24th inst.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

Concert for Sanitary Fair

A number of our young ladies and gentlemen will give a concert of vocal and instrumental music on Thursday evening next, June 2d, in the Baptist Church, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the great Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia.

New Jersey and the county will have due credit given for all that may be raised or contributed in any way towards this noble object.

An amateur Band from Philadelphia, of ten pieces, have kindly volunteered their services to assist on this occasion—we have no doubt this concert will do credit to the ladies and gentlemen who are getting it up, and we trust they may have a full audience.

The object is a noble one, and claims and demands the hearty support of all. The thousands of the wounded and sick filling all our hospitals challenge the sympathy of every friend of his country.

They need aid and comfort. The people everywhere are pouring out their treasures in response, and New Jersey, that has sent so many of her gallant sons to the war, will not be behind in so good a work.

Concert and Festival at Mullica Hill

We call attention to the concert and festival to be given at Mullica Hill, on Saturday evening next, and to the

Strawberry Festival at Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)

on Saturday afternoon and evening the 11th of June, for the same object. These are all very pleasant and

agreeable ways of aiding the cause and commend themselves to the taste and refinement as well as the benevolence of the whole community. Constitution, May 31, 1864.

Major Henry W. Sawyer

Of the First New Jersey Cavalry, was at Washington on the 20th waiting the arrival of his horses, which he had shipped from Cape May. The Major is a brave and gallant soldier, and was held in high esteem as an officer,—he was for some time on the staff of the lamented Gen. Bayard.

He was anxious to be again at the front; though still suffering from the cruel treatment and diet during his confinement in the Libby prison. If Butler should be made military Governor of Richmond when it is taken, he wants to be Provost Marshal.

He knows not a few of the inhuman rascals there and is disposed to try their power of endurance a little.

Constitution, May 31, 1864.

Belle Plain, Potomac Creek, Va.
May 25, 1864

My Old Friend,—Sitting in that easy chair in your peaceful, quiet sanctum, with the fresh soft breezes bringing to your window the delightful fragrance of the glorious spring-time, you have doubtless often wondered at my having so long delayed the fulfillment of my parting promise, and may have been more than half inclined to doubt my sincerity.

But I am very sure if you have been a companion with me every day since I joined the Army of the Potomac, you would never for a moment wondered at my failure to tell you sooner of the many strange and exciting incidents which have occurred to my observation during the few weeks of the spring campaign.

The soldier who follows the intrepid lead of the invincible hero of Vicksburg—who accomplishes all the wearisome marches he orders by day and by night—who takes part in the severe battles he plans, and is subject to all the unmentionable vicissitudes of active life in the field just now, when every day and hour is incalculably precious, and every man is expected to be at his post,

whether weary or rested—has but very few moments for existoly correspondence.

Even if one was not at all times weary enough to fall asleep at the first moment of his brief respites, materials for writing are not always at hand, and so many an interesting relation of war indicates remain unwritten, and by the casualties of battle will be forever untold.

The present letter I write hurriedly, sitting on the ground, with my knee for a table and you must excuse all imperfections both of language and orthography. But I have no time for preface. So to my story.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th our regiment struck tents, slung their knapsacks and were on their winding way with cheerful hearts and high hopes, to perform their share in the prospective conflicts.

On the vast plain in front of brigade headquarters, we were joined by the 1st, 2d, 4th and 15th New Jersey regiments, forming our first brigades, and after a brief, half, resumed our onward march. The other brigades of our division soon fell into swell the column. A lovelier morning never ushered in a day of May.

The sun rose clear. Light breezes were astir from the south, gently dallying with the dew gemmed wheat and grass, and playing with the fresh green foliage of the skirting timbers along which we passed, and spring birds carolled sweetly everywhere, sure harbingers, it seemed to us, of fortune and success to our arms.

As the morning wore away our column increased. Every mile swelled the multitude. Every road poured in its eager tribute from the surrounding camps, till the eye looked upon a spectacle such as has seldom been seen by any witness of the world's great armies.

On they came, and still on, and when all the hill tops were darkened with the masses, and all valleys swarmed with the mustering legions far as the limit of vision, the mighty tide still came pouring down. You should have seen that splendid army. You should have seen the glitter of their arms — their grand and soldierly bearings. You should have looked upon the gay banners flashing proudly out in the sunlight, their sacred

devices inspiring with courage and patriotism every heart that beat beneath their folds, and making lighter every burden and toil of the day.

Martial music filled the air — the stirring notes of fife and drum, the bugle's blast and the softer strains of brass bands. The clatter of dashing cavalry, the rumbling of heavy artillery trains, and the steady tramp of the hurrying infantry seemed to shake all the earth around. At intervals brief halts were ordered, to enable the men to rest and fill their canteens from the wayside streams and take a lunch of hard tack and bacon from their haversacks.

As they trooped along they sang songs and were jovial as if on their way to a picnic. No thought of the fearful work so soon to be accomplished seemed to be present in a single mind. When the heat of the noontide came on every man commenced to divest himself of all unnecessary clothing, and the track of march was strewn with knapsacks, coats and blankets to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A little before sunset we halted and bivouaced just beyond the Rapidan, crossing by pontoon bridge at Germania Ford. Early on the following morning; our column was again in motion, and by noon the first of the fights in the wilderness had commenced. How desperately that ground was contested you have already learned.

For three days the strife was waged with but little intermission. Many desperate charges were made, and both sides suffered severely. On account of the dense woods and swamps but little artillery was used. On the third day, Col. Ryerson and Capt. Thackeray of the 10th were wounded, I fear mortally.

Both fell into the hand of the enemy. After midnight our forces changed position, moving about two miles in the direction of Chancellorville, where the advance of the enemy was awaited until late in the afternoon, when, as he did not see fit to give battle on open ground, the onward march was commenced in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House.

All Saturday night and Sunday forenoon we were in motion; and in

the afternoon the fighting was again resumed with great earnestness and vigor on both sides. At 3 o'clock our regiment joined the fray, which lasted until after sunset.

I saw many brave fellows fall, killed and wounded, as we advanced over the meadow and through the swamp in front of the rebel works, but I did not see them again, as I had the misfortune to get a little too far to the front. Since then the regiment has been several times engaged, and with numerous loss. You no doubt saw a list of the casualties in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 19th. I presume it was furnished by someone of the regiment. The number is 295 killed wounded and missing.

Of the missing I can account for eighty-one, all captured in the fight of Sunday. The officers besides myself were Lieut.-Col. Tay, Capt. Mc Neely, of Co. G. Capt. Franklin, of Co. I, Lieut. Pine, of Co. D and Lieut. Smith, of Co. H. Of the men of my own company, namely: Corporals Harry V. Erwin, Alander Linch, John G. Bowen, Charles Robinson, Jacob H. Ott. Privates Charles Beibigheuser, Jacob Ciringer, Jacob E. Essig, Isaac Dare, Jonathan Fisher, Edward Fuller, John B. Hoffman, Isaac H. Nugent, Andrew Stern, and James Timmons. About two hundred and thirty were captured from other regiments and added to our number.

You are probably a little anxious to know how I felt on being made a prisoner. Anything but pleasant I assure you. After the first few moments of excitement were over, and time was afforded for consideration and realization of my situation a feeling of forlornness and misery came over me such as I trust I may never know again. The thought of being so long separated from my comrades of the regiment, and of being deprived of the privilege of communication with the many kind and generous friends at home, was depressing enough, but when the horrors of rebel prisons loomed up before me it seemed that death at the moment would be preferable to the endurance of such barbarities.

But little sleep any of us got that night. Living on the wet ground without blankets was not very disposing to sleep, weary as we were.

In the morning we started under a mounted guard of thirty men, in charge of a Lieutenant, for Richmond. No breakfast had been given us, and we were in no good plight for a long march, but there was not alternative. In reply to a request for rations, the officer told us that their supplies were nearly out and that we must wait until we got to the railroad station.

General Robert E Lee, accompanied by an orderly passed us. He is a venerable and dignified looking man, and had he not been pointed out by one of the guards I should have taken him for a citizen and not for the commander of the Confederate Army.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee also passed us with his command of cavalry. He is a tough, hardy looking man, with a heavy beard and a keen eye, but with an air of great vanity. His men are bronzed and dressed in every conceivable style, and look more like mounted Arab robbers. Each one of them had a look of ridicule or disdain for the "Yanks," but not a word was spoken, and in justice to all the rebel troops with whom we came in contact, both on the evening of our capture and on the following day, I will add that we were very civilly treated.

Our guards were kind and did all in their power for our comfort. We were frequently halted for rest and water, and in several instances wounded men were allowed to ride the horses of the guards. In the camps around Lee's headquarters, we saw but few signs of provisions. All that we saw the soldiers eating was corn bread made up without salt, and haversacks looked empty indeed.

Passing by the hospitals we noticed that there were great numbers of wounded. The ambulances had been going all night, taking in those who had been wounded in the Sunday's fight. From what we could glean their loss must have been heavy that day.

Many questions were asked us in regard to the numerical strength of our forces — what Generals were commanding in their immediate front how many nigger regiments we had, and whether or not we thought Grant would defeat Lee, &c.

I was about to speak of the uniform of their troops, but they have no uniform; it is a multiform. The

colors of their suits are as various as the localities from which they have been recruited. The majority of the men are in homespun, and that quite threadbare. No two are fitted out alike. Their hats and caps are of every imaginable pattern. Looking upon them one is reminded all the time of "Falstaff's ragged regiments." The uniforms of the officers are very much faded, and the tinsel of better days well nigh worn off. But I must not tarry. We soon left the main open roads and were marched by plantation roads and old ways leading through the timbers.

At first we supposed we were to take the train at a station about eight miles distant. But we were to have a longer march. About noon we began to suspect that the reason of our being marched by the roads already described was a fear of falling in with Union Cavalry.

Many scouts came in and gave directions to the Lieutenant in charge, riding along with him, pointing out new ways, and keeping a constant look out over every field, into every skirt of timber, and every path. When within a few miles of our destination, our suspicions of the nearness of some of our forces were entirely confirmed.

Our movement was hastened and we had nearly reached Beaver Dam Station, on the Central road, heard the whistle of the train, and supposed that in a few minutes we should be off by rail to Richmond, but just in time to save us the terrible fate we had been so much dreading, the column of Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, fifteen thousand strong, came down like an avalanche, put our guards to flight and delivered us.

The 1st Michigan was in advance, and, as they swept past in pursuit of the "rebs," we threw up our hats and made the air ring, with as glad shouts as ever mortals gave. The whole scene was one of the most exciting one can imagine. It was stranger than fiction. I wish I had time to properly describe the event, but must wait till some future time. At the station we found three trains and two engines, and supplies for the next six days of Lee's entire Army. All these we destroyed, with miles of the railway, and then went into bivouac for the night.

W. H. S.

Constitution, June 7, 1864.

Henry Ward Beecher for Lincoln

Henry Ward Beecher has written a letter to a distinguished Indiana politician at Washington, in which he says, "In the present exigency, in view of Mr. Lincoln's past administration, the evidence he has shown, the moral purity of the man, the great and just confidence which the people put in him, the danger which there would be, if he were set aside, of having it regarded as a popular rebuke of his policy, and the confidence that I feel that through long learning — he has learned to govern, I am full and strong in my conviction that he should be our next President. Constitution, June 7, 1864.

Died

At Division Hospital, at Fredericksburg, Va., on Tuesday the 10th of May, of wounds received on the 6th, while fighting in defence of his country, in the second day of the Battle of the Wilderness, along the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, William Smith, Jr., of Co. C, 12th N. J. V., son of William and Catherine Smith, formerly of near Swedesboro, in the 23rd year of his age.

Killed on the 15th ult, near Bermuda Hundred, Va., William B. Davis, of Company I, 9th New Jersey Veteran Corps, aged 29 years and 3 days formerly of Bridgeport, Gloucester County.

Constitution, June 7, 1864.

Public Meeting This Evening

Honor The Brave:—The time of the Third N. J. Reg. having expired, it is expected home immediately. Co. A of this Reg. was enlisted in Gloucester County. It is proper that the gallant boys, now few in number, should be received with becoming honors on their return.

A meeting of the citizens will be held at the Court House this evening at 8 o'clock to take the necessary measures for such a reception. Thursday, June 7 Many Citizens Constitution, June 7, 1864.

Friends of the Soldiers Take Notice

A Strawberry Festival

will be held in the Tent of the Gloucester County Agricultural Society, at

Carpenter's Landing (Mantua) on Saturday the 11th of June next, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M. and continuing through the afternoon and evening.

The proceeds to be appropriated to the great Sanitary Fair to be held in Philadelphia, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. It is the intention of the committee to spare no pains to make this one of the most entertaining festivals of the season.

Strawberries, Ice Cream and other Refreshments will be served up in a manner to suit the taste of the most fastidious. The visiting friends will be entertained with a variety of excellent vocal and instrumental music.

Several excellent speakers are expected.

Admission Free. Reasonable prices will be charged for Refreshments.

Professor Bruce will be present, and add to the entertainment by his delightful music, vocal and instrumental.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

A. P. Glander, Sec'y D. L. Adams
May 28, 1864 President
Constitution, June 7, 1864.

List of Casualties, 12th N. J. V.

From May 4th to May 15th, 1864
May 12th—Killed, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis. Wounded, Q. M. Sergt. C. P. Brown.

Company A

May 6th—Killed, Pvt. John Sayres.
Wounded—Sergt. George A. Dresback, Corp. Joseph R. Stewart, Pvt. James Murphy, Damon T. Gilman, Thomas J. Young, Eli K. Ale, William H. Pierce.
Missing—Corp. Abraham S. Harris, Pvts. William H. Carmelia, Newton M. Coin, Andrew Wilson
May 10th—Killed, Private Eric Keen.
May 11th — Wounded, Pvt. S. Williams.
May 12th—Wounded, Lieut. E. P. Phipps, Corp. Robert Harris, Pvt. Charles Allenbark.
Missing—Corp. John W. Edwards.

Company B

May 6th—Wounded, Corp Henry McCormick, Pvts. Thomas Edwards, John W. Morris, Rudolph Middleton, Theodore D. Bunting, Samuel B. Carman.

Missing—Pvt. Samuel B. Ridgway.
May 10th—Killed, Pvt. Geo. Thompson.
Wounded—Pvt. Richard Gaskill.
May 12th—Wounded, Capt. S. Williams, Sergt. Charles A. Everham, Corp. Jos. Danley, Pvt. Frank Kellar.
Missing—Pvt. Joel Bowker.

Company C

May 5th—Wounded, Pvt. Chas. Jordan.
May 6th—Killed, Pvts. Henry Sailor, George H. Horner.
Wounded—Pvts. John W. Jordan, Joseph R. Rainear, Wm. Smith, Geo. R. Dunenhower, Wm. Darrah.
Missing—Sergt. Virgil Willett, Pvts. Isaac P. Buzby, John Conley, George Whitaker.
May 10th—Wounded, Pvts. Hugh McIntyre, Charles Lex.
May 12th—Killed, Sergt. Timothy Risdon, Pvt. Garret V. Deacon.
Wounded—Capt. Newton M. Brooks, Corp. John R. Schell, Corp. Elias H. Osborn, Corp. Jacob R. Medara, Pvts. Thomas J. Sprowl, Abner H. Gaunt, Benjamin W. Hewitt, Jonathan H. Troth.

Company D

May 5th—Wounded, Corp. Josiah Rafine, Pvt. John B. Brown.
May 6th—Killed, Pvt. William Cook.
Wounded—Pvts. Lewis Reed, Wm. Ward, Ambrose Shies.
May 10th—Wounded, Sergt. Henry Smith, Pvts. Christian Vechran, John W. Scott.
May 12th—Wounded, Corp. Uriah S. Watkins, Pvts. Elvey Thompson, Joseph Kite.
Missing—Corp. Joseph Riley.

Company E

May 6th—Killed, Sergt. Chas. E. Cheesman, Pvt. Charles S. Tindall.
Wounded—Sergt. John Sheehan, Corp. Ludwick Schweitzer, Corp. Charles Sullivan, Corp. Robert Gordon, Pvt. Joseph L. Simons.
May 10th—Wounded, Pvts. John Hull, John Wallace, Edward S. Ellis.
May 12th—Killed, Sergt. Charles F. Fish, Pvts. Porteus Pepoon, William H. Schaffer.
Wounded—Pvts. Enoch F. Mills, John C. Connelly, William W. Copeland, Daniel Horner, William H. Stockton.

Company F.

May 5th—Wounded, Pvt. Wm. Dermitt.

May 6th—Wounded, Pvts. Charles W. Wilson, Joseph A. Test, Isaac K. Horner, Wm. P. Amy.
May 10th—Wounded, Pvt. John Tonkin.
May 12th—Killed, Pvts. Charles C. Stratton, Leonard L. Stiles, Edward Barney.
Wounded—Lieut. Charles D. Lippincott, Sergt. Ellwood Griscom, Pvts. William P. Haines, Samuel G. Headley.
Missing—Joshua C. Grice.

Company G

May 5th—Wounded, Lieut. F. M. Riley.
May 6th—Wounded, Capt. Wm. E. Potter, Pvts. Daniel F. McHenry, David E. Eldridge, Benjamin F. Gladden.
Missing—Pvts. Edward Byerly, Robert K. Burk.
May 7th—Missing, Pvts. Samuel E. Barker, Paul Jones.
May 10th—Wounded, Sergt. James Stanley, Corp. Arthur Stanley, Pvt. Daniel W. Everingham.
May 12th—Wounded, Corp. John Hull, Pvts. Eli Watson, William R. Stewart.

Company H

May 5th—Killed, Capt. Hamilton A. Mattison, Lieut. John M. Fogg.
May 6th—Killed, Joseph Kille.
Wounded—Sergt. Thomas O. Slater, Corp. Jacob K. Lewallen, Corp. Calos O. M. Putnam, Corp. Robert R. Kates, Pvts. John Kille, Charles Ulinger.
May 10th—Wounded, David Ballinger.
May 12th—Killed, Pvt. Henry C. Todd.
Wounded—Pvts. Charles D. Stanton, James Stretch, Thomas H. Stewart.

Company I

May 5th—Wounded, Capt. Henry F. Chew.
May 6th—Killed, Pvt. David Dickinson.
Wounded—Sergt. Isaac N. Morton, Sergt. Asa W. Tash, Sergt. Thomas S. Champion, Pvts. John Miller, 3rd, Charles Gatman.
May 10th—Wounded, Corp. Preston P. Merriion, Pvts. Matthew Coombs, Joseph S. Fithian, Levic McPherson.
May 12th—Wounded, Corpt. John Barcklow, Pvts. Jacob Adams, Firman Lloyd, A. S. Kildd, Amos Tomp-

kins, Wm. Parsons, Thomas Kane, Joseph Dilks.
May 14th—Wounded,Corp. Daniel A. Hancock.
May 15th—Missing, Pvt. Jas. Sullivan

Company K

May 5th—Wounded, Corp. William F. Moore, Pvts. Samuel Carey, Richard Randolph, Wm. H. Dickinson.
May 6th—Killed, Pvt. Charles H. Simpkins.
Wounded—Corp Edmund M. Padgett, Pvts. Jeremiah Roray, William H. Greenly, Charles L. Sockwell, Abraham Facemire.
May 10th—Wounded, Corp. Horace B. Garton, Pvts. George Laws, Daniel Tullies.
May 12th—Killed, Pvt. Charles H. Livingston.
Wounded—Corp. Wm. S. Ayres.

Recapitulation:

Commissioned Officers	
Killed	3
Commissioned Officers	
Wounded	7
Enlisted Men Killed	21
Enlisted Men Wounded	122
Enlisted Men Missing	19
Total	172
Constitution, June 7, 1864.	

The Rebel Vessels Building in France

Recent publications in the French newspapers have lately renewed the apprehensions of the government of the United States that the interdiction heretofore laid by the Emporer of France upon the ironclads and clipper ships which were being built at Nantes and Bordeaux, under a contract for the rebels, and for their use, was about to be removed. It was authoritatively announced in Bordeaux that one of these iron-clads would sail on the 16th of June, and the other on the 16th of July. Mr. Dayton was instructed to ask explanations of the French Government. A dispatch in reply was received from Mr. Dayton yesterday, in which he says that on the 15th inst, M. Drowyon de L’Huys had not only informed him that the two iron-clads now being constructed by Arman at Bordeaux, under a contract with the Confederates, had been positively sold to a neutral power, but he also assured

Mr. Dayton distinctly that the four clipper ships in course of construction at Bordeaux and Nantes, under a like contract with the Confederates, should not be delivered to them. The language of M. Drouyn de L'Huys was explicit, and the United States Government is understood to have expressed its satisfaction with this disposition of an embarrassing subject which threatened to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries.

Constitution, June 8, 1864.

Application of Discharged Soldier for Additional Bounty

State of New Jersey,
County of Gloucester ss.

On this Twenty sixth day of November, 1866, personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State of New Jersey, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his age is twenty six years, that he is a resident of Mullica Hill, County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, and that he is the identical Isaac F. Wright who was enlisted as a private in Company B, of the Sixth Regt. of Pennsylvania Vol. Cavalry, to serve for the period of three years, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a private at Culpepper, Va., on the 26th day of February, 1864, by reason of re-enlisting as a veteran volunteer, on the same day, in Company K Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Provise Cavalry, to serve for the period of three years, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a Corporal, at Louisville, Ky., on the seventh day of August 1865, by reason of T. O., No. 135, Ha. Qu. Dept. of Kentucky.

And that there is additional bounty of \$100 due him under the act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866. And he does further declare that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to receive any other or greater bounty than \$1000, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service

rendered by him during the rebellion, and that he has never served otherwise than as stated, and he desires all communications concerning this claim to be sent to him at Woodbury, (Care of William D. Scott), County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey.

Signature of Claimant,

Isaac F. Wright

Also personally appeared before me Isaac Sharp and William W. Wright, of the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for ten years acquainted with Isaac F. Wright, the above named applicant, who was Corporal in Company K, of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Provise Cavalry, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing cavalry, and know to him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of Witnesses,

Isaac Sharp

William W. Wright

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Twenty sixth day of November 1866,

Official signature,

Ephriam Waters,

Justice of the Peace

County and State Records

Gloucester County, N. J.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay to the collector of the County of Gloucester out of any monies coming to me the monthly dues of six dollars out of Pension Pay of Bounty or whatever else may be coming to me from the general government.

May 1, 1863

Beulah Paul

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay to the Collector of the County of Gloucester out of any monies coming to me the monthly dues eight dollars for Eleven months and after that six dollars out of

Pension Pay of Bounty or whatever else may be coming to me from the general government.

May 1, 1863 Elizabeth Swan

On back of document: Elizabeth D. Swan.

County and State Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester County, N. J.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay the Collector of the County of Gloucester, out of any monies coming to me, the monthly dues of six dollars, out of Pension, Back Pay or Bounty, or whatever else may be coming to me from the general government.

Dated May 1, 1863 Sarah A. Clark

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay the Collector of the County of Gloucester, out of any monies coming to me, the monthly dues of six dollars, out of Pension, Pay or Bounty or whatever else may be coming to me from the general government.

May 29, 1863 Anna H. Wood

Pencil Note: \$24 due county.

On back of document: Anna H. Wood.

County and State Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

William D. Scott, is hereby authorized to collect and receive all pensions and dues from the government of the United States, that are, or may become due to my late husband or heir, and out of the same to pay to the County of Gloucester all monies advanced by said county on account of pension, since the death of my said husband.

Witness my hand this 3rd day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Strang

Witness: M. Synnott.

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863
For William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay the Collector of the County of Gloucester, out of any monies coming to me, the monthly dues of six dollars, out of Pension, Pay or Bounty or whatever else may be coming to me from the general government.

August 1, 1863

Mary Helen

August 1, 1863

Mary Helen Stratton

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

I Elizabeth McClennan, widow of James McClennan, of the 24th Regt. N. J. Vol. Company I do hereby authorize and empower, William D. Scott, of Woodbury, to collect and receive any government dues, pensions to which, I may be entitled and out of the same, to refund, and pay to the County of Gloucester all monies advanced by said county to me.

Witness my hand this 3rd day of August, 1863.

Glassboro

Elizabeth McClennan

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay the Collector of the County of Gloucester, out of any monies coming to me, the monthly dues of six dollars, out of Pension, Back Pay or Bounty to be received by you as agent from the general government.

Charlotte Sweten

Her X Mark

Witness: C. H. Woodoth

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay the Collector of the County of Gloucester, out of any monies coming to me, the monthly dues of six dollars, out of Pension, Back Pay or Bounty to be receiver by you as agent from the general government.

Bridgeport, N. J. August 12, 1863.

Mary Ann Jones

Witness: C. H. Woodoth

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.**

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

I hereby authorize and empower William D. Scott, of Woodbury my attorney to collect and receive all dues, monies, pensions of whatever kind to which I am or may be entitled to receive from the United States Government as the widow of Lewis Bebee Dec'd. a member of Company I, 10th Regt. N. J. V.

Ann Bebee

Witness: M. Synnott, Aug. 17, 1863.
To William D. Scott, Claim Agent at Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay the Collector of the County of Gloucester, out of any monies coming to me, the monthly dues of six dollars, out of Pension, Back Pay or Bounty to be received by you as agent from the general government.

Ann Feather

Witness: Benjamin Smith, no date.

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.**

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

Dec. 1, 1863

Mr. William D. Scott, Agent
At Woodbury

Please pay to John K. Clark, Freeholder six dollars a month out of pension pay that is coming to me from the general government.

Anna H. Wood

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

Oct. 14, 1863

William D. Scott, Claim Agent
At Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay to John K. Clark six dollars a month out of my pension pay or bounty or any money that is coming to me from the general government.

Mary Miller

Her X Mark

Witness: Chas. S. Knisell

Please take out six dollars a month from the above date Jan. 5, 1864.

Yours Repfly,

John K. Clark

Civil War Pensions

May 1, 1864

William D. Scott, Claim Agent

At Woodbury, N. J.

This is to authorize and empower you to pay to John K. Clark six dollars a month out of my pension pay or bounty or any money that is coming to me from the general government.

Sarah A. Clark

Please take out six dollars a month from the above date June 5, 1864.

John K. Clark

Yours Resptly,

**County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.**

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1863

State of New Jersey,
Gloucester County ss.

On this 5th day of November, A. D. 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, duly authorized by law to administer oaths within and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared Mary A. Hannold aged 25 years, a resident of Paulsboro in the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the sister of George W. Hannold, deceased, who was a Corporal in Company E, commanded by Captain Sailer, in the 24th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers in the present war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion; that he enlisted at Woodbury, New Jersey, on or about the first day of September A. D. 1862, for a term of nine months; and that he died while in service of the United States, at Fredericksburg, Va., on or about the 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, by reason of being wounded while engaged in battle with the enemy at the place aforesaid, on the thirteenth day of December 1862; that said deceased left surviving him, no wife or child; that said deceased left a last will and testament bequeathing his personal property to this deponent; that she makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining arrears of pay, &c., and the one hundred dollars bounty money under act of July 22, 1861, and all other arrearages or sums of money due her by reason of the services above named.

And, she hereby constitutes and appoints William D. Scott of Woodbury, New Jersey, her true and law-

ful attorney, with full power of substitution, to prosecute this claim, and authorize him to receive and receipt for any certificate, draft, or money which may be due to this deponent.

Mary Ann Hannold

Wittnesses: David B. Gill
Thos. B. Joslin

Sworn To, and Subscribed Before me this, fifth day of November, A. D. 1863; and on the same day, personally appeared before me David B. Gill and Thomas B. Joslin, Residents of the County of Gloucester, New Jersey, personally known to me as reputable persons, who being sworn, say that they are personally acquainted with Mary A. Hannold who was the sister of the deceased soldier George W. Hannold named in the above declaration, who died on or about the 26th day of December, A. D. 1862; and the deceased left surviving him no wife or child, That the father and mother of the said George W. Hannold are now dead.

And Further; That they were present and saw the said Mary A. Hannold execute the foregoing affidavit and Power of Attorney by signing her name to the foregoing declaration, and making oath thereto in due form of law;—And, That they do reside in the County aforesaid, and are wholly disinterested in this her claim.

David B. Gill
Thos. B. Joslin

Sworn To, Subscribed and Acknowledged Before me, the day and year above written "thirteenth" in two places erased and 26th interlined.

James M. Wolf,
Justice of the Peace

State of New Jersey;
Gloucester County ss.

Josiah S. Franklin, Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County and State above named, do hereby certify that James M. Wolf, Esq., before whom the foregoing affidavit were made, and who has thereunto signed his name, was at the time of so doing a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State above named, duly commissioned and sworn—that all his official acts as such are entitled to full faith and credit—and that his signature is genuine.

And I certify that the court of which I am Clerk, is a Court of Record.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my official seal this fifth day of November, A. D. 1863.

J. S. Franklin, Clerk.

Applicants Post Office address:—
Paulsboro, New Jersey
Secd. Nov. 16, 1863.

County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

Office of Adjutant General
State of New Jersey
Trenton, Feb. 20, 1862

J. S. Franklin, Esq.
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I hand you a list of those persons in the 1st Cavalry Regiment N. J. Vols. having families residing in Gloucester County.

The Regiment having been accepted by the Governor February 19, 1862 the families are entitled to the State pay from that date.

Very Respectfully

Your Obed't. Serv.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adj't General N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trentin, March 27, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.
County Clerk,

Sir:

On the rolls of Company "D" 1st Cavalry Regiment New Jersey Vols. the name of Charles Weigold was marked as living in Gloucester County, Gloucester City, Gloucester City is in Camden County. Will you strike the name from your Rolls as the man's wife will be paid by Camden County. I will write to the County Clerk of Camden and have the man placed on their Rolls, and Oblige.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adj't. Gen. N. J. M.
Per: McChesney

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, April 9, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Dear Sir:

I herewith hand you a list of those members of the 10th Regt. N. J. Vols. who have families residing in your County, entitled to the State Pay.

The Regiment having been accepted January 29, 1862 the pay commences with that date.

Please acknowledge receipt by return mail.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
For the Adjutant General
E. J. Anderson

Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1862

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 3, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Dear Sir:

Will you be kind enough to ascertain and let me know whether the County of Gloucester has paid the State Bounty to the family of Charles Rossiter, a volunteer in Company K Vols. Regt.? If you have no knowledge upon the subject, and cannot readily ascertain will you be kind enough to hand or forward my letter to the proper freeholder who can tell me whether they have been paid, and (if so), dates and amounts of payments.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 14, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Dear Sir:

Please strike from your roll of 3d Regt. N. J. Vols.
Frederick Nehls, Co. A. Discharged
April 4, 1862.

W. H. Snowden, Co. H. Promoted
Captain April 29, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

Civil War — 1862

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, June 11, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Dear Sir:

Please strike from the roll of the 7th Regt. N. J. Vols. the name of John Kaufman, Co. H, who died in the Hospital in New York City, May 28, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

Also please strike from your roll of Co. I 6th Regt. the name of Charles W. Lane, killed in action May 5, 1862—to whose family the State pay will be allowed for the whole of the month of May.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, June 14, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Dear Sir:

Please add to your roll of 1st Regt. N. J. Vols. on file in your office the name of Joseph Tatam, Co. H. mustered in June 3, 1861 having a widowed mother residing at Woodbury.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr. (C)
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, August 22, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of N. J. Vols. on file in your office the following names.
Wm. F. Hutchinson, Co. D 6th Regt. discharged, June 14, 1862.

James Pollack, Co. D 6th Regt.
discharged, July 27, 1862.

John Kochersperger, Co. D. 6th Regt.
discharged, July 24, 1862.

James Booth, Co. D 6th Regt.

Philip Ritner, Co. F. 3d Regt.
discharged July — no date.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Sept. 27, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of
Co. A 3d Regt. N. J. Vols. the name
of Joseph L. Franklin. Promoted 2nd
Lieutenant Co. I Sept. 13, 1862 his
family being no longer entitled to the
State bounty.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 1st, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of the
Regt. ? N. J. Vols. the name of
Charles W. Potter, Co. H. Killed
June 27, 1862 family residing in your
county who are no longer entitled to
the State bounty.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt.

Back of document:—R. F. Stockton
Relative to Chas. W. Potter—Killed
Oct. 1, 1862?

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton Oct. 3d, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of
Bands of N. J. Vols. the names of
Andrew Schierly and George W. Duf-

field and all members of Regimental
Bands having families residing in
your county by provisions of an act
of Congress passed July 17, 1862 all
Regimental Bands are mustered out
of service, and therefore their
families are no longer entitled to
State pay.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt.

R. F. Stockton relating to Geo. W.
Duffield and Andrew Shierley Oct. 3,
1862.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 8th, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of
Co. K 9th Regt. N. J. Vols. the name
of John Lorrence discharged Sept. 30,
1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 11th, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to your rolls of 12th
Regt. N. J. Vols. the following names.
James Stretch, Co. H Aug. 13, 1862
Widowed Mother — Woolwich.
Thomas Steward, Co. H Aug. 13, 1862
Three Children — Harrisonville.
Josiah Rafine, Co. D Aug. 13, 1862
Married — Deptford.
Thos. S. Lutts, Co. D Aug. 13, 1862
Married — Malaga.

Please strike from your rolls N. J.
Vols the following names.
Henry Deats, Co. D 6th Regt. Sept.
26, 1862.
Jos. N. Shuff, Co. A 7th Regt. Aug.
23, 1862.
John R. Scott, Co. A 3d Regt. Aug.
28, 1862.

Their families residing in Camden City.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. W. N. Nutt.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 23, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of Co. K 12th Regt. N. J. Vols. the name of Edward Snellbaker. Satisfactory evidence having been produced that his family resides at Woodstown, Salem County.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. W. N. Nutt.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 25, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of Co. A 3d Regt. (if you have not already done so), the name of Edward C. Cattell, who was commissioned a Lieutenant in Co. E. 24th Regt. 3d Sept., 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 31, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Please add to your rolls of members of 3rd Regt. N. J. Vols. having families in your county entitled to the State bounty the names of James B. Caldwell, Co. B mustered Aug. 19, 1862, married, and Lewis M. Gibson, Co. A mustered Aug. 27, 1862, widowed mother.

These men enlisted without stating whether they were married or single,

but I am informed by I. L. C. Tatum, Esq., that the facts are above stated.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 19, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of 6th Regt. the following names:

Co. I—Lewis M. Gibson, Woodbury,
Discharged, date unknown.

Co. I—Michael Hartzell, Woodbury,
Discharged, date unknown.

Co. H—Charles Wyne, Woodbury,
Discharged, 28 June, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 20, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Please strike from your State Bounty rolls.

3d Regt. Co. A Isaac Clark, Bethel,
discharged to join Regular Army
Oct. 26, 1862.

7th Co. H Thomas Clark, Woodbury,
Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, Nov.
12, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 21, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

The name of J. Morgan Barnes, Co. I 12th Regt. which was sent to you, should have been sent to another county, Please strike it from your rolls.

Very Respectfully,

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson
State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 22, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

If the following names are still on
your county roll of 10th Regt. they
should be stricken off.

Co. E—Andrew J. Peek, Berkley,
deserted April 9, 1862.
Co. I—Wm. W. Randles, Woodbury,
discharged June 1, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 24, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Please strike from your State
bounty rolls of Co. E 24th Regt.
William C. Sparks, Greenwich,
Deserted, Oct. 11, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 26, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Please strike from your State
bounty rolls of Co. A 3d Regt., Harry
Haggerty of Mullica Hill, who has
just been commissioned 2nd Lieut. to
date from Oct. 8, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 2, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,

County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Dear Sir:

Please strike from your rolls of Co.
A 3d Regt. if not already done, the
following names:

Frank Peabody, Woodbury, Deserted
July 1, 1862.

Wm. S. Clair, Woodbury, Deserted,
May 12, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

County and State Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 3, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in
your office of members of 24th Regt.
N. J. Vols. having families residing
in your county entitled to the State
Bounty, the following names:

Abraham Carniss, Co. D, Married —
Harrison, Sept. 3, 1862.

Wm. S. Richardson, Co. E, Married —
Greenwich, Sept. 13, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 5, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file
in your office of members of 12th
Regt. N. J. V., having families
residing in your county entitled to the
State Bounty, the following names:

Jacob Dehart, Co. A, Fislerville
(Clayton) Died Nov. 18, 1862.

George H. Martin, Co. A. Woodbury
has not widowed mother as first
reported.

David Brody, Co. F Mullica ? Died
Nov. 13, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

Form of Bequest

“I give and bequest to the Gloucester County (New Jersey) Historical Society, (Inc.) the sum of Dollars to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of said Society in such a manner as they shall think most useful.”

or

“to be safely invested by them and called the Fund. Interest from this fund shall be applied toward the general expenses of the Society.”

Gloucester County
in the
Civil War

VOLUME III

Section III

The Gloucester County Historical Society

Woodbury, N. J.

Compiled by Raymond Archut, Woodbury, N. J.

Printed by
The Constitution Company
Woodbury, N. J.

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 11, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of Cavalry Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names: George Jones, Co. D, Bridgeport, Died June 28, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 15, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of ? Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State bounty, the following names: Co. H 4th Regt. George Garrison, Forrest Grove, discharged, Sept. 22, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 24, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of Third Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names: Co. A, Wm. L. Butler, Mullica Hill, Died July 6, 1862.
Co. A, Nathan Allen, Mullica Hill, Discharged Nov. 26, 1862.
Co. A, Joseph T. Allen, Mullica Hill, Deserted Dec. 5, 1862.
Co. A, Thomas Jones, Franklinville, Discharged date unknown,

Co. A, Samuel Matts, Swedesboro, his mother, not a widow.

Co. A, George Olertack, Woodbury, Killed June 27, 1862.

Co. H, 4th Regt. Lewis Perney, Glassboro, his mother is reported to have a husband living.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records

County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 27, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of ——— ? Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bonuty, the following names:

Co. H 7th Regt. Chas. B. Sennart, Woodbury, Disch'd Nov. 27, 1862
Co. G 28th Regt. Geo. Swabinland, Mantua, Disch'r Dec. 12, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 30, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 5th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names: Co. F, 5th Regt. Wm. C. Silvers, deserted Dec. 18, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson
State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 31, 1862

Good Speed - 12000 (3 Wks in 7 Bks)

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 7th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. H, 7th Regt. Chas. P. Johnson,
Woodbury, Deserted Nov. 1, 1862.

On back of document:— Disch'd
Dec. 23, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.**

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, January 3, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of the 24th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. D 24th Regt. Cornelius Strang,
Clayton, Died Dec., 1862.

Co. E 24th Regt. Luke Reeves, Dept-
ford, Died Dec. 13, 1862.

Co. I 24th Regt. Lawrence Elmer
Cake, Franklin, Died Dec. 13, 1862.

Co. I 6th Regt. James W. Inscoc,
Swedesboro, Deserted Nov. 1, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

Back of document:— Gen. Stockton
24th Regt. drops from Roll
Cornelius Strang, Base
Luke Reeves, Base E.
L. Elmer Cake, Base I
6th Regt. Jas. W. Inscoc, Base I
State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Jan. 7, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of Ninth

Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. K Thomas Freeman, Mullica Hill,
Discharged Nov. 11, 1862.

Co. K Isaac Fisher, Carpenter's
Landing (Mantua), discharged Oct.
7, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Jan. 14, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of ? Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. E, 24th Regt. Charles Faor, Dept-
ford, Died Dec., 1862.

Co. G., 28th Regt. Frederick A.
Christman, Woolwich, Discharged
Nov. 18, 1862.

Co. H, 4th Regt Andrew R. Snyder,
Forrest Grove, Discharged Dec. 24,
1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Jan. 27, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of members of Co. H. 3rd. Cavalry Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Nicholas Johnson, Bridgeport
Mustered Sept. 20, 1861, widowed
mother.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Jan. 28, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of Ninth Regt. N. J. M., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty the following names:
Co. K Charles M. Billings, Carpenter's Landing (Mantua) Discharged May 12, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton Feb. 2, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 3d Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

3d Regt. Co. A Edward W. Clayton,
Woodbury, Deserted Dec. 22, 1863.
3d Regt. Co. A. Andrew Cunningham,
Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)
Deserted Dec. 22, 1862.
Probably A. W. O. L.

Respectfully yours,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Feb. 11, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 12th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:
? ? ? ? ?

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Feb. 16, 1862

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 6th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. F 6th Regt. Geo. W. Matlock,
Westville, Discharged Jan 17, 1863
Co I 6th Regt. Edward L. Scott,
Bridgeport, Discharged Jan. 12,
1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Feb. 21, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of the 7th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. H 7th Regt Charles P. Johnson,
Woodbury, Discharged Dec. 23, '62.

Johnson was formerly reported to have deserted but I have information today that he was discharged.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Feb. 23, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 24th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. E 24th Regt. John B. Simmons,
Greenwich, Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.
Co. E 24th Regt. Isaiah W. Magee,
Greenwich, Discharged Jan. 19, '63.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, March 13, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 12th, 24th, 28th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

- Co. F 12th Regt. Joseph J. Ashbrook, Mullica Hill, Disch'd Feb. 26, 1863.
- Co. F 12th Regt. William Lakes, Woodbury, Died Feb. 13, 1863.
- Co. F 12th Regt. Edwin F. Sweeten, Bridgeport, Died March 8, 1863.
- Co. E 24th Regt. William D. Sheets, Greenwich, Disch'd Feb. 5, 1863.
- Co. J 24th Regt. Elijah Porch, Franklin, Disch'd Jan. 4, 1863.
- Co. J 24th Regt. Philip G. Simpkins, Franklin, Disch'd Feb. 27, 1863.
- Co. K 24th Regt. Clarkson Ogden, Woolwich, Deserted Feb. 22, 1863.
- Co. G 28th Regt. Amos C. Carter, Mantua, Died March 8, 1863.
- Co. G 28th Regt. John H. Paul, Woolwich, Died Jan. 29, 1863.
- Co. G 28th Regt. Samuel Stanger, Woolwich, Disch'd Jan. 19, 1863.
- Co. H 28th Regt. Thomas S. Clark, Deptford, Disch'd Jan. 10, 1863.

The notice to you of the death of Jacob De Hart, Co. A 12th Regt. was incorrect, it should have been his widowed mother died Nov. 19, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton March 28, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. E 24th Regt. John W. Gaskill, Greenwich, Disch'd March 19, 1863
Co. H 28th Regt. W. G. Iradell, Mantua, Died March 10, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, April 3, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of members of 28th and 12th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

- Co. G 28th Regt. Michael Tool, Woolwich, Widowed Mother, date of muster, Sept. 5-3-?, 1862.
- Co. D 12th Regt. Charles Camp, Clayton, Widowed Mother, date of muster, Aug. 23, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, April 10, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of members of Co. A 12th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

- Co. A 12th Regt. William R. Chew, Woodbury having a widowed mother since January 9, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, April 13, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of — Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in

your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. G 28th Regt. Hollis P. Reed,
Mantua, Deserted Feb. 9, 1863.

Co. I 24th Regt. Jacob M. Nelson,
Franklin, Disch'd March 18, 1863.

Co. E 24th Regt. John Sinclair, Greenwich, Disch'd April 8, 1863.

Co. E 24th Regt. Martin H. Tanver, Greenwich, Disch'd Feb. 26, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.**

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, April 16, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of — Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. J 24th Regt. William L. Parks, Franklin, Disch'd March 16, 1863.

Co. E 24th Regt. John W. Randless, Deptford, Disch'd Mar. 17, 1863.

Co. E 24th Regt. John Mapes, Greenwich, Disch'd March 26, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 5, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of 1st Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names: :

Co. H 1st Regt. Joseph Tatem, Woodbury, Discharge date unknown.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per. E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey

Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 6, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of — Regts. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. A 12th Regt. Amos Parker, Woodbury, Died March 17, 1863.

Co. D 12th Regt. Charles Camp, Red Lion, Died April 10, 1863.

Co. I 12th Regt. William J. Clark, Swedesboro, Died March 24, 1863.

Co. E 24th Regt. Samuel H. Deal, Greenwich, promoted to 2d Lt. Co. D April 14, 1863.

Co. E 24th Regt. Joseph W. Miller, Deptford, Disch'd Feb. 25, 1863.

Co. I 24th Regt. Larner M. Daniels, Franklin, Died April 18, 1863.

Co. I 24th Regt. Elvy Simpkins, Franklin, Died March 18, 1863.

Co. G 28th Regt. John C. Leap, Woolwich, Disch'd March 6, 1863.

Co. G 28th Regt. John Tool, Woolwich, Disch'd Feb. 28, 1863.

Co. K 24th Regt. Jacob Hughes, Greenwich, Disch'd Mar. 26, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 13, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of — Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. I 6th Regt. Edward S. Wood Westville, Disch'd. Mar. 25, 1863

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

**State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.**

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General

Trenton, May 16, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of the 4th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:
Co. D 4th Regt. Daniel Parker, Glassboro, Disch'd Nov. 18, 1862.
Co. K 4th Regt. Joseph Hewett, Fislerville (Clayton), Disch'd Mar. 20, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per N. J. Nutt

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 20, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of the 12th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:
Co. C 12th Regt. Anthony Nemes, Woodbury, Killed May 3, 1863.
Co. D 12th Regt. Samuel Parks, Jr., Franklinville, Killed May 3, 1863.
Co. F 12th Regt. Samuel S. Greenwood, Asbury, Killed May 3, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 29, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of various Regts. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:
Co. G 28th Regt. Aaron S. Featherer, Woolwich, Killed May 3, 1863.
Co. E 24th Joseph F. Bailey, Greenwich, Disch'd May 21, 1863.
Co. I 24th Regt. Ephraim C. Richmond, Franklin, Disch'd May 4, 63.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,

R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, June 8, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of the 6th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:
Co. I 6th Regt. Joseph Brown, Mantua, Disch'd April 18, 1863.
Co. I 6th Regt. James W. Insko, Swedesboro, Disch'd Feb. 5, 1863.
Co. I 6th Regt. Charles F. Shute, Mullica Hill, Disch'd Feb. 28, 1863.
Insko, was previously reported by the regiment as a Deserter but information has been received that the report was incorrect please make the record as above stated.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, June 10, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of the 12th Regt. N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:
Co. F 12th Regt. Charles K. Wood, Swedesboro, Died May 10, 1863.
Also restore to your rolls the following:

Co. D 12th Regt. Samuel Park, Jr., Franklin, not dead. Parks was reported by the regiment as having been killed that report proves to be incorrect.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General

Trenton, June 12, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of members of various Regts N. J. V., having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. A 3rd Regt. Samuel C. Chester,
Glassboro, Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.

Co. A 3rd Regt. Samuel Dilks, Woodbury, Discharged Feb. 20, 1863.

Co. A 3rd Regt. James B. Caldwell, Woodbury, Discharged Apr. 20, 1863.

Co. A 3rd Regt. Lewis M. Gibson, Woodbury, Discharged Feb. 25, 1863.

Also restore to your rolls the following:

Co. A 3rd Regt. Edward W. Clayton, Woodbury, did not Desert.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, June 25, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

You are hereby notified that the families and Widowed Mothers of the members of the Twenty Fifth Regiment, N. J. V., still borne upon your State Bounty rolls, are only entitled to the bounty of Six Dollars per month, to the Twentieth day of June, 1863, the Regiment having been mustered out of the United States service on that date.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 2, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please restore to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty,

the following names:

Co. A 3rd Regt. Andrew Cunningham,
Carpenter's Landing (Mantua).

The report that he was a deserter proves to be incorrect his absence having been caused by sickness.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

County and State Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 3, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Families and Widowed Mothers of the members of the Twenty Fourth Regiment N. J. V., still borne upon your State Bounty Rolls, are only entitled to the Bounty of Six Dollars per month, to the Twenty ninth day of June 1863, the Regiment having been mustered out of the United States service on that date.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 8, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

You are hereby notified that the families and Widowed Mothers of the members of the Twenty Eighth Regiment, N. J. V., still borne upon your State Bounty rolls, are only entitled to the Bounty of Six Dollars per month to the Sixth day of July 1863, the Regiment having been mustered out of the United States service on that date.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 22, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following name:

Co. C 12th Regt. Joseph Watson,
Thorofare, Deserted June 29, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Aug. 15, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following name.

Co. J. 6th Regt. Isaac Tracey, Woodbury, Deserted July 18, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Aug. 27, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. F. 12th Regt. William Press,
Mullica Hill, Discharged July 30, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Aug. 28, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. G 12th Regt. Jos. J. Thompson,
Woodbury, Discharged Aug. 9, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Sept. 2, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. F 12th Regt. John Albright,
Harrisonville, Killed July 3, 1863.

Co. F 12th Regt. W. H. H. Stratton,
Swedesboro, Killed July 3, 1863.

Co. H 12th Regt. Daniel Kiernan,
Paulsboro, Killed July 2, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Sept. 15, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please restore to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. G 12th Regt. Joseph J. Thompson,
married, Woodbury, Evidence
having been produced that he was
not a deserter.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 5, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. J 10th Regt. Lewis Busby,
Malaga,, Died Aug. 1, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 16, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. G 3rd Regt. Thomas Anderson,
married, Deptford, Mustered Sept.
3rd, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 24, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

I herewith hand you names of members of Co. I 2nd Cav. Regt. having families and Widowed Mothers residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty from their respective dates of muster.

Howell Mulford, Harrison, Married,
Mustered 1, Aug. 1863.

William Peoples, Glassboro, Widowed
Mother, Mustered 14, Aug. 1863.

Vincent Roberts, Harrison, Married,
Mustered 29 July, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,

Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 10, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. H 7th Regt. Maxwell Spence,
Swedesboro. Transferred to Invalid
Corps., Sept. 1, 1863.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 27, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. G 5th Regt. James G. Zane,
Deserted Oct. 31, 1863.

Co. H 7th Regt. Wm. T. Davis, Pauls-
boro, dropped from rolls as died
June, 1862.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 30, 1863

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. D 12th Regt. William Brown,
Franklin, Died Nov. 16, 1863.

Swedesboro, Discharged March 14, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, April 28, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. D 4th Regt. John Camp, Glassboro, Married, Enlisted February 13, 1864.

Co. G 4th Regt. Japhet Mossbrooks, Glassboro, Married, Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 10, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. K or R 9th Regt. Joseph Wright, Swedesboro, Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 11, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, June 13, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file

in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. A Batt. Isaac Terpine, Woodbury, Died March 30, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 1, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. F 37th Regt. John Harker, Harrisonville, Widowed Mother, Enlisted June 1, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 5, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. C 9th Regt. Edward H. Estlack, Paulsboro, Wife from 10 March, 1864.

Co. H 7th Regt. Charles W. Parker, Glassboro, Wife from 14 May, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 11, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

I herewith hand you names of

members of New Jersey Volunteers who have died while in the U. S. service, whose families or Widowed Mothers are, according to the provisions of Assembly Bill No. 315, approved April 14, 1864, entitled to State Bounty for six months subsequent to the volunteers death, or until the receipt of the first payment of Pension, if such first payment shall be made within six months from the date of death.

Co. H 12th Regt. Thomas Stewart,
Harrisonville, Died May 23, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, July 13, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

I herewith hand you names of members of New Jersey Regiments who have died while in the U. S. service, whose families or Widowed Mothers are, according to the provisions of Assembly Bill No. 315, Approved April 14, 1864, entitled to State Bounty for six months subsequent to the volunteer's death, or until the receipt of the first payment of Pension, if such first payment shall be made within six months from the day of death:

Co. C 12th Regt. George Anthony,
Harrisonville, Killed May 6, 1864.
Co. F 12th Regt. Samuel G. Headley,
Mullica Hill, Died May 30, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.
Civil War—Soldiers Relating to 1864

Carpenter's Landing
(Mantua)
August 14, 1864

W. D. Scott,
Sir:

I paid Mary E. Fisher, county money between the 24th Nov., 1861 and 24th Nov., 1862 — \$49.25.
State at \$6 per mo. Nov. 24, 1861

(mustered in Oct 24, 1861 to April 24, 1863, making 18 months.

\$108.00
49.25

\$157.25

I marked him dead Feb. 24, 1863
(State and County).

She then moved to Glassboro and Dr. Synnott paid her something.

Your Ob't. Serv't.,
Jno. R. Sickler
Glassboro, May 17, 1864

Wm. D. Scott, Esq.,
Dear Sir:

I have paid the following named person, on account of pension — as follows:

To—

Mrs. Catharine A. Peoples	\$36.00
Mrs. Elizabeth McClenam	66.00
Mrs. Ann Bebee	54.00
Mrs. Sarah J. Strang	66.00
Mrs. Sarah J. Smith	54.00
Mrs. Mary E. Fisher	18.00

Respectfully yours,
M. Synnott

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Aug. 20, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

I herewith hand you a list of names of members of Captain Richard H. Lee's Company of N. J. M., mustered into service for Thirty days from July 14, 1864 having families and Widowed Mothers residing in your county entitled to the State Bounty for one month.

Edward S. Stratton, Harrison,
married.
John Hughes, Harrison, Widowed
Mother.
Isaac A Shute, Harrison, Widowed
Mother.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, N. J. no date

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office
Gloucester Co., N. J.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 25, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please restore to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. A 3rd Regt. Henry S. Clark,
Carpenter's Landing (Mantua),
Erase charge of Desertion. Satisfactory evidence has been received showing that his absence was caused by sickness.

His widowed mother is entitled to receive the State Bounty up to June 23, 1864 the date of his discharge.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Oct. 25, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. B Batt. Robert Hannold, Swedesboro, Widowed Mother since June 14, 1864.

Co. F 12th Regt. William L. Stephenson, Harrison, Widowed Mother, Enlisted January 4, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per E. J. Anderson

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers,

having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. E 2nd Cav. Regt. Benjamin J. Pierce, Glassboro, Married, Enlisted August 31, 1864.

Co. G 3rd Cav. Josiah H. Tice, Glassboro, Widowed Mother, Enlisted August 30, 1864.

Co. F. 12th Regt. Aaron B. Eackert, Harrison, Widowed Mother, Enlisted August 25, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Nov. 16, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names.

Co. K. 2nd Cav. Regt. John E. Lozer, Mullica Hill, Married, Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 2, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteer's having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. C 3rd Cav. Regt. Charles N. Billings, Paulsboro, Married, Enlisted Sept. 22, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 13, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in

your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. B 12th Regt. Oliver Hawkey, Fislerville, (Clayton), Married, Enlisted Oct. 3, 1864.

Co. H. 3rd Cav. Regt. Abram P. Steinbaker, Carpenter's Landing (Mantua), Married, Enlisted Oct. 7, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 17, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.
Sir:

Please strike from the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. J 9th Regt. James P. Matson, Swedesboro, Discharged December 8, 1864.

Co. K 9th Regt. George W. Tonkin, Carpenter's Landing (Mantua), Discharged December 8, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, Dec. 20, 1864

Josiah S. Franklin, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Woodbury, N. J.

Sir:

Please add to the rolls on file in your office of New Jersey Volunteers, having families residing in your county, entitled to the State Bounty, the following names:

Co. H 3rd Cav. Regt. Jacob G. Pancoast, Carpenter's Landing (Mantua), Married, Enlisted Oct. 10, 1864.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt't. Serv't.,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.,
Adjutant Gen. N. J. M.
Per W. N. Nutt

State and County Records
County Clerk's Office

Gloucester Co., N. J. The Third New Jersey

The Third New Jersey came in on Tuesday last, and are at Trenton waiting to be discharged. The men were generally furloughed for a few days and returned to their homes.

The Governor greeted them on their return with an address of welcome.

A meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last to take measures for the reception of Company A, of this county. On motion, a committee of two from each township was appointed for this purpose, and afterwards two more persons were added to the committee from Deptford.

As the Company are not yet discharged, and it is not known when they can come in a body, the committee can do little till a day is fixed. We understand it is the purpose to receive them and conduct them to the Court House where they will be addressed appropriately, and other proceedings had, and afterwards the Company and Committee will partake of a dinner and supper. In speaking of the 1st and 3d regiments, the State Gazette has the following:

The regiments on leaving Trenton proceeded to Washington, and with the Second and the New Jersey three months regiments, constituted the reserve at Bull Run, and assisted in stopping the struggling there.

General Kearney was made the Brigade Commander and during the fall and winter of 1861-62 the Brigade lay in front of the Rebel works at Manassas, and was the first to discover the evacuation and take possession of them.

On the commencement of operations upon the Peninsula in 1862 they were sent in transports and lay off Yorktown during the battle of Williamsburg, and upon the rebel retreat from that place were sent to West Point.

They then took part in the battles on the Peninsula, and during the seven day's retreat, behaved with their wonten courage, and suffered severely from Harrison's Landing the Brigade was sent back to Alexandria and were engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and were attacked by Stonewall Jackson's entire corps and again lost heavily, including General

George W. Taylor, the commanding officer who had succeeded Kearney.

It subsequently took part in the battle of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, in all of which the Jersey Brigade bore a brave and gallant part.

Of the 2,000 men who left Trenton three years ago, but 340 returned. Of the remainder, many have fallen in battle, others were wounded and discharged, and some have re-enlisted.

These returned soldiers, not withstanding the hard fighting and marching of the past month, appear to be in fine spirits, and complain of nothing but the cool reception with which they were met on their return to their native State.

Constitution, June 14, 1864.

For President

Abraham Lincoln

of Illinois

For Vice-President

Andrew Johnson

Of Tennessee

The Union Convention at Baltimore did just what the people wanted and expected them to do.

Abraham Lincoln was nominated unanimously on the first ballot, for reelection to the post he has so well filled during the last three years and more. His high personal character, unimpeachable integrity, and frank sincerity, have so won upon the confidence of the masses of the people, that they had but one choice.

High as they appreciated many other of the public favorites, there was no one so well adapted for the place and the time. Patient, sagacious and firm in conducting the government through a period of danger difficulty, and sore trial, his experience pointed him out as best fitted for the experiences of the country.

For Vice President the choice has fallen upon Andrew Johnson of Tennessee an old Jackson Democrat, who though a Southern man in all his instincts and feelings courageously took his stand at the breaking out of the rebellion against the traitors, and has unflinchingly stood up for the Union.

His nomination has given great satisfaction to the west. Both nominations have called out the most

cordial and earnest endorsement from Maine to California.

We did not expect these nominations would be very agreeable to the opponents of the administration and the war, but we are utterly surprised at the low bred, scurpulous language in which their feelings have found utterance. It is indeed the malignity of a copperhead.

It shows there is no man they feared so much as President Lincoln. Johnson is as distasteful. But they can't help it, and will have to take them, for the people have willed it so. Constitution, June 14, 1864.

United States Revenue Assessor's Notice

The assessor of the First District of New Jersey will have the Assessment Lists taken by the Assistant Assessors of the 7th and 8th Divisions, comprising the County of Gloucester, open for examination, at his office, in Carpenter's Landing (Mantua), on Monday the 13th of June inst., and will remain open for the space of fifteen days.

Also, at the same place, appeals will be received and determined relative to any errors or excessive valuations or enumerations, on the 27th of June and continue for five days.

The act of Congress requires that all appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations by the Assistant Assessors shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or object, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principal of inequality or error complained of.

J. C. Sparks,
Assessor of First District,
N. J.

Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)
June 13, 1864.

Official Announcement of his Nomination to President Lincoln

Washington, Jun 9—At half past two o'clock today, the committee appointed yesterday by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, to inform President Lincoln of his nomination by that convention, reached the White House.

They were invited into the East Room, where the President was conversing with the members of the delegation who had previously called

upon him.

Gov. Dennison, president of the convention and chairman of said committee, then addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President, the National Union Convention, which closed its sitting at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a committee consisting of one from each State, with myself as its chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination, by that convention, for election to the office of President of the United States.

That committee, I have the honor of now informing you, is present. On its behalf I have also the honor of presenting you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that convention as expressive of their sense, and of the sense of all the loyal people of the country whom it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration of the government in the present condition of the country.

I need not say to you, sir, that the convention, in thus unanimously nominating you for re-election, but gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the authority over the movements of the insurgent States. Neither the convention nor those represented by that body entertain any doubt as to the final result under your administration, sustained by that loyal people and by your noble Army and gallant Navy. Neither did the convention, nor do this committee, doubt the speedy suppression of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion. A copy of the resolutions were here handed to the President.

I should say, Mr. President, Mr. Dennison added, it would be the pleasure of the Committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. Curtis, of New York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination for the Presidency.

The President, taking the resolutions from his pocket where he had placed them and unfolding the same, said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the

committee, I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude that the Union people, through their convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the Nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, I approve the declaration in favor of so amending the constitution as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation.

When the people in revolt had one hundred days of explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without overthrowing their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterwards, they elected to stand out, and such an amendment to the constitution as now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause.

Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. We now perceive its importance, and embrace it in the joint names of Liberty and Union. Let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all the committee shook him cordially by the hands and offered their personal congratulations.

President Lincoln visited Philadelphia and the Sanitary Fair on Thursday last, and had a magnificent reception from the people. The streets at the railroad depot and at the Continental Hotel were intensely crowded.

At the Fair he made the following address:

"I suppose that this toast is intended to open the way for me to say something.

"War at the best is terrible, and this of ours, in its magnitude and duration, is one of the most terrible that the world has ever known. It has deranged business totally in many places, and perhaps in all.

"It has destroyed property, destroyed life and ruined homes. It has produced national debt and a degree of taxation unprecedented in the history of this country. It has carried mourning among us until the heavens

may almost be said to be hung in black. And yet continues.

"It has accompaniments not before known in the history of the world. I mean the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with their labors for the relief of the soldiers, and the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon — understood better by those who hear me than by myself. (Applause).

"And these fairs, first begun at Chicago next held at Boston, Cincinnati, and in other cities — the motive and object that lie at the bottom of them, is worthy of the most that we can do for the soldier who goes to fight the battles of his country.

"From the fair and tender hands of woman is much, very much, done for the soldier; but continually reminding him of the care and thought for him at home, the knowledge that he is not forgotten is grateful to his heart. (Applause).

"Another view of these institutions is worthy of thought. They are voluntary contributions, giving proof that the National resources are not at all exhausted, and that the National patriotism will sustain us through all.

"It is a pertinent question, when is this war to end? I do not wish to name a day when it will end, lest the end should not come at the given time. We accept the war—we did not begin it. (Deafening Applause). We accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end; and I hope to God it never will end until that object is accomplished. (Great Applause).

"We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions. I am almost tempted now to hazzard one.

"I will it is that Grant is this evening in a position with Meade and Hancock, of Pennsylvania, from whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken.

"If I shall discover that Gen. Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly pouring to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go?

(Cries of Yes).

"Will you march on with him?

(Cries of Yes! Yes!)

"Then I shall call upon you when

it is necessary."

(Laughter and applause, during which the President retired from the table).

Constitution, June 21, 1864.

Speech by Vice President Hamlin His Opinion of the Union Candidates

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin made a speech at a ratification, in Bangor, Maine, on Saturday evening last, of which we find a report in the Whig.

He argued at length the duties of patriotism and the Anti-Slavery policy of the government, and concluded as follows:

Of President Lincoln there were no words which he could use that would increase him in their estimation. They have long loved him as the cherished and honored Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and he had been re-nominated and would be re-elected in obedience to the will of the people.

He could only repeat what he had so often said, that President Lincoln was a man of eminent abilities, and of rare and unsurpassed integrity, who will administer the government wisely and well, and bring the Nation out of its present difficulties and plant it upon the eternal principles of Liberty.

He will certainly do no intentional wrong, and we may repose in confidence that all his undivided efforts will be devoted unselfishly to his country's good. The fearful responsibilities which have rested and will continue to rest upon him, are such as have been placed upon no other man.

The contemplation of it alone is fearful; what then must be the reality? But under a good Providence he will sustain and discharge his responsibilities. He (Mr. H.) was not unmindful of the fact that many had complained that the President had been too slow, while others had also complained that he had been too fast, or even rash in his act. With a people like ours, active, restive, and impatient, and unused to the scenes of War, he who would provoke no discussion or produce no division of opinion would be more than human. Amid the perils that had surrounded the ship of State, he had guided her with the hand of a skillful pilot, and would soon reach the quiet haven of peace.

Elect him by your votes, as you will and in the meantime give him your

earnest cooperation in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon him. In a Union organization composed of men of all political organizations, it was deemed wisest and best to select a man who had been identified with the Democratic party, and the honored and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice President, and he spoke of Andrew Johnson from a long and intimate acquaintance.

He knew him well, and a purer patriot did not live in the land. He had been Governor of Tennessee, and had represented his State in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

From his long and varied experience in the councils of his country, and by his intellectual abilities and heroic patriotism, he was eminently fit to discharge the duties of President, should he, in the Providence of God, be called to do so. Amidst traitors in the Senate from his own section, he stood unmoved, true to the Union, and unconditional loyal to his country.

With us loyalty cost nothing. Not to be so was simply infamous. But to men who lived in the midst of treason and rebellion, and who literally took their lives in their hands for adhering to their country's flag, there was indeed much merit. Such was the position of Andrew Johnson; faithful he stood among the faithless.

Separated from his home, driven from his State, his property seized and confiscated, his son imprisoned, and his wife and children driven to the mountains, for the preservation of their lives, are some of the evidences which prove, beyond all doubt, the loyalty of Andrew Johnson. I will only add that he has given to the government his unflinching support of all the measures which have been adopted to crush out this rebellion.

He long since saw, with the eye of a sagacious statesman, that slavery could not be left again to imperil the country's peace, and safety, and has acted upon that conviction. He is every way eminently fitted and qualified for the position to which he has been nominated, and he will have our honest and earnest endorsement and support.

Such are the men put in nomination by the Union organization for Presi-

dent and Vice President, worthy personality for their eminent ability and integrity of your earnest and unqualified support, to carry out the principles set forth in the resolutions of the convention.

Constitution, June 24, 1864.

Ladies Aid Society

The following letters of acknowledgement to the Secretary of the Ladies Aid Society of Woodbury explain themselves. They are suggestive at the same time. Persons who have pickles to spare will know how to dispose of them, or any other stores needed by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

May 23, 1864

The Cleveland Platform

The Chicago Tribune thus disposes of the Cleveland Platform:

What element of copperheadism is wanting? Hatred of the Administration? It is here. Sympathy is with the copperheads and rebels, by the authority of the Constitution and of an act of Congress, the President lawfully and properly sent to Fort Lafayette? It is here. Alleged usurpation of the President? It is here. Attacking the lawful action of the President (only too mild) in arresting, stopping and preventing copperheads from giving aid and comfort to the rebels by treasonable publications, upon the principle that it is a crime for a public officer forcibly to stop a crime.

Here it is under the head of "violation of the liberty of the Press." And, Alas for human nature, it is poor Fremont who styles the re-delivery to the Spanish government of the infamous Arguellea, who by participating in the slave trade, has rendered himself an outlaw to the world and an enemy of the race "an abandonment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad."

He places a slave trader, fleeing from the laws of civilized world against piracy, in the same category with a garibalar, a mazzini, a meagher, or a Kossuth, fleeing to our free shores for having been guilty of endeavoring to establish Republican institutions in Monarchical countries.

For what end has Fremont prostrated himself at the shrine of copperheadism?

Evidently to compete with Mc Clelland for the Chicago Convention. It is with pain that we are compelled thus to expose the worthlessness of this political mountebank, who was once honored far beyond his deserts, with the confidence of that party which, identifying itself with the fundamental principles of freedom and true democracy, is destined still for many years to sway the destinies of the country.

It is but necessary, however, to record his Language to discover that he has severed every tie which bound him to the Union party, and has fully and unreservedly committed himself to the copperhead party.

As even wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, may our stock of resignation hold out through this sad bereavement.

Constitution,

Jerseymen Rally

and soothe the cries of a poor wounded soldier. The undersigned having been seriously wounded and honorably discharged, desires a situation as assistant clerk in a store, or some light business; writes a plain, easy hand, and will give good references as to character or sobriety of principle, if required. Loyal business men will please read and consider this.

June 16, 1864.

M. V. Haines,

Fislerville (Clayton), N. J.

Constitution, June 21, 1864.

Civil War Commodities

Boots and Shoes

Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, from 25 cents and upwards, for sale by

Daniels & Wilkins,

Carpenter's Landing (Mantua)

Constitution, June 21, 1864.

A New Draft—Hints

A New Draft

Hints About Enrollment

The following circular has been sent Gov. Parker in relation to a draft and enrollment therefor:-

State of New Jersey,
Executive Department
Trenton, June 8, 1864

Circular:

It has been officially intimated that a call will soon be made for 300,000

additional men to serve for three years or during the war; I am informed that in anticipation of this call, the enrollment lists of the several subdistricts are now being revised.

In many districts the former enrollment was imperfect, and injustice was done the people in the assignment of quotas upon such incorrect lists. In most instances errors were brought to the notice of the State authorities too late to procure the proper correction.

It is important that municipal authorities of the several cities and townships should, inspect the new enrollment before it is returned, and have all inaccuracies corrected.

The names of non-residents, aliens, persons deceased, those under or over the required ages, those exempt by reason of physical disabilities, and those now in the Army and Navy should be erased from the list.

Joel Parker

Constitution, June 28, 1864.

Soldiers Pensions

The subscriber will act as agent for procuring pensions, back pay and bounty for volunteers and their families. Particular attention will be given to all such claims placed in his hands. Charges moderate.

Charles P. Shivers

Swedesboro, June 28, 1864.

Constitution, June 28, 1864.

The 12th Regiment N. J. V.

We find the following list of casualties in the 12th Regt. N. J. V., from May 18th to June 3rd, in the New Brunswick Fredonion which was furnished that paper by Surgeon A. Satterthwait.

On May 18th

Co. A—Wounded, Pvt. Char. Devenee, left hand.

Co. B—Killed, Pvt. Chas. Atkinson,

Co C—Wounded, Pvt. George Dunkle, left side, hip, and thigh, shell.

Co. F—Wounded, Sergt. George H. Duell, right arm amputated; Pvt. Louis Kellog, left hand, small finger amputated; Allen Baker, right hand, third finger amputated; Wm. Oler, left hand.

On May 24th

Adjutant Josiah P. Franklin, wounded in the left side.

Co. A—Wounded, Pvt. John J. Boone.

Co. B—Wounded, Pvts. Charles H. Letts, right hand; Joseph Poe, fracture, right hand; James Connolly, abdomen.

Co. C—Killed, Pvt. William Brown; wounded, Pvts. Charles H. Mingen, right lung; Edward Ashmore, right elbow.

Co. D—Wounded, Pvt. William Wells, right hip.

Co. E—Wounded, Pvts. Henry Roser, right hand and left leg; John Reed, left arm.

Co. F—Wounded, Pvts. Jos. L. White, Henry Shults, right thigh.

Co. H—Wounded, Pvts. Thos. H. Zane, right arm and side, Herson Snellicker, left thigh; John Carter, right thigh.

Co. K—Wounded, Pvt. Jonathan Borden, right thigh.

On the 3rd of June

Co. A—Killed, Pvt. Joseph R. Powell; wounded; Corp. James Williams, contusion left arm; Pvts. Anderson Pond, side and stomach; Francis B. Harris, right shoulder; Ord. Sergt. Joseph Burroughs, right hand second forefinger amputated.

Co. B—Killed, Corp. William McDaniels, wounded, William H. Duble, flesh, left arm; Pvt. Samuel McCullough, scalp.

Co. C—Wounded, Pvt. Emanuel Cobirom, left breast.

Co. D—Killed, Corp. Edward Mills, wounded, Capt. Janus McComb, left leg amputated; Corp. Franklin Moore, right hand; Pvt. Ivins P. Ivins, contusion, left arm.

Co. E—Wounded, Pvts. John Farrington, left arm; Edward Harris, contusion, left side, William Toxer, flesh nose; Corp. Jonas M. Roe, wrist.

Co. F—Wounded, Corp. Jacob K. Shoemaker, fracture, left arm; Pvt. Thomas Van Houten, flesh, thigh; Joseph Jones, abdomen and testicles since dead; Charles Sharp, left breast.

Co. G—Killed, Corp. William W. Collins; Pvt. Lorenzo S. Land; wounded, Sergt. Jeremiah Castro, left cheek; Pvt. Edward S. Buck, neck, slight.

Co. H—Killed, Corp. Samuel M. Grice; wounded, Sergt. George A. Cobb, flesh, back; Corp. Frank Cook, right shoulder; Pvt. Stacy D. Layton,

testicles.

Co. I—Killed, Pvts. Michael G. Morton, Samuel Mattison.

Co. K—Killed, Pvts. Nathaniel Horner; wounded, Sergt. M. B. Holmes, left leg, shell, dead; Sergt. Charles M. Padgett, right leg amputated and flesh wound in left arm; Corp. Janus Williams, contusion of arm; Pvts. Samuel S. Sutton, fractured right thigh; Edward C. Hall, left arm.

The Reception of Co. A 3rd Regt. At Woodbury, N. J.

On Thursday last, according to arrangements made by the committee of reception, the returned volunteers of Co. A 3rd Regiment, with all of those who had been previously discharged, wounded or disabled, whose attendance could be secured, were received at the Court House, in Woodbury.

The area within the bar was reserved for the soldiers, every other part of the room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who had met to do honor to the brave volunteer soldiers. Having formed in the yard the company marched into the Court House with their flag flying, and were received standing, when the Star Spangled Banner was sung by a number of ladies and gentlemen occupying the rear of the Judges platform. John W. Hazelton, one of the committee, was called to the chair, on taking which he thanked the meeting for his unexpected appointment, and then addressing the soldiers, he expressed in a warm and earnest manner the heartfelt welcome of their fellow citizens to their homes again, after the toils, exposures and dangers of the war.

They were the first to respond to the call of their country in its hour of danger, and nobly had they acquitted themselves in every position that had been assigned them. In all the movements of the Army of the Potomac, in nearly every one of its great and numerous battles, they had testified their bravery by their deeds of valor.

Their country would ever hold their services in gratefull remembrance. Again he welcomed them to the endearments of home.

The National Hymn—America—was then sung. Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Baird offered up an appropriate prayer, with thanks and supplications.

Columbia, Gem of the Ocean, was then sung. Samuel J. Bayard, Esq., was then introduced, and made the following eloquent and patriotic address:

Address by Samuel J. Bayard

Soldiers, as the representative of your fellow citizens on this occasion, I welcome you to your homes.

At the call of your country three years ago you went forth to her defense. Nobly and gallantly have you defended her. As from time to time we heard of your exploits, and how proudly you illustrated the valor of Jerseymen, our hearts have bounded with exultation and enthusiasm.

Here and there during the vicissitudes of this sad war, the troops of other States have wavered, became panic stricken and failed to redeem the reputation of their respective States. But the Jersey troops never in every action they have done credit to the Revolutionary and hereditary fame of the Jersey Blue.

First in the advance, last in the retreat, they always command the admiration of their fellow-soldiers from other States, and even that of the traitor foe.

In the swamps of the Chicahoming and of North Carolina—on the desolate mountains and in the ravaged vallies of Virginia—in the dark forests of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the savage fastnesses of Georgia—in the seven days battles of the Peninsula—in the glorious fields of Antietam and Gettysburg—and in the more recent battles of the indomitable Army of the Potomac—the valor of the Jersey troops has shone with conspicuous splendor.

There is no blot on their escutcheon. It has never appeared on any official report, to my knowledge, that any Jersey regiment or company failed to perform its duty.

Soldiers, for the distinguished part you have borne in these memorable conflicts, for the uniform bravery with which you have sustained the honor of your regiment and of New Jersey, we thank you. We have assembled together this day for the special purpose of thanking you.

Your neighbors — your friends — the companions of your youth and the associates of your manhood—the people who sent you forth with their

blessings, and whose daily prayers track through three long tedious years—thank you.

I know while I am thus feebly expressing to you the thanks of your fellow citizens, that it is impossible for any of us to appreciate the extent of our obligations to you. Soldiers I for your safety followed your bloody feel oppressively conscious how utterly unable I am to compute or justly estimate that mighty debt of gratitude we shall always owe you because it is impossible to cancel it.

To approximate to a capacity to do that. I should have been one of you. I should have accompanied your toilsome marches—been with you to your bivouac, in the stormy winter's night—have shared your privations of rest, of food, often of clothing—your patient picket watches for the sleepless foe—witnessed your intrepid charges, your desperate conflicts, your impetuous pursuit—heard your wild hurrahs of victory;—and then I should have followed you through the ghastly horrors of the battle field after the fight, to gather up the wounded and the dead, and pay the last duties of fraternal affections to the fallen.

And then laid down with you to rest on the ground, perhaps foodless, and shelterless from the shivering blast.

But while you were thus heroically acting and suffering we were safe in in our quiet homes—safe from the terrors of invasion.

No hostile gun disturbed our slumbers—no fear of the devastations of war alarmed the security of our domestic circles. Your valor had driven the foe far away from our borders; and yet, while thus protected by you, how unconscious were we daily of the toils and perils and terrible sufferings you were voluntarily encountering to preserve our homes from danger and apoliation.

Oh no! It is not in our cheap thanks, nor in the thanks of your gallant officers, nor of the government, nor even of your country, that you will find recompense for all that you have done and suffered.

That you will find, however, sooner or later, in the proud consciousness that you have done your duty.

And when, if God spares you to a good old age, you recite to your children and your children's children

the story of your participation in the war of this wicked rebellion, then, if in God's providence, our great Republic shall "still live," victorious, unaided, peaceful and happy, then you will realize the felicity of having borne a gallant part in her defence; then you will think lightly of your campaign sufferings, but you will exult in the scars of the battle field, and while your steps approach the grave they will be illuminated by the bright rays of your country's prosperity.

Then you will consider it an honor and a privilege to have fought the great fight for her preservation for the Union and the Constitution, and you will ask no better epitaph, on your tombstone than the simple record—"He fought for his country, for the Union and the Constitution in the Great Rebellion."

But alas! of those who went forth with you three years ago, not all are here. Some distant battlefield has drank their blood. Their remains lie far away from their homes. They have given up life for their country. Chasms have been made in the family circle by their loss, whose "aching void" nothing of earth can fill. Peace be with their memories. Oh that their country would justly remember their services!

But, above all, let us cherish the fond hope that they have not fallen in vain; that so much precious blood will not have been poured out without effecting that redemption for which it was shed. Let us trust that in God's good time the avenging sword will be sheathed; that our glorious Union will be restored in all its pristine majesty and concord; that our incomparable Constitution will again be acknowledged, as the bond of fraternal relations, from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Lakes to the Gulf Shore.

To preserve that Union and restore the supremacy of that Constitution, you drew your swords, and have given precious years of your manhood, and for them too your comrades died. We will not believe that your gallant services and their priceless blood have been devoted to a vain purpose, that all the expenditures of life and treasure which this war has cost will be fruitless of benefits to our beloved country.

Oh no! that Almighty Disposer of

all events who protected our fathers in darker hours than this, will not, we trust, desert us now. His special providence has always seemed to hover over this land with blessings from its earliest history, building us up in three fourths of a century, from poor, puny, weak, disorganized colonies into a mighty people of United States, for fear of whose greatness thrones of a thousand years shook, and the world tyrants stood to awe.

This great and good God, we will trust, has not built us up only thus early to destroy. He is punishing us now for our national armies. We have grievously sinned as a nation. We have wanted to prosperity. We have made wealth an idol. And vice and crimes and all wickedness, like leprosy, were beginning to taint the land. Our servants and representatives in high places forgot God. They followed the devices of selfish passions and arrogant ambition.

Had the Congress of 1860-61 been composed of righteous, god-fearing men there would have been no rebellion. God is now chastising us in his sore displeasure. Nations, like individuals, are held by him responsible. No nation can offend against his laws with impunity. By his immutable laws a nation's crimes breed a nation's punishment, and we are expiating our offences, by the present national affliction.

He has permitted the Angel of Desolation to go forth over fifteen States of our once happy land blasting and destroying, while the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan, and the anguish of bereaved parents resound piteously from every quarter of the other States.

But let us trust that He will show mercy in judgement, and that soon the days of trial and tribulation will pass away; that, purified by affliction, we shall commence a new career, in which virtue and wisdom shall be our guides, and fidelity to the Constitution and laws of our country shall be the test of merit and now once more, soldiers, we welcome you to your homes and families and the peaceful pursuits of civil life. May He who has preserved you through all the perils through which you have passed, still preserve and guard you.

May prosperity and happiness be the lot of your remaining years. And

Oh! may you yet live to see your beloved country, for whom you so gallantly fought, triumph over all her foes, tranquility restored throughout all her borders, and mutual affections and perpetual concord consolidating the Union of all her people.

And in language of a patriotic statesman, when your eyes "Shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may they not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds or drenched in fraternal blood.

Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, spread all over in character of living light, blazing in all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land and in every wind under the whole heavens, that sentiment dear to every true American heart—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

During the morning the Rev. Sidney Dyer had sent in an impromptu poem to be sung on this occasion, but as there was then no time to prepare the music, it could not be sung. He consented to recite the poem.

Mr. Dyer was then introduced, and made the following interesting and very appropriate preparatory remarks to his beautiful poem:

On one occasion, passing through the streets of a large eastern city, I saw a venerable man, with bared head and white locks, making most profound reverence to a rude picture on a tavern sign. At first view he seemed as one demented; but on asking the reason for the singular performance, he looked up with devout reverence to the portraiture, where could be traced the well known lineaments of the immortal Washington, and exclaimed: "God bless him! he gave my children a country!"

When walking this morning and thinking of the anticipated welcome you were to receive this day, I felt like coming here to say, "God bless you, you have given my children a

country!" And I now bless you with all the fervor of my heart, for the service you have rendered my children.

I will not repeat the welcome which has been so warmly given by the honorable chairman; nor, if I were able to do it in the eloquent language in which it has just been done, recount your deeds of bravery; but simply give you a few words of friendly advice touching your future deportment in your return to civil life.

This I can do with a full realization of your struggles and temptations, having myself had a larger experience, perhaps, than any one of you in military life. You have spent three years in the tented field, where I have passed ten years of my early life, not, it is true, in fighting traitors to my country, but chasing the cunning savage through the hammocks and prairies of the West.

Aside, therefore, from my profession, I am qualified to give you timely advice.

I believe the world will hardly furnish a parallel to the incidents of your three years of military life. You have fought more battles, and gained more victories than was ever done before; and you bring home a reputation for valor, that the proudest achiever of military renown might covet with envy.

You cannot fall into the ranks of the undistinguished mass; your past glorious deeds will keep you in the strong light of public observation and you cannot afford to squander your blood bought honors for the poor gratifications of low appetites and passions.

You have won your title of bravest among the brave; and it should be your high purpose to show your grateful countrymen, that you can so bravely conquer the subtle allurments to vice as you have crushed the armed traitors of Croakers untrue, that the returned soldier is unfitted for the responsibilities of civil life, and often a public nuisance.

The Army is not necessarily a school of dissipation; but on the contrary, if rightfully understood, a source of the noblest development of true manhood.

The speaker can bear emphatic testimony to the healthiness of its discipline, for it was in this school, where true worth is soonest and

surest rewarded and neglect and disobedience meet their speediest and amplest punishment, that I learned the first lesson of self government, in being taught by stern discipline, that "obedience is the first duty of the soldier."

When this general principle was once thoroughly instilled into the mind, it became a matter of easy application to adjust its requirements to the discipline of mind and heart; and as the legitimate result, I stand before you today as a minister of Jesus Christ.

Let that indomitability which has so nobly carried you through the three past glorious years, characterize your future life. Some of you may seek again the ranks of our noble Army; if this should be your intent, I commend the thought; it is a noble calling, and in it you can live a life of as true manhood as in any other profession.

I never experienced a greater struggle than when a sense of duty compelled me to resign a service I truly loved, and enter the one to which I have given the maturer years of my life. But whatever may be the career which may mark your future history, let not your present proud elevation be the summit of your ambition, and your achievements be a thing of the past, nor dim the lustre of your military fame by shameful delinquencies in your private life.

You cannot afford to forfeit the high esteem you have so nobly won. Some there are who profess a great regard for the soldier in general, but hate or shamefully neglect every individual blue coat they meet. But as for me, the man who has periled his life for my country, can never sink so low, but what I will own my obligations to him for his services, and be ready to pay the debt, by rendering him any aid which my hand can afford in his time of need.

But I am led, by my profound interest in your future prosperity, into more protracted remarks than I had intended, and shall close by repeating the rhymes promised by the respected chairman. I was thinking how I might add some little interest to the occasion of your cordial welcome to your cherished homes; and as I am sometimes guilty of the folly of rhyming, I have penned a song of

welcome, and only wish it was as truly marked with genius, as your deeds are radiant with the noblest exhibitions of courage and patriotism; but such as it is, I dedicate it to the "War stained veterans of Company A Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers."

A Song of Welcome

To Company A

Of the Third New Jersey Veterans

I

Ye war-worn veterans! Welcome Home

From years of battle and of blood,
Where, as the rock hurls back the foam,

You oft, have turned the battles' flood.

Hail conquering warriors! nobly done.

You quailed before no foeman's brand:

Your fame, by deeds of valor won.

Will live while lives your native land:

Then, Jersey veterans, welcome all:

Emblazoned o'er with honored scars:

The first to heed your country's call,

And rally round the Strips and Stars!

II

On many a well fought, crimson field,
Your dauntless blades have flashed on high.

Where you have taught the foe to yield,

And quail before your battle cry,
Mid leaden hail and sulphurous flame,

You bore the flag of Freedom on;
Now high upon her rolls of fame,

New Jersey shrines each gallant son

Then Jersey vetrans, welcome all!

Emblazoned o'er with honored scars;

The first to heed your country's call,

And rally round the Stripes and Stars.

III

That starry Flag, all stained and torn,

Your children's children will adore,
And proudly tell how it was borne,

To victory in days of you!

And we, to-day, are proud to grasp

The hands that bore it through the strife,

The hands that Death could not unclasp

From Freedom's Flag—more dear than life!

Then, Jersey veterans, welcome all;
 Emblazoned o'er with honored
 scars;
 The first to heed your country's call,
 And rally round the Stripes and
 Stars!

IV

But some, alas! will ne'er return;
 They fell amid the surging fight;
 A nation's tears bedew their urn.
 Where Freedom sheds her holiest
 light,
 They fell, but died not, for the brave
 Immortal are to nation's given;
 We give their forms an honored
 grave,
 They live for aye in memory's
 heaven!

Then, Jersey veterans, welcome all;
 Emblazoned o'er with honored
 scars;
 The first to heed your country's call,
 And rally round the Stripes and
 Stars!

Capt John Roberts, formerly of Co.
 A, responded in behalf of the Com-
 pany.

(We had the promise of Capt.
 Robert's remarks, but they have fail-
 ed to come to hand. We regret this,
 as they detailed certain facts and
 circumstances connected with the
 company of general interest.)

Home, Sweet Home, was then sung.
 A request having been made, second-
 ed by the soldiers, the choir also
 sung "Hold On Abraham."

The program having been com-
 pleted, the volunteers and all soldiers
 present, were invited to partake of a
 dinner prepared at Willis' Hotel.

On a motion of Dr. Sickler, the
 thanks of the meeting were tendered
 to Mr. Bayard for his eloquent
 address, to Rev. Mr. Dyer for his
 address and poem, and to the ladies
 and gentlemen for their delightful
 music.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Baird, those
 gentlemen were requested to furnish
 a copy of each—and Capt. Roberts a
 copy of his response—for publication
 in the Constitution.

The meeting then adjourned.

The military, with the committee
 and a few invited guests, then pro-
 ceeded to Willis' Hotel, where they
 dined. The company numbered over
 one hundred. Two tables were set,
 one in the parlor and the other in
 the dining room, presided over
 respectfully by Mr. Hazelton and
 Judge Carter, with the above clerical

gentlemen.

It is of course unnecessary to speak
 of the dinner after saying it was pre-
 pared at Willis'. Willis' never does
 that thing in an inferior manner. It
 was an elegant affair, worthy the
 occasion.

After dinner the company united
 in the dining room, when Judge
 Carter, chairman of the Committees
 of reception, made some appropriate
 remarks, thanking the soldiers for the
 honor of their presence, and intro-
 duced Col. Henry W. Brown, of the
 Regiment.

The Colonel, who left Woodbury
 as the captain of Company A, ex-
 pressed the thanks of the Company
 for their hospitable welcome, and the
 kind interest and attention with
 which the people of Gloucester
 County had followed them through
 all the period of their enlistment.

He spoke in the highest terms of
 the bravery and good conduct of the
 members of the Company during
 their three years service. He would
 be proud again to lead such men to
 battle.

Capt. John L. Wentz, who brought
 back the company, and who appears
 to be a great favorite with all its
 gallant remnant, also made a short
 address, which he spoke most kindly
 of the members of his company.

The whole affair passed off
 pleasantly, and nothing occurred from
 first to last to mar in the least the
 good feeling prevailing. The brave
 volunteer soldiers were gratified in
 thus again entering upon the duties
 of civil life, with a new and higher
 appreciation of their rights, privileges
 and duties as citizens.

Constitution, July 5, 1864.

Acceptance of President Lincoln

The following is the letter of
 acceptance of the nomination by
 President Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
 June 27, 1864

Hon. William Dennison, and other,
 A Committee of the National Union
 Convention:
 Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 14th inst.,
 formally notifying me that I have
 been nominated by the Convention
 you represent for the Presidency of
 the United States for four years from
 the 4th of March next, has been
 received.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the convention—called the Platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the western continent is fully concerned in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department and endorsed by the convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive will be faithfully maintained so long as the State of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seaman were not forgotten by the convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the convention, I subscribe myself.

Your Obedient servant,

Abraham Lincoln

Constitution, July 5, 1864.

The Sinking of The Alabama

Account given by Wm. L. Dayton, Jr.

"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, gives a very interesting account of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, obtained from William L. Dayton, Jr. who was on board the latter vessel during the engagement. Mr. Dayton, the U. S. Minister, had protested against the hospitality shown the rebel Auisers in French ports, and had received a promise that the Alabama should not be allowed to refit in a French port.

When she arrived at Cherbourg the protest was renewed with what result will be seen by the following extract from the Times correspondence:

"The result of this protest was that Semmes, after the thing had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisions and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do.

As soon as this order was sent to Semmes Mr. Dayton sent his son, Mr. William L. Dayton, Jr., with instructions to Capt. Winslow to

make preparations for a fight, for that Semmes had been ordered out and would be obliged to go.

Capt. Semmes, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter, and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Capt. Winslow that he considered the latter's conduct in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!) and that he intended to come out and drive him off. Winslow replied, "Let him come out and try it." Both parties made their preparations accordingly. Semmes, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on the back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight; and Capt. Winslow, who properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that Semmes was going to fight.

Semmes left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian Consular Agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea. You will see so many accounts of the fight that I need not dwell at length on that part of the affair. Mr. William L. Dayton, Jr., and Antoine, the well known messenger of the American Legation, however saw the fight. They were on board the Kearsarge before and after the action, and their account from most of those published, and very much from the one sided accounts of the Moniteur and the other secession prints (to whom the affair has been a very bitter pill.)

According to Mr. Dayton, Jr.'s, account, the action lasted about one hour and a half. The Kearsarge, although hit in several places, received no vital shot. The Kearsarge had but three men touched, and these not mortally.

It is not true that at any part of the of the fight the Alabama had the advantage; the maneuvering and firing of the Kearsarge were both, superior to those of the Alabama. There is no evidence that Capt. Semmes tried to board the Kearsarge, as the secession prints say.

Toward the end of the fight Capt. Winslow succeeded in planting a shot

in the machinery of the Alabama which disabled her, he then had things all his own way, and running close to her he poured into her a destructive converging broadside, which, tore through a whole section of the Alabama's side at the water line and let the water through in cascades.

Both ships then stopped firing, and the Alabama, without striking her flag, started towards Cherbourg, but Capt. Winslow, hoisting his flag of victory, started to head her off. He saw however, that the Alabama was filling, and at once lowered two boats to go to her aid, and, in effect, the vessel sank before she had proceeded a dozen lengths toward the harbor.

The Kearsarge's boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded, and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht, Captain Lancaster, and landed at Southampton.

The Kearsarge steamed at once into the port of Cherbourg with her prisoners.

And now here arrives two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherbourg, and the other to those carried into Southampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg, many of whom are Frenchmen, demanded to be paroled, and Capt. Winslow who was crowded for room also desired to know of the American Minister if he could not parole them.

Mr. Dayton telegraphed to his son and to Capt. Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, and that they must be held till the St. Louis arrived, and then conveyed to the United States. In regard to Capt. Semmes and the other prisoners carried into Southampton, Capt. Winslow had ample time and means to pick up all the officers and men of the Alabama, but the boats of the English yacht ran in and actually stole them away, as if acting on a pre-arranged plan, thus constituting it a clear case of intervention.

Capt. Semmes and party did not therefore escape. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight. There was no wish on the part of Capt. Winslow to see Capt. Semmes drowned. On the contrary he would have soon taken up Semmes boat load himself. Constitution, July 12, 1864.

Official Report of the Great Naval Combat

The Navy Department has received the following despatches:

U. S. Steamer Kearsarge, Cherbourg, June 19, 1864, P. M. — Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge to this port, on the 14th inst, I received a note from Capt. Semmes, begging that the Kearsarge would not depart, As he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two.

According to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9:30 o'clock.

At 10:30 A. M. we discovered her steering towards us, and fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama.

As we approached her within about 1,200 yards she opened fire, we received two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle around and around, at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the Department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave great promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

John A. Winslow, Captain

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of the Navy,

U. S. Steamer Kearsarge, Cherbourg, France, June 29, 1864—Sir: I enclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the Alabama.

Although we received some twenty five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any one life, whereas in the case of the Alabama the carnage I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in

match, the tonnage being the same.

The Alabama carried a 100 pound rifle, with one heavy 68 pound and six brodside 32 pounders.

The Kearsarge carried four broadside 32 pounders, two 11 inch, and one 28 pound rifle, being one gun less than the Alabama. The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a 100 pound rifle shell, which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer in an affair in which all have done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised, but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Thorton, who superintended the working of the main battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

John A. Winslow, Captain

Hon. G. Welles, Sec. of the Navy.

Surgeon Brown reports John W. Dempsey, Quartermaster Gunner has an arm amputated, owing to fracture, and William Gowen and James Mac Beth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

Constitution, July 12, 1864.

Death of Gen. Chas G. Harker of Mullica Hill

New Jersey mourns the death of another of her gallant sons in the person of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Harker, who fell mortally wounded in defense of his country, in the attack or battle of Kenesaw mountain, on Monday the 27th day of June ult. The enemy's entire centre was a wooded ridge, believed to be the key of the position. The loss of this would compel them to abandon their line of works, and leave Kenesaw. The following incidents will show the terribly fearful character of the fight, and the gallant bravery of Gen. Harker.

The grand attack took place June 27. At a given signal, five thousand devoted men fixed their bayonets, bounded from their entrenchments, and with a loud cheer, rushed toward the foe. The rebel skirmishers, scarcely made an attempt at resistance; but instantly a sheet of vidica-

tive fire from the enemy's works flashed in our soldiers faces.

Ten thousand muskets hurled their bullets among them. From twenty pieces of cannon a deluge of canister was poured upon them. A demoniac yell saluted them as they approached. As lightning withers a tree, so was their front withered by the blast from the enemy's guns, while deadly fire of both musketry and artillery tore in pieces their long and exposed flanks.

But those heroic soldiers never faltered in their career until simultaneously and with a shout, they carried the first line of the enemy's works. Not a moment did our columns halt in the outer works they had taken. Deploying into line as rapidly as possible, they moved straight upon the enemy's main defenses, heedless of wounds, heedless of death, heedless of all save victory.

Beneath the now redoubled fire of the enemy it seemed almost impossible that any man should live. It made me weep with anguish to see our columns reel and stagger while deploying under those murderous volleys. But up to the very foot of the rampart our soldiers pressed, and some actually climbed upon it. Others lay down within a score of yards of the breastwork, and maintained upon them a steady fire. But at last human courage and endurance could effect no more. The Rebel works were too strong to be taken by assault, and all the columns retired, torn and bleeding, but in order and undemoralized, some to a greater and some to less distance from the enemy's works.

When Harker perceived that his column had halted, and that the men were lying under the crest of the ridge, he rode forward and asked Colonel Bradley (40th Indiana), who commanded one wing of the brigade, if he did not think it best to venture another charge. Col. Bradley replied that he believed the men's energies had already been tested to the utmost. "At least," said Harker, "we may try what can be done!" Saying which he galloped up to his men, took off his hat, waved it, and called upon them to follow him. Animated by the voice of their beloved leader, the soldiers sprang to their feet and rushed after him to the crest of the hill.

Alas! the first volley from the Rebel works disabled every man near the general, and the heroic Harker

himself reeled and fell from his saddle. A bullet had shattered his arm, entered his side and passed through his body. There were those that loved him, who, in spite of death and danger, bore him from the field. A few hours afterwards he breathed his last, dying as he had lived—a soldier, patriot and a Christian.

Gen. Harker died the next day. His remains were brought on, and taken to Mullica Hill on Saturday last. The funeral took place from the residence of his brother, John G. Harker, on on Sunday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hallam of the Episcopal Church. He was buried amid the quiet, peaceful scenes where he had passed his youth, far from the fierce battle field on which he had yielded his young life a service upon the altar of his country.

Though no booming cannon or long file of soldiers marked his passage to the tomb, a numerous concourse of loving and admiring friends were there to mingle their tears of sympathy for the loss to his kindred and his country, of one so young, so noble and so brave.
Constitution, July 12, 1864.

Contributions to Sanitary Fair

The undersigned with pleasure acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions from Gloucester County, to the Sanitary Fair, for the sick and wounded soldiers, which has been forwarded to the Treasurer of this fnud, for the State, appointed by the Governor.

Proceeds of the concert given by the young ladies and gentlemen of Woodbury and vicinity	\$138.00
From citizens of Deptford Township per chairman of Committee for Township ..	388.60
From citizens of Greenwich Township per chairman Joseph L. Reeves	190.65
From citizens of Mantua Township, chairman Joseph L. Reeves	13.50
From citizens of Mantua Township, chairman Joseph L. Reeves	81.60
Proceeds of Strawberry Festival at Carpenter's Landing (Mantua) Mantua Township Mrs. E. A. Tonkin, Treasurer	

of Ladies Aid Society	140.00
	\$879.35

If any of the committees for the Townships have further remittances to make through the county committee, they are most respectfully requested to do so immediately.

Benj. F. Carter,
Treasurer for County Committee
Woodbury, July 11, 1864.

Representative Recruits

A movement promising good results have been instituted at the suggestion of Provost Marshal General Fry. Gentlemen of means, in various parts of the country are acting upon it. Our exchanges speak of numerous representative recruits. Ladies to are engaging in the scheme.

"Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the Army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement.

Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

"The name of the person whom the recruits represent will be noted on the Enlistment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

"Suitable prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits."
Constitution, July 12, 1864.

The Late Brig. Gen. Harker

(We are obliged to our young friend, F. F. Patterson, Esq., for the following truthful and beautiful biographical notice of the young and gallant soldier, whose death the country mourns)

It was the writers privilege to enjoy the early and continued acquaint-

ance and friendship of the late Gen. Charles G. Harker, who fell in defense of his country mortally wounded, at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain in Georgia, on the 27th ult., while heroically leading his command in an assault on the enemy.

He was born at Swedesboro, Gloucester County, in 1835, and at the time of his death had just attained his 29th year. His father, the late Joseph B. Harker, Esq., died when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age, leaving a widow and large family of children unprovided for.

His mother, a woman of great energy, independence and self reliance of character, died in 1852.

The General, after his father's decease, continued to receive such advantages of common school education as offered in those days until he attained the age of 12 or 13 years, when he removed to Mullica Hill for the purpose of engaging as a clerk with Hon. N. J. Stratton in the mercantile business, and in whose employ he continued some four or five years, until he entered as a cadet the military school at West Point.

As a class mate during the early period of his life, I recall vividly those indelible traits of character in his youth which in later years stamped his brilliant though brief career as a christian, patriot and soldier. Modest and unassuming to a fault; an innate sense of that true dignity and honor which abhor a mean or trivial action, with strong reverence for the pure and good, were traits which grew stronger and more fully developed each succeeding year of his life.

At an early age he publicly connected himself with the church, designing, when circumstances should admit, to enter its ministry. As a student he joined to quick and comprehensive faculties that energy and perseverance which overcomes every obstacle in the way of acquiring information, and to which end he neglected no opportunity.

The range of studies in his school days were limited, being only such as pertained to the common school system of our State at that time. His favorite study then was mathematics, in the progress of which he rapidly and far excelled all classmates, establishing that discipline of mind which proved the foundation of his

future success as a military scholar.

Shortly after his entering the employ of Mr. Stratton, that gentleman was elected a representative in Congress, and near the close of his second term was called upon to recommend a suitable person from the district to fill a vacancy in the West Point Military Academy. Though pressed with numerous applications, from influential constituents for the place, he wisely determined on recommending an orphan boy, if one deserving and fit could be found willing to accept the position. The appointment of young Harker suggested itself, and Mr. S. in a letter now before me thus alludes to it:

"I had supposed and it was the opinion of many of his friends in the church at the time, that he would enter upon the duties of the ministry in early life, and therefore I did not expect that he would long desire to remain in the service after graduating. I went to see the late Brig. Gen. Totten, then in charge of the Topographical Bureau, and stated to him my wishes and told him frankly of my expectations of the future life and pursuits of Harker. He remarked, "I am glad to hear you say he is a pious youth; it is the good fortune of our country to have many Christian soldiers and officers, and he will make a better soldier on the account."

"He further remarked that although the government required the cadet on graduating to give his word that he would serve four years, yet it was not really desirable that all should remain in commission; that the object of the government was to have diffused through the country a large number of well-educated men in military science, whom it could call to its assistance when needed."

With this understanding the appointment was made and gratefully accepted. He entered the Academy in 1854, graduating with distinction in 1858. Gen Robert Anderson, one of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President to examine the class of that year remarked to the writer that he regarded young Harker as a model of a soldier and one who would distinguish himself should opportunity offer—a prediction fully verified.

Entering the United States Army as a brevet 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Infantry July 1, 1858, he was promoted to a full second Lieutenantcy of

the 9th Infantry on August 15, 1858. The regiment at the time was on duty at the frontier, where he at once joined it and remained until the summer of 1861, when he was detailed for special duty at a school of instruction for volunteers, in Ohio.

While there, permission was obtained from the Secretary of War allowing him to accept the colonelcy of the 65th Ohio regiment, and at the same time he was promoted to a Captaincy in the regular line. His brilliant subsequent career from that time to the day of his death is a matter of history which will be recorded and read with pride by every patriot. Joining General Buell's Army of the Ohio, he assisted in constructing the military road in Eastern Kentucky, participated in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth, and commanded a brigade of the force that chased Bragg out of Kentucky. With his brigade he afterwards joined General Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland and so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Stone River, that his superior in command recommended his promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, which however, was not then complied with.

At the close of the campaign he obtained a leave of absence for twenty days, enabling him to make a brief visit home. It was then he expressed to me an earnest desire to be connected with the troops of his native State, speaking proudly of what she was doing for the suppression of this rebellion, and how gallantly her sons on every field had maintained her honor.

With his usual modesty, however, he was adverse to his friends making the effort to have him promoted and transferred. At the expiration of his only leave during the war, he rejoined his brigade, assuming command as ranking Colonel, and took part in the Tennessee Campaign.

Under Gen. Thomas he again shone conspicuously at Chickamauga, receiving credit for being largely instrumental with that officer in saving the Army. His command stood like a rock under his inspiring presence at the critical moment, the rebel hordes surging against it like the waves on the sea-shore, only to be broken and scattered. His undaunted courage, coolness and discretion is

described by a witness to the occasion as rising to sublimity, so grand did he appear when aroused to his full strength. Though two horses were shot from under him he personally escaped injury, and upon a second and stronger recommendation from his superiors, he received his commission as Brigadier to date from that battle.

At Mission Ridge, on the 7th of May, he had his horse killed and was slightly wounded. At Resaca, on the 14th of May, he was again slightly wounded and had another horse killed under him. In writing to a friend, after the fight at Resaca, he dates his letter on the march, near Kingston, Ga., May 22, 1864 and says: "You are aware that the great southwestern campaign General Sherman is in progress."

Thus far we have had several quite severe engagements in which we have been entirely victorious. In the battle of Resaca, on the 14th inst., I was wounded, though not dangerously. I was struck on the leg by a shell, which exploded immediately after passing me, wounding Gen. Manson, and killing my own horse and that of one of my orderlies. It was quite a narrow escape for me. My leg, though slightly cut and painfully bruised, is doing well. I did not leave the field, though unable to exercise full command for about thirty six hours.

You and my family will be glad to learn that I can walk and ride very well now. I am able to discharge all my duties, and hope to be able to conduct my brave little command which has so nobly stood by me in so many severe engagements, through the great struggle or perhaps series of struggles which will doubtless ensue before the fall of Atlanta.

"The result of the great battle before us cannot be doubted, though all of us cannot hope to witness the great triumph which must crown the efforts of our magnificent army."

You have already published the particulars of his death in his last noble and heroic effort, which are too fresh and ineffaceable to need recounting. In his death the nation mourns the loss of as gallant and true a hero as has fallen on any field a sacrifice to this hell-inspired rebellion. His courage was no offspring of vanity or selfishness, but of that

exalted type which called forth every power to the conscientious discharge of a duty; his known military skill and ability commanding the confidence and esteem of his superiors and making him the idol of his subordinates, who were ever animated by his voice as with electric fire, to any deed of daring.

"Have we taken the mountain?" were his last words of inquiry as he lay insensible to the fearful carnage and din of war around him. Death had no fears for him, but he could not bear defeat. His remains were forwarded to the scenes of his peaceful childhood for burial, the spot of all others he would himself have chosen for their resting place; and though no gorgeous pageantry followed them to the grave, a large assemblage gathered without notice to pay the last sad tribute of respect.

F. F. P.

Constitution, July 19, 1864.

The Supplemental Draft

The following is the list of the persons drawn in Gloucester County to supply the deficiencies occasioned by exemptions for physical disability and for other causes.

Deptford Township

Joseph Powell, David Sparks, William Holly (colored), J. S. Taylor (colored),

Greenwich Township

John Rambo, John E. Dawson, Andrew H. Wilson, James Brown, Thomas D. Lodge, Samuel Richard Davis.

Mantua Township

Charles Sweeten, Theodore Chew, Elisha C. Pancoast, Edwin Starn.

Woolwich Township

William Robbins, Robert Graffe, George Richardson, William Steelman, John Guthrie, Samuel T. Pine, James Lloyd, Matthias Milbriar, Robert Rucher, Andrew English, James Downey, James E. Helms, John Randolph (colored), Richard H. Moore, David Taylor (colored), Moose, David Taylor (colored), Edward L. Zane, Josiah M. Locke, George Maiz, Andrew Mattson, John Brown (colored), George Z. Mitchell, George B. Myers, Jacob Izard, Charles Adams, Joseph C. Summerill, Charles S. Knisell, Absalom R. Leap, Martin W. Schnider, James M. Way,

Terrence McNulty, Jacob Meagan, Robert Key, Charles T. Lock, William White (colored), Charles Herbert, George W. Hunt, John M. Gibbon, John Shepf, Benjamin W. Chrusman, John Martin, Ephraim Waters, Jr., William M. Hughes, Godloup Huber, Job Ballinger, Dennis Soman, Martin B. Robinson, Samuel Casperson, Samuel Whitaker, George Aborne, Charles B. Decker, Michael McGlure, Thomas J. Black, Jacob H. Titus, Henry Lamb, Franklin S. Beckett, George Beetler (colored).

Clayton Township

Abram L. Sharp, William Goslin, John F. Wolf, Charles H. Davis, Hiram D. Beckett, Benjamin H. Turner, Samuel Silvers, Cornelius F. Duts, Martin Y. Jagers, Benjamin Pedrick, James Garrison, Hamilton S. Davis, Joseph Fisler, Jr., Asbury Cassaboom, John W. Gardiner, Benjamin F. DuBois, Charles P. Smith, John Sharp, James Turner, George McDell, George Souders, Ira Izard, Lewis G. Morris, Joseph W. Baird, Zephraim Newcomb, William G. Docone, Leonard F. Brown, Sheppard Russell, Elias Brown, Samuel Frambrus, John Hannegan, Lewis S. Shaffer, George W. Harburt, Robert C. Warner, George C. Hoffman, Jeremiah W. Collett (colored), Michael Simmerman, J. Cooper, M. McClelyen, Howard Turner, Mizeal C. English, Hiram Duffield, Jason B. Stanger, James Zane, John Davis, John K. Luckner, Joseph Dehart, Charles T. Critson, Charles H. Longstreth, Daney L. Dunbar, Joseph A. Dilkes, Alphonso T. Chew, John C. Strang, Benjamin Hoffman, Bernard Biggs, Evan R. Davis, Isaac S. Chew, Charles Sterling, Francis Ersella, William Kelly, Philip L. Pancoast, Lewis S. Hewitt, Thomas E. Shute, John S. Turner, Joseph C. Bartlett, Christopher Sickler, John Albright, Joseph F. Davis, Jacob Dehart, Jacob Knorr, Amos Wilson, Daniel Hook, David W. Moore, Frederick Smith, Henry Frederick, William R. Charmell, William Chew.

Franklin Township

John Morgan, Charles Scott, Moses Willow (colored), James McCaig, Brion Bartholomew, Gideon Garton, John E. Neil, Hiram E. Long, Godfrey Muller, Alexander Anderson (colored),

William Park, Joseph Robbins, William Chew, Jr., Benjamin Crane, Elam Park, Joseph Sigais, Samuel Howell, Alexander Whitaker, Thomas Rittenhouse, John Repp, Andrew Shaw, William B. Rosenbaum, Jacob Han, James McCaughin, David Lwallen, Andrew Thomas (colored), James L. Duffell, James N. Lainard, David N. Clark, George Conely, Antons Andover, James P. Garton, Alfred B. Richman, Jacob Beckett, Elisha Clark, George Lashley, Levi H. Atkinson, Levi B. Tice, Henry Saul, Lewis Dolson, Daniel McCoy, William Allen, Aaron Austin, Charles P. Lashley, Gideon B. Carman, Charles Hirt, Henry R. Silvers, William B. Davis, Jacob Han, Elijah Porch, Robert A. Rosenbaum, Lewis Bowers, Lorenza D. Adams, Paul Shor, Michael Lutts, David Fisler, William Lloyd, Charles P. Crane, Frederick Saul, Jr., Philip J. Simpkins, Isaac P. Smith, Charles Guant, Lawrence Miller, Conrad Crautz, William Parks, Isaac Vanne-man, James Craig, Aquila Pawn, John Super, Henry Johnson, Jervis Sharp, Charles Dixon, William D. Wilson, John Edwards, Hiram H. Wick, James Jones, Charles Scull, Benjamin D. Bogarth, Thomas Brown, John W. Saul, Eli Simpkins, Oliver Gamble, John S. Downs, Frank Hooke.

Constitution, July 19, 1864.

Proclamation

I have been expecting a call from the President of the United States or a request from the governor of the state now invaded by the rebels, for troops to aid in driving back the invaders. Not having received such call or request, I assume that the authorities near the scene of action believe that they have sufficient force at their command to meet the emergency.

I, however, view the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid. A battle has been fought within a few miles of Baltimore, and our forces (composed in part of veteran troops) have been driven back. Intelligence has been received that the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been cut and communications between the East and Washington interrupted.

The National Capital is seriously threatened.

Although New Jersey has not been

officially called upon for troops in this emergency, yet regarding the danger as imminent, — I call upon the citizens of this State to organize immediately into companies and report to the Adjutant General of the State for Thirty days service in Pennsylvania, Maryland or the District of Columbia.

Given under my hand an privy seal, at Trenton, this twelfth day of July, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Joel Parker

Attest

S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary
Constitution, July 19, 1864.

Vegetables For The Army

U. S. Sanitary Commission for
New Jersey
Office 255 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.

July 2, 1864

The U. S. Sanitary Commission for New Jersey has resolved to make a special and earnest effort to send onions, beets, potatoes, tomatoes and dried fruits to the Army.

This is an intensely critical period with both the Army and Nation. Upon the success of our Army depends the life of our Nation. It has been said in the South, "Gen. Lee carries the Republic on the pommel of his saddle."

May we not say, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman carry our Union on the point of their swords? But what can these gallant generals do with their men in the hospitals dying of disease?

We would guard against this — would preserve the lives and health of our brave boys, and have them well able to meet the foe. They need vegetables to preserve their health, and every lover of our Union should resolve, they shall have them.

What farmer is not ready to send on onions, potatoes, tomatoes and the like to meet this demand? We propose making arrangements to forward such stores as speedily as possible to the field of strife.

Friends of the Union, let no time be lost! Disease will soon be more threatening to the lives of the soldiers, than the assaults of the foe, Organize! Canvass! Learn how much every man in your neighborhood will give. Let those who do not raise vegetables furnish money to buy them. Let all participate in this

noble, patriotic and humane work.

The ladies of the State should continue their preparations of Bandages, Lints, Clothing and Delicacies for the sick and wounded of the Army, they are greatly in demand.

Direct all goods to the U. S. Sanitary Commission of New Jersey, and all moneys for this object to Marcus L. Ward, Esq., Treasurer.

We trust all ministers will give due notice of this movement, and urge its importance upon their people. The heated season cries haste.

C. Walsh, President

Constitution, July 19, 1864.

General Howell

Among the deserters who came into our lines a few days ago near Petersburg, was one who espied General J. B. Howell, formerly of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, and who has received five wounds in this campaign, in the distance.

"Ah," says the rebel, "That grey headed and grey bearded old gentleman I see over there looks like Colonel (now General) Howell. He was told it was Howell, when he immediately replied, 'our folks know him and don't like him at all. Our pickets have frequently had orders to shoot him. They say he is a brave old cus.'" General Howell is one of the most gallant men in this Army, and always in the front — knowing no other place — it is wonderful he is not successfully picked off.

Constitution, July 19, 1864.

Camp Scovel, Relay House, Md.
July 20, 1864

A. S. Barber,
Editor of The Constitution:

Within twenty-four hours after the Governor's Proclamation, our company was mustered in, armed and equipped, and we were on our way to Baltimore, in response to a telegraph from Gen. Law. Wallace, who commanding the Department and who made such a brave stand at Monacaey.

We marched up Chestnut Street to the Baltimore Depot at Broad and Pine, and were soon at Perryville, where we took the boat, on account of the track being still tore up between and near Gunpowder Bridge. At Baltimore we were entertained at the Government Refreshment Saloon.

Our brave and excellent captain

reported at an early hour to Gen. Wallace, who was glad to see us and testified his willingness to accept as many companies as New Jersey would send him. So you can mention to any doubting patriots, who think thirty day men cannot be of any service, the fact universally admitted, that if General Wallace had had 10,000 thirty day men to reinforce his shattered ranks at Monacaey, he would have driven back the rebel horde.

By the way, one of the captured rebels from Leesburg told me today that the raiders numbered 25,000, and that their destination was Washington- where they would have gone if the Monacaey fight had not checked them.

We are encamped on a beautiful hill, in one of the finest spots in Maryland, and the company and its officers are held in high esteem by the officers of the 8th Army Corps in command here. Our men are detailed daily for duty near the battle field of Monacaey, and for the defense of important points along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Gloucester boys are very popular. I have yet to find the first man to complain of the life of a soldier. The government rations are abundant, and the men enjoy fine health.

It is rare to find in a company collected at so short notice, so many men of character and standing, who have come at considerable sacrifice for one months' service. Haddonfield sends some fifteen men under the lead of our 1st Lieutenant W. C. Shinn, who has seen service and was badly wounded while gallantly leading his company at Fredericksburg.

The Camden men are a fine set of men, and Capt. Lee, who was taken prisoner at Williamsburg, and confined for four months in the Salisbury prison, North Carolina, is a brave soldier and excellent officer. Our 2nd Lieutenant C. H. Kain, so popular at home as well as here, represents the commissioned officer from Gloucester County. The profession of the law is represented in the person of James M. Scovel, from Camden County. The boys have many a hearty laugh at the Senator if he fails to respond at the 5 A. M. roll call. His popularity with the men is only exceeded by his unremitting kindness to all the boys from Glou-

cester. There are three or four law students who bear the Senator company.

If Gen Grant captures Richmond the probabilities are that a desperate dash will be made upon Washington, with a feint on Baltimore and perhaps a raid into Maryland, when we will be of special service.

Before I close I must refer once more to our Mullica Hill boys, who form a creditable portion of Company A. A finer set of men cannot be found in any company from New Jersey or elsewhere. They are attentive to duty, prompt at drill, and never forgotten when a detachment is detailed for special duty.

Yours truly,

C. T. S.

The following is the list of the company of 30 days men, referred to in the above letter.

Among them will be found the names of twenty-five good men who went from Harrison Township.

Captain Richard H. Lee
First Lieut. William C. Shinn
Second Lieut. Charles H. Kain
1st Sergeant Charles T. Stratton
2nd Sergeant Samuel H. Elder
3rd Sergeant Samuel W. Caldwell
4th Sergeant Robert F. Wood
5th Sergeant Samuel Hufty
1st Corporal Eugene Troth
2nd Corporal John Guyant
3rd Corporal Charles S. Fackler
4th Sergeant William Avis
5th Corporal Warren Somers
6th Corporal Edward S. Stratton
7th Corporal Edward C. Shinn
8th Corporal Henry H. Wilson
Drummer Charles Page
Fifer Edward Wallace

Privates Townsend Atkinson, Savilian, W. L. Archer, Martin V. Bergen, Thomas Bleyler, Isaac A. Braddock, Benjamin M. Braker, Samuel Brown, William Browning, Jr., John R. Burrough, Edward Burrough, John K. Cowperthwait, George W. Cheeseman, William Clark, Powell Casey, John Coates, Joseph Cameron Charles K. Cole, Josiah M. Davis, Samuel W. Dilkes, Charles Drew, Aaron Ellis, Aaron B. Eacritt, Benjamin Elbersen, James Emley, Samuel T. Fulwieler, John H. Fuie, Jacob Fетters, Alfred French, Henry H. Fox, Simpson Force, Hiram A. Fairchild, William Z. Gibson, Robertson Giberson, John B. Grant, John Hallowell, Stacy W. Hazelton, John Hughes, Thomas S.

Hunter, William L. Hozey, William Holland, Frank Hewitt. John Hollis, Alfred Huseback, William Jenkins, Richard M. Johnson, William Jackson, Isaac Jordan, Aaron W. Knight, Ephraim Kimble, William W. Margerum. David Middleton, Enoch A. Mitchell, David Morgan, Ephraim T. Mead, John H. Powell, Walter Rink, Henry Sandman, James M. Scovel, Charles P. Stockton, Isaac A. Shute, Isaac Shreeve, James W. String, Charles A. Sparschott, Edward H. Sporsegoot, Charles C. Stritzer, Harry Settey. James F. Tomlin. Gerritt A. Tompkins, Richard C. Thompson, Azeal R. Vanleer, Norton Woodruff, George L. White, Edward S. Wescott, Albert Whiffey, Samuel Winner, Henry H. Wilson.
Constitution, July 26, 1864.

Army Correspondence

Camp of the 9th Regt., N. J. V.
Before Petersburg, Va.,
July 18, 1864

Dear Barber:

Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from the 9th again, I have determined to occupy a few leisure moments in writing.

When last I wrote we were under Butler, between the James and Appomatax rivers, holding the extreme left of the line against Beauregard's repeated but ineffectual assaults. Since that time numerous and various have been our positions. On the 28th of May we embarked with the Corps to reinforce Meade at the White House, but unfortunate for us our steamer ran hard aground upon the Jamestown bar, which delayed us three days, and we did not succeed in joining the corps until the 3rd of June, the day of but not until after the gallant charge of the Corps upon the Rebel works at Cold Harbor.

We then served with the corps until its transfer to the South side, when another of those unforeseen misfortunes befell us, which prevented us from participating with the corps in its brilliant attacks upon the works at this place.

The corps sailed up the Appomattox River and landed at Point of Rocks, while our steamer drew too much water to ascend, and we were obliged to land at Bermuda Hundred, and before we could again join the corps it was into the rebel strongholds.

We were then temporarily assigned

to the provisional brigade of Gen. Ames, and with it, on the the 17th of June, visited the scenes of our former operations on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, and again interrupted that well regulated line of communication, taking down eight lines of telegraph and turning over three miles of track.

This was intended to prevent the use of the road for transporting stores from Petersburg, which was (I opine) to have fallen that day. On the 20th we joined our corps, and since then have been serving with it in the monotonous duties of the seige.

The 18th corps holds the right of the line, resting upon the Appomattox, about a half mile from the city. We can hear the bells ring, and from on eminence in the rear see the city with the naked eye, it is in the most beautiful and fertile country we have found in the entire South; hills and valleys alike wave their luxuriant growth as on bounding sea of green, while stately mansions, surrounded by pleasant groves, shady parks, gravelled walks and magnificent drives attest the taste and thrift of their former occupants.

But alas! their glory has departed, the mansions are used as hospitals, store houses, head quarters for corps generals, corps trains, ambulances, ammunition and supply, and the parks are often the site for a battery of seige guns or mortars, for defending the lines or shelling the city.

The weather is very dry, and the dust is carried in blinding clouds by the otherwise pleasant breeze that generally prevails. Not a sufficient amount of rain to lay the dust has fallen since the 2d of June. Yet strange to say, the crops are not much parched. Corn is green and flourishing, but generally somewhat shortened for green forage for the horses.

Everything wears the calm prospect it has for weeks past, in fact, it grows more quiet every day. There are numerous rumors of advances. But they all result in vapor; also attacks upon our lines by the rebels, which generally result in a few of the latter coming into our lines. This is no rare occurrence. Sometimes they bring exciting rumors, that Lee is prepared to charge the entire line, and is determined to carry them at all hazards. This causes us to stand to our arms until daylight shall reveal

the enemy's movements. All these deserters come in in the night.

We frequently have the benefit of a grand display of fire works, in the shape of mortar shells. During the evening there is generally an artillery duel between the contending armies, and the sight is grand in the extreme, and is watched with great interest by all that can see them.

A personal interest may be felt in the matter, as those performing are very careless of whom they hurt. But little damage is done us. Sometimes we see a rebel take an aerial excursion which we think must impair his digestive organs by its sudden and singular ascent.

Yours,

J. W.

Constitution, July 26, 1864.

50,000 More

The call of the President for 500,000 more men is before the country. Every Township should go to work in earnest to fill its quota, which will soon be made known.

Deptford has voted \$400 to each volunteer. But this is not all that is needed to be done. Active, untiring means must now be used to procure the men, for the time is passing, and there is now no \$300 commutation, for the relief of any. We hope the Township Committees will not lose a single day in setting the ball in motion.

Substitutes For Drafted Men

Provost Marshal Gen. Fry says in answer to an inquiry: "One three year's man will not count for three twelve months men — count them man for man."

Constitution, July 26, 1864.

Sanitary Commission

The following additional contributions have been received for the Sanitary Commission, and forwarded to the Treasurer, viz:

From Swedesboro M. E. Church, per Rev. W. Walton	\$ 29.85
From Center Square M. E. Church, Per Rev. W. Walton	2.75
From Mrs. H. Haines	2.00
	\$ 34.60

Amount of last Statement	\$879.35
Total	\$913.95

Surgeon Stevenson

Benjamin F. Carter,
Treasurer of County Committee

Woodbury, July 25, 1864

As the conduct of Surgeon Stevenson has been severely commented on at times by parties who have been drafted and presented substitutes, we deem it both just and opportune to publish certain facts, as we find them in a contemporary, which will be all that unprejudiced minds will require to convince them that the Surgeon has acted in strict conformity with instructions.

With regard to the character of the examination required by the War Department of drafted men, it may be well to state that it differs in a very important respect from that which applies to those presenting themselves either as volunteers or substitutes.

A person drafted is regarded as already in the service and he is examined simply to ascertain whether his infirmities or diseases are such as would justify his discharge from the service. These diseases or infirmities must not only exist in such cases, but be manifest at the time of examination, and of such a character as to permanently disable. A man afflicted with chronic rheumatism for instance, if not disabled by it at the time of his examination, must be accepted as a drafted man, but might not be as a volunteer or substitute.

The examination in the latter cases is more strict, and requires that he not only be in condition to enter the service at the time, but that no latent diseases or infirmities exist which would be likely to interfere with continued service. Surgeon Stevenson has had a most unpleasant and onerous task, and we believe he has endeavored to discharge it with strict impartiality and a clear regard for the interest of the government.

—West Jersey Press
Constitution, July 26, 1864.

Draft for 500,00 Men

By the President of the United States
of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, by the act, approved

July 4, 1864, entitled, "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service, and "that in case the quota or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, of a county, not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of time for such call, then the President gives and orders for a draft for one year service.

And whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far complete that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States government in the insurgent States.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service, provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section 8 of the aforesaid act, or account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made.

Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county, not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this scale, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of

our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 89th. (L.S.) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State
Constitution, July 26, 1864.

Tribute To General Harker

"He is not dead; but sleepeth,"
Beneath his native soil;
Where the lowly myrtle creepeth,
As he resteth from his toil.
Loves' true emblem planted,
And watered by their tears;
For one who ne'er was daunted,
Though he perished mid his cheers.
In his country's flag enshrouded,
Strewn with laurels freshly won;
With his future hopes unclouded.
Early sank his manhood's sun.
Amid the battles clamor,
With victory in view;
Beside that glorious banner,
For which he fought so true:
And for those who liveth,
Life's sacrifice did make,
"For he knew that he who giveth!"
Had also right to take.
His dying exclamation,
Have we gained it—then a pause:
His latest thoughts, his nation.
And for his country's cause.
Then peaceful be his slumber,
Far from the battles din,
A hero swells the number
That death has garnered in.
Constitution, August 2, 1864.

Meeting To Avoid the Draft

A meeting of the citizens of Deptford Township, to raise money to secure volunteers, to fill our quota without drafting, will be held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening next, the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock. All are requested to attend — especially those from 20 to 45.
Woodbury, August 1, 1864.
Constitution, August 2, 1864.

Township Meeting

A Township meeting will be held at the Court House tomorrow evening (Wednesday,) for the purpose of aiding the effort to fill the quota of the Township. A general meeting of the people is earnestly requested.

What is to be done must be done

quickly. A new draft will take place on the 5th day of September next, if the quota is not filled by that time.

Every township and district should be carefully organized and the work of recruiting pushed forward. If there are recruits to be had in rebel districts, every consideration of propriety urge that as many as can be procured from that source should be had promptly, and the proper means taken.

Many men cannot go, and others are greatly needed at home. But the Army must be recruited—The government wants men, not the price of a substitute. In the law the commutation clause of \$800 was repealed. There is therefore, no evasion on that score this time; If the drafted man is physically able, he will have to go, or furnish a substitute.

The Day of Fasting and Prayer

Thursday next will be observed by the people, in accordance with the Proclamation of the President, as a day of Fasting and Prayers. A Union service will be held as usual in Woodbury by the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, in the Baptist Church, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Rev. M. Freas will preach the Sermon.

Constitution, August 2, 1864.

From The West Jersey Press What The First District Has To Do

The quota assigned to the First District as its proportion of men to be furnished under the recent call of the President for 500,000 is 3,135. This quota was fixed from the number of names enrolled in the several townships and wards in the district.

That grave blunders have been made in the enrollment we firmly believe, but these have been corrected in many instances, but the enrolled men of every township should see to it, that no more than a fair proportion of men should be required of them after a correct list has been prepared.

It is evident that the enrolling officers in many instances have misunderstood their duties. This has occasioned mistakes which it will require time to correct, and which should be corrected. We do not believe that the government will exact more than a fair ratio of the

enrolled men for military service.
The following are the quotas of the
several counties and townships in the
First District.

North Ward	149
Middle Ward	132
South Ward	146
Stockton Township	44

Camden County

Delaware	42
Union	44
Washington	29
Gloucester	56
Monroe	46
Winslow	45
Waterford	41
Centre	31
Newton	131
	936

Gloucester County

Franklin Township	58
Clayton	85
Harrison	81
Woolwich	90
Greenwich	65
Mantua	45
Deptford	117
	541

Salem County

Salem City	106
Elsinboro	23
Mannington	71
Lower Penn's Neck	53
Upper Penn's Neck	84
Pilesgrove	72
Pittsgrove	34
Upper Pittsgrove	56
Lower Alloways Creek	43
Upper Alloways Creek	69
	611

Cumberland County

Bridgeton	64
Cohansey	29
Millville	103
Landis	43
Maurice River	58
Deerfield	32
Greenwich	32
Hopewell	41
Fairfield	77
Stoe Creek	27
Downe	89
	595

Atlantic County

Hamilton	45
Galloway	67
Atlantic City	10
Egg Harbor	69
Egg Harbor City	25
Mullica	41
	288

Cape May County

Lower	34
Upper	30
Middle	47
Dennis	40
Cape Island City	13
	164
Quota of District	3,135
Constitution, August 2, 1864.	

Two Volunteers Wanted

An old subscriber of ours, an exempt by infirmity and by age, wishes to obtain two volunteers for three years or the war. He has two boys, (neither able to carry a weapon), and would have a stout soldier for each of them. He will gladly pay a thousand dollars to two young unmarried citizens of Deptford, to represent his children.

In case the substitute shall so prove their manhood as to win commissions, he pledges himself to present them, on the instant, a full outfit suitable to their rank. The young gentlemen will not be restricted to any particular arm of land service, or place of enlistment.

The name of our subscriber is here withheld, but is entirely at the service of any young man willing to serve his country. That the proposition is made in perfect faith, and made by on able and willing to fulfill the terms offered, are not open questions. We underwrite the sincerity of the proposal, and are ready to make the reference to all proper inquirers.

When the above volunteers shall enlist, our subscriber will have seven representatives in the Army, one for each member of his family.

The above premium, with the bounties to which they will be entitled, is a high pecuniary inducement to a couple of good stout volunteers. It sums up as follows: Premium on private bounty \$500; government bounty, \$300; Township bounty \$225

—making a total of \$1,025 with monthly government and State pay. Constitution, August 8, 1864.

The Death of Gen Harker Tribute To His Memory

We find the following interesting article relative to the late General Harker in an exchange.

The letter of Gen. Howard speaks the feelings and sentiments of a gallant soldier for a lost friend. The allusion in the first part of the article to the family of Gen Harker is erroneous. He left four brothers, one living at Mullica Hill, in Gloucester County, New Jersey, one in California, one in Oregon, and another some where in the West; also, one married sister in California, another married sister and a widowed sister at Mullica Hill — (Ed. Constitution).

Gen Harker, who lately fell before Atlanta, was a native of New Jersey, but entered the volunteer army from the regulars as Colonel of the Sixty-fifth of Ohio early in 1861. He was about twenty six years of age. A western correspondent writes of him: "There are many left who will long mourn his loss. Poor Harker was the most noble and true man I ever knew. We had been intimately associated for nearly three years. Magnanimous and pure at heart he was apparently effeminate, being truly kind and good, and too modest to make himself conspicuous except in battle, when, as if by magic, he at once became a lion and a king.

In the death of the noble Harker, our country lost one of her brightest stars.

He was a favorite with all his superiors, and was always chosen (generally at his own request) for all posts of honor and danger. He often did duty for weeks when he was scarcely fit to ride a horse on account of sickness. I think he leaves no relatives except one single sister and one brother who are in California.

The following was written on the occasion of his decease by Major General Howard:

Headquarters Fourth Army Corps.

Saturday, July 25, 1864

My Dear Colonel:

Knowing your intimacy with the late Gen. Harker, I thought I would forward you a few lines regarding him. I do not know his relatives;

otherwise I would try to write to some of them. I know Gen. Harker as a Cadet while I was on duty as instructor at West Point. He was then remarkable for independence of character and uprightness of conduct. I was particularly happy to renew my acquaintance with him after I came to the west. I was surprised and pleased to find that so young a man had won the complete confidence of the Commanding General of the Department. On taking command of this corps Harker was still a colonel, and as I was a comparative stranger in the corps, I was anxious to get him to serve as my Chief of Staff. He assured me he would do every thing in his power to aid me in my duties, but if I would excuse him he greatly preferred to command in the field.

His choice I soon learned to appreciate. Strict and exact in the performance of his own duty, he obtained the most willing and hearty co-operation from all his officers, without apparent effort. The only complaint I ever heard was that if Harker got started against the enemy he could not be kept back. Yet I never found him other than cool and self-possessed. Whenever anything difficult was to be done — anything that required peculiar pluck and energy — we called on Gen. Harker.

At Rocky Face, where his division wrested one half of that wonderful wall of strength from the Rebels; at Resaca where he tenaciously held a line of works close under the Rebel fire; at Dallas, where he held on for several days, with their lines in conjunction with his brother officers and hammered the Rebel works the skirmishers, and directed their movements with so much skill and vigor as to take and hold a strong line of the enemy's earthworks; in fact, in every place where the corps has been engaged, this noble young man earnestly and heartily performed his part.

On the 27th of June he led the terrible assault on the enemy's breastworks. We did not carry them, but part of his command reached the works. A sergeant bearing the colors was bayoneted as he was climbing over. Our beloved and trusted young General was close by, pressing forward his column, when the fatal wound was received.

I never saw him after the fight

began. I do not yet realize that he is gone, one so full of rich promise, so noble, so pure, so true a friend, so patriotic a soldier. God grant that we may live like him, and if called to die, have as good an earnest of enduring peace in Heaven as had our lamented General C. G. Harker.

I am, Colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant.

O. O. Howard,
Major General

Colonel G. P. Buell, Commanding
Fifty Eighth Indiana.
Constitution, August 9, 1864.

For "The Constitution"
Camp of 9th Regt. N. J. V.
Before Petersburg, Va.,
August 9, 1864

Since writing my last, the quiet monotony of the siege has twice been broken, and again resumed its former attitude. On the morning of the 30th of July an attack was made upon the rebel works in front of the 9th corps. Gen. Burnside, and the 18th corps, Gen. Ord, was called upon to support the former in the assault.

A mine had been prepared under a rebel fort mounting sixteen guns the springing of which was the commencement of the attack, and the signal for a terrific bombardment, when continued about one hour, when a charge was made, but with what effect your readers are well aware. The 9th Regiment was held in reserve during the entire engagement which ceased before an hour. Our loss was not very severe, considering the nature of the work, and had it been successful, it would not have been dearly purchased. We returned to camp in the evening, and after resting about an hour, went directly to the front, on the extreme right, on the banks of the Appomattox, and within one half mile of the city.

On afternoon of the 6th of August, as we were taking our ease in the most perfect abandon, we were somewhat surprised to hear a terrific explosion in our immediate front, followed by a volley of musketry and the report of artillery. Everyone, in haste, assumed his fighting rig, and quietly awaited demonstrations.

After an hour's heavy bombardment the sound of conflict gradually died away and we were enabled to learn the cause and effect.

The rebels had sprung a mine by which they intended to have dislodged

a portion of our picket line which was annoying them by its proximity, but they had missed their calculation and the force of the mine was expended in the open space between the two lines, injuring theirs more than ours; finding such to be the case, they wisely refrained from their anticipated assault, and satisfied themselves with an artillery duel at short range, in which, I think they must have got the worst.

Our picket line is within about twenty yards of their main line, and a constant fusillade of musketry is kept up. We can easily converse with them in their works, and do frequently exchange papers with them in the mornings.

The means of communication with them is a novelty in its way. While the firing is going on and no one dare put his head above the works, one desiring to make an exchange will call out, announcing his desire and show his paper over the works without exposing his person. If the exchange is agreeable, the firing will gradually cease and a reply be given. When all being ready, the word is given, and both simultaneously mount the works; they meet, and, without comment, receive what is given by the other, and return immediately to their respective lines. As each one gets under cover, he will call out, "All right," and the firing immediately commences.

I have read several of these papers, but the half sheet on which they are printed has little of interest in them, but for the fact that they come from Secessionia. One, to them, important item, is the new plan adopted by the rebel authorities for the treatment of deserters from our Army. They say they have tried the plan of giving them a home and protection to their cost, and they will hereafter insure to anyone, "disgusted with the unholy work assigned them, a welcome reception, good treatment, safe and free transit to any foreign country or beyond the reach of Yankee conception."

What an inducement! Desert to the enemy of ours, the best government the sun ever shone upon; commit a crime the most heinous of any upon the decalogue, and become a disgrace, a scoff and scorn to every honest man, an alien and a stranger from the land of one's birth, an out-

cast and a pauper in a foreign land, to escape the duty one owes to his flag, his country and his God, and for no other reason than he is tired of fighting in the ranks of freedom, for the sacred cause of liberty.

They have thus far had very few to protect, and I think they offer inducement that will give many less. Any one who will desert to the enemy can, with impurity, commit any crime, and richly deserts the punishment military law awards them, and should never in any country, be regarded as other than convicts and felons.

The temperature is very high and the weather very dry, notwithstanding the recent refreshing rains, while clouds of dust render locomotion insufferable during the middle of the day.

All is now quiet and secure, and we are patiently awaiting another demonstration. Rumors says the rebels have some of our forts mined, and we look for lively times soon.

Yours etc.,

J. W.

Constitution, August 16, 1864.

Arrival of the Union Officers Lately Under Fire

The New York Evening Post of the 9th, contains the following in relation to the exchanged Union officers from Charleston:

The fifty Union Officers who were placed under fire two months ago in Charleston by the rebel authorities, but exchanged on the 3d inst, arrived in this city at ten o'clock this morning, on board the steamship Fulton from Port Royal.

The clothing was not generally in the regulation pattern. The coats were of nearly as many styles as would be seen upon an equal number of men in our streets, and, with the pantaloons, were of a highly miscellaneous character. The personal appearance of these officers, some of whom have been in the hands of the rebels fifteen months, was comparatively neat and clean, though their garments were in some cases tattered, and a few of them had lost a part or a whole of their uniforms. The largest number wore slouch hats, some had tall hats and other possessed various kinds of coverings for their heads in various degrees of dilapidation.

tion.

It was observed that not one of the officers had a rebel uniform—presenting in that respect a remarkable contrast with the rebel officers in our hands, who are usually, after being in our hands awhile, found dressed in Federal clothing.

The physical condition of the returned officers is much better than might reasonably have been supposed. They have evidently not been starved of late; and there are in their faces no greater indications of exhaustion than are to be observed among our officers recently from the front.

The officers are not only in good health, but cheerful, and in regard to the military situation are full of confidence. They are not impressed with the strength of the rebellion; they do not believe the rebels will triumph or even that they can long continue their opposition upon the present scale; but on the contrary, that our prospects, as compared with theirs, were never better.

The determination of these officers to see the successful termination of the war has been increased by their imprisonment, and they will exert the best influence upon all with whom they may meet.

The officers give some interesting facts concerning the treatment extended to them in Charleston. In reference to their imprisonment in many parts of the South, they speak of the two months spent in Charleston as so much time passed in recruiting their health before coming north.

Of course the officers are unwilling to say anything which will expose the persons who befriended them to unpleasant consequences; but they assert with one accord, that the manifestations, not only of good feeling toward them, but of a preference for the Union over the rebel government, were many and unmistakable.

It is a remarkable fact that money was freely lent these officers by direction of the provost marshal, who took their receipts, relying on their honor for the repayment; while checks drawn on houses in northern cities, New York among the number, were accepted in payment of the loans, and these checks were regarded as the full equivalent of the money.

The rate charged by the rebel officers in such transactions was one dollar in gold for fourteen dollars in

Confederate bills. How the rebels are to get back the money so invested does not appear. The temper of the authorities, the feeling of the people and the necessities of the rebel government, indicate to the officers that the war, if the North is firm, will not be of long duration.

The the sentiment for peace is extending; that Union feelings still exist everywhere, and quite as much in Charleston as elsewhere, and not the less on account of the shelling that city has received, the officers assert from facts within their own knowledge. They have, notwithstanding the guards, had a good opportunity of judging of the matters of which they speak.

Constitution, August 16, 1864.

The Thirty-Third New Jersey Regiment

The correspondent of the New York Times with Gen. Sherman's Army, gives the following interesting account of the conduct of the Thirty-Third New Jersey Regiment in the late engagement at Peach Tree Creek:

The Thirty-Third New Jersey being the largest regiment in Col. Jone's brigade, was detailed to occupy the new line 300 yards in advance and prepare for the artillery. In obedience to orders, Lieut Col. Fourat, Commanding the Thirty-Third New Jersey ordered his command forward.

He led them out in front of the batteries by the right flank, up a road through the woods about a hundred yards, formed them in line of battle on the south side of the road, and halted them until he had seen for himself the ground to be occupied.

This done, he returned, put his regiment in order, and led them to the destined place. The most undisturbed quiet reigned around while these movements were being made. Nothing occurred to break the wilderness of silence but the rustling tread of our advance force, the orders of the commanding officer and the occasional thud of a rifle on our extreme right.

But it was the silence that precedes the hurricane, the quiet that heralds the tornado.

Gen. Newton of the Second Division, of the Fourth Corps, on the extreme left of our corps line of

battle, had made during the afternoon, similar advances with Gen. Geary, and with a seeming equal success was making headway into Dixie. The advance up to this hour, 3:50 P. M., when the 33d New Jersey left the road before named, developed nothing of the Confederate leaders designs. When, however, they had gained the top of the hill, and began to prepare for the work, the rebel hordes began to precipitate themselves upon them in treble line of battle. On they came, howling like the devil, and raining death on the little band of patriot soldiers, who had gone to their work with a bravery that has characterized it in half a dozen desperate engagements.

Flight, or certain capture, or probable death, was before them. They retired, defending their isolated situation as well as they could; but they felt their defence was feeble at best, yes, alarmingly so when having retired only one hundred and fifty yards, they beheld masses of the enemy closing on both their flanks.

It now became a question of pedestrian skill and adroitness whether the rebels should possess this regiment or be foiled in their sanguine hopes of conquest and booty. It proved, however, that Jersey boys brave in fight and magnanimous in conquest, are also fleet of feet when visions of the Libby or Castle Thunder haunt their imaginations, or loom up before them with all their horrors, when pressed hard by rebels.

Unfortunately for them 15 of their brave boys were shot dead and 20 wounded, while 41 were taken prisoners. They also lost their State flag. Constitution, August 16, 1864.

Appointment

Capt. John I. W. Wentz, of Woodbury, has been appointed Deputy Provost Marshall of this District. Capt. W. has just been honorably discharged from a three year term of service in the Army — with the Third New Jersey, in which he acquitted himself as a good soldier, and won promotion. His present appointment is fitly bestowed, and we doubt not he will do its duties faithfully.

Constitution, August 23, 1864.

Promotion

We are pleased to hear of the appointment of Capt. Henry F. Chew as Major of the Twelfth New Jersey. He was among the first to respond to the call of the President for troops, at the commencement of the rebellion, and went out with the three months men. He volunteered again in the Ninth, and was with Burnside at Roanoke, etc. His health broke down and he had to resign. On recovering he was mainly instrumental in raising Co. I, of the Twelfth Regiment, and has participated in all the hard service which it has endured.

He was wounded at the Wilderness, but was soon again at his post. His gallant conduct throughout the war made him a favorite with his regiments, and his promotion as Major is very satisfactory to the Twelfth. Constitution, August 23, 1864.

Promotion

Gen Gershom Mott of Bordentown, formerly Colonel of the Sixth regiment, and recently commanding the Second New Jersey Brigade, has been appointed to the command of the Third Division of the Second Corps. There are few better or braver officers in the Army than Gen. Mott, a fact which is well attested by his conduct thro'out the war. The Mount Holly Mirror says Gen. Mott "went into the service a thorough-bred member of the Democratic party, but we learn that the lessons of the rebellion have materially modified his opinions, and that no man is more severe on northern copperheads than he now is.

Men who are jeopardizing their lives daily in defence of the Union, are not likely to entertain a very exalted affection for those who wish to see the Union soldiers defeated and the rebellion a success." Constitution, August 23, 1864.

Return of the New Jersey Emergency Men

Company A, under Capt. R. H. Lee, emergency men, from Camden and Gloucester Counties, arrived at Philadelphia early on Saturday morning. Our Gloucester boys marched through Woodbury in the afternoon to their homes in Harrison Township. Company A. was on duty at Fort Dix, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Brig. Gen. E. R. Tyler issued a

complimentary order thanking Company A for its good conduct and for its valuable services rendered in his department. Constitution, August 23, 1864.

Woolwich Wake Up Township Meeting

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Woolwich will be held at James L. Plummer's Hotel, in Swedesboro, on Thursday the 25th inst, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures to fill the quota of the Township, under the last call for volunteers. There is no prospect of obtaining volunteers from abroad. We must rely upon ourselves. If the quota is not filled by volunteering, a draft will take place on the 5th of September next. There was a considerable amount of money raised by private subscription for a Bounty Fund.

The committee want to be advised in what manner it shall be appropriated. This whole subject interests the entire people, and a full attendance is requested.

By order of the Township Committee.

August 19, 1864.

Constitution, August 23, 1864.

Casualties

We deeply regret to see in a brief list of the casualties in the battle of Ream Station, on the Weldon Rail Road, on Thursday last, the name of Lieut. J. S. Stratton, Co. K. 12th N. J. and youngest son of Hon. N. J. Stratton, of Mullica Hill. He was quite young, but could not be restrained in his patriotic ardor and entered as a private in the company of his brother Capt. E. L. Stratton.

He was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy in Co. F., and afterwards to the First Lieutenancy of Co. K. He was buried on the field.

The following are the only other Jersey men on the list:—Lieut. J. R. Rich, Co. A. 12th, wounded in the jaw; H. Duffield, 12th in the thigh; John Tonkin, Co. F, 12th severely in the arm.

Constitution, August 30, 1864.

State of New Jersey
Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, August 24, 1864

General Order No. 4

Authority having been received

from the War Department to raise two new regiments of volunteer Infantry in this State for the United States service, under the call of the President of the United States, of the 18th ultime, for 500,000 men, the term of service will be one, two, or three years, as the recruit may elect.

These regiments must be mustered into the service of the United States before the draft takes place.

If the regiments are not raised previous to that time, the incomplete Regiments and Companies will consolidate into one complete Regiment or be placed in other New Jersey Regiments, and all men mustered into the service will be credited upon the quota assigned in the State under the last call for troops.

The State Bounty as well as the United States Pay and Bounties will be the same as now provided for recruits for old organizations.

Authority to recruit companies for these Regiments will be granted on application to this office.

These regiments will be designated as the 38th and 39th Regiments of New Jersey Volunteers. Camp of Rendezvous for the 38th Regiment will be at Camp Bayard, Trenton; and that for the 39th Regiment at Camp Frelinghuysen Newark.

Detailed instructions respecting recruiting service will be furnished on application to this office in person or by letter.

Commandants of Rendezvous will be announced hereafter.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

R. F. Stockton, Jr.

Adjutant General N. J. M.

Constitution, August 30, 1864.

(Communicated)

City Point, Va., Sept. 2, 1864

Mr. Editor:

Having been a resident of your county and a reader of your valuable paper, and now a Relief Agent of the Sanitary Commission in the hospital here, I venture, with your permission, to occupy a small space in your columns.

The hospital is situated about one mile and a half above the Point, on the Appomattox, and on a plain about one hundred feet above the river. The site is an excellent one, and as the gentle breeze winds its way through the tented city, one almost forgets that he still lingers upon the sacred

soil of Virginia and imagines himself within the realms of a more northerly latitude.

The hospital is regularly laid out in streets of about twenty five yards in width, and on each side next to the tents is a foot walk, neatly arboresced and arched over with evergreen that give evidence of the ingenuity and industry of the soldiers.

The tents are provided with every comfort that a Field Hospital could be expected to afford, and busy hands have neatly adorned them with many tasty ornaments. Iron bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, sheets, spreads, etc, are provided for every man, with the exception of extraordinary occasions when the hospital is over-filled.

Everything from invalids to the earthy floor is kept remarkably clean, and if even an old maid lived here long enough she might profit by experience. This hospital may be compared to an inn by the roadside where travellers stop for rest and food.

Two or three times a week, on an average sick and wounded arrive from the front. After two or three days rest many are sent to northern hospitals, while those who give evidence of speedy recovery are retained, and when sufficiently able, placed on light duty and gradually brought into good health, when they return again to the front.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are doing all in their power to aid the government in supplying the wants of those who are the objects of their care, and many are the suffering ones relieved and lives saved by these noble god-sends. The Sanitary Commission has a Relief Station in each corps, both at the Division Hospital at the front and here.

Each station is provided with agents, whose duty it is to distribute articles of comfort to the soldiers and relieve suffering in every way that willing hands, guided by noble hearts, may contribute. In proportion to the amount of sickness the number of deaths are few. The ear is not constantly accosted by the unearthly sound of the death march, and old Virginia is not receiving beneath her sod every soldier that sickness within her sacred borders.

How different now from the first year of the war. Then the Sanitary

Commission was hardly known; then no willing agents rushed to the newly arrived ambulance to administer stimulant and nourishment to its suffering inmates; then no perfumed handkerchief, no palatable delicacies contributed by fair ones at home, were at hand for the needy.

Thank God that such an institution has been raised up in behalf of the noble defenders of our country. It is but a small part of the debt we owe. They have faced death in every shape and form, sacrificed their lives, undergone untold and indescribable suffering for us; and it is our duty, our plain duty, to contribute our mite for their comfort. The fortitude which many exhibit is truly wonderful.

One man whose natural limb had just been amputated commenced counting the cost of an artificial one, another, shot through the lungs and liver, who had been told he could not live, said to one by his side, that he intended fooling the surgeon, and there seemed some possibility of making good his word.

I might mention others, but will not tax your readers longer, and close by remaining

Your obedient servant,

E. B. Wise

Constitution, September 13, 1864.

Acknowledgement

The following acknowledgement of the receipt of preserves, jellies and catsup was received by the Ladies Aid Society of Woodbury:

Philadelphia, August 24, 1864

Mrs. Colson,

Please accept the sincere thanks of the Penn Relief in behalf of the soldiers, for the boxes containing thirty seven jars of preserves and jellies of different kinds; also 5 bottles of catsup from the Ladies Aid Woodbury, N. J.

Sallie Garrigues,

Constitution, September 13, 1864.

Quotas

We understand that the quota of Deptford Township is made up. The other Townships are nearly all full also. A few more days will complete the work. The several committees have been diligently engaged.

Constitution, September 13, 1864.

For President

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
of Illinois

For Vice-President

ANDREW JOHNSON
of Tennessee

Union Electoral Convention

The Union voters of New Jersey, are hereby requested to assemble in their respective Townships and wards, and elect delegates to represent them in a State Convention, to be held at Trenton on Thursday the 22nd day of September next, to nominate an Electoral Ticket, to be supported by the friends of Lincoln and Johnson, in the approaching election.

Charles P. Smith

John W. Hazelton

Joseph C. Potts

N. W. Voorhees

George A. Halsey

J. R. Freese

Barker Gunimere

August 24, 1864

Congressional Convention

The Union voters of the First Congressional District, New Jersey, are hereby requested to elect Delegates, to represent their respective Townships and wards in convention, to be held at the Court House.

In Bridgeton

On Wednesday, October 5th, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, M.,

For the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress of the United States.

Chairman of the last Convention

Charles E. Elmer

September 1, 1864.

Constitution, September 20, 1864.

Deptford Delegate Meeting

At a meeting of the friends of the Union and National Administration to appoint delegates to the State and District Conventions, held at the Court House, on Saturday evening last, John C. Smallwood, Esq., was called to the chair and Samuel Hopkins appointed Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, the following delegates were chosen:

To the Congressional District Convention — John I. Estell, Benjamin C. Tatem, Adon W. Cattell, Joseph

Abbott, Samuel Hopkins.

On motion, the above delegates were authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur in the delegation.

To the State Convention — John C. Smallwood, Augustus S. Barber, Nathan S. Abbott, Wm. D. Scott, Jonathan G. Parker.

Alternates — Charles C. Ford, Wm. Rambo, Asa Redrow, James Fletcher, Dr. C. F. Clark, William Knight.

To the County and Assembly District Convention — William Knight, David B. Leslie, Albert Parker, Philip A. Mason, Edwin Stoker.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to call the next Township meeting.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be signed by the officers and published in the Constitution.

On motion adjourned.

J. C. Smallwood

Chairman

Samuel Hopkins, Sec'y.

Constitution, September 20, 1864.

Greenwich Township Meeting

At a meeting of the National Union voters of Greenwich Township, held at the house of John G. Munyon, Paulsboro, on Saturday evening, September 17th, James M. Roe, was called to the chair and S. Paul Lowdenslager appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the State Convention of the National Union party to be held in Trenton, on Thursday the 22nd inst. viz:

Joseph L. Reeves, Edwin Craft, Joseph Myers, Moses Tomlin and Isaac N. Hughes; and to attend the District convention to be held at Bridgeton, on Wednesday, October 5th James M. Roe, Isaac J. Cowgill, David B. Gill, George H. Gaunt, Charles W. Wilkins, S. Paul Lowdenslager and Charles K. Wolf.

A committee of five were appointed, consisting of Joseph L. Reeves, George H. Gaunt, Matthew Gill, Edwin Craft, and James Lowdenslager, to confer with the Union voters of the various townships in the county, urging upon them the propriety of holding a county mass meeting at some suitable time and place, as may be hereafter arranged, suggesting Grand Spruce as the choice of said township.

Ordered, that the proceedings of

this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Constitution.

James M. Roe,

President

S. Paul Lowdenslager, Sec'y.

Woolwich Township Meeting

At a meeting of the Union voters of Woolwich Township, held at Swedesboro, on Saturday evening, September 17th, Clarkson Ogden was elected chairman and E. B. Madara Secretary, when Thomas Gaskill, Jr., John Pierson, John K. Clark, John B. Laurence and John B. Batten were elected delegates and Samuel B. Gaskill, Asa Mattson, William W. Batten, Richard F. Springer and Chalkley A. Rulon were elected alternates to the Union Electoairal Convention, to be held at Trenton on the 22nd inst, and Clarkson Ogden, Helms Vanneman, Henry C. Garrison, Benjamin Adams, and Benjamin F. McCollister were elected delegates, and E. Waters, Jr., Lewis Schoch, Isaiah Mayhew, H. Homan and Browning Lawrence were elected to attend the Union Congressional Convention to be held at Bridgeton on October 5th.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of said meeting be published in the Constitution.

Clarkson Ogden

Chairman.

E. B. Madara, Sec'y.

State of New Jersey

Executive Chamber

Trenton, September 8, 1864

To the People of New Jersey:

The exposure and hardships of the present campaign; together with the casualties of battle, have sent many of our soldiers to the hospital. Some of them still linger in their wards. They claim our sympathy and active benevolence. Their trials and sufferings appeal to the humane. The State agents appointed to look after the welfare of the troops from New Jersey are enjoined to give attention to those who are sick and wounded, to have furloughs granted in all proper cases, and procure discharges where the men will be unfit for future military service.

The State Agents at Washington and Nashville have met with cases of extreme suffering. In many instances men have not been paid for a long time, and suffer for the want of delicacies which to the sick are as healing medicine.

Some men have been furloughed from hospital and have no money to procure food on their route home.

The State Agent for the West writes from Nashville: "I called at the Soldiers Home and found there seven men belonging to the Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers who had been severely wounded and furloughed, and were in transit for home.

Several of them were scarcely able to crawl; some were without shoes; some without hats; some without stockings, and all without money or a single ration. Such absolute destitutions of men so badly wounded, and to whom several month's pay is due, was shameful."

To meet these cases of need the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are not adequately furnished. These commissions are ever ready to perform a good work, but cannot fully meet requisitions on them for supplies.

I have thought that the people of New Jersey would be willing to make donations, through the State authorities, for the relief of New Jersey soldiers. Donations of money, tobacco, Maderia, Sherry, Claret and Port Wines, canned fruits, of flannel shirts, slippers, woolen socks and blankets, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of the State, who will make proper acknowledgement of all donations and forward the same to the Agents by Express, without delay.

Publishers of newspapers in this State will do an act of kindness to the suffering soldiers by inserting gratuitously this appeal.

Joel Parker, Esq.
Constitution, September 20, 1864.

Gov. Morton On An Armistice

Governor Morton, at a reception of returning regiments at Indianapolis on the 20th ult; spoke as follows:

"It requires two parties to make an armistice, and Jeff Davis has already declared that he demands the withdrawal of our armies from the South, as a necessary preliminary to any negotiation.

Who shall ask for armistice? Shall our government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? (Cries of "No! No!") But what does an armis-

tice mean? It means to cease operations in front of Atlanta; It means to loose the hold on Richmond; It means to stop Farragut at Mobile.

As everyone knows, diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably would fail. Can we spare enough of the weather now left us for military operations to be frittered away in armistice, and then find ourselves carried into winter, when our campaign must necessarily close?

Can we afford that now? But who believes the Rebel will voluntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered the horrors of a long and bloody war? Especially, if we are to acknowledge by asking an armistice that we are unable to conquer them?

"Can we coax them back? If we try that, we shall have to agree to pay their war debt; to give a pension to the widows and orphans and maimed soldiers, we shall have to pay the damage that has been done to the Southern States during the war; and more than all, we will have to engraft into our Constitution the doctrine of secession! Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay the war debt of the South, or to pension, their soldiers, or to reimburse them for damages, abolition Massachusetts, abolition Ohio, abolition Wisconsin, will tell us, we did not want an armistice; we wanted to fight this out; but as you have acknowledged secession in your Constitution, we will quietly walk out. In this way the Union would go to pieces, and the country we tried to promise that was intended to preserve save, be broken up by the very com- it. We can make no compromise but what will break up the government. The only way to get out of this war is to fight it out. (Applause.)

"But those Peace men say the North is exhausted. Are we exhausted? The cost of this war is not one half of the profits of the country. We have never before been as wealthy as now, and there are three millions of men in the north that have not yet shouldered a musket in this war. Are we exhausted? General Grant has the Rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond, and the General has told a United States Senator that he would not let go his hold, even if New York, Philadelphia and Wash-

ington, should be burned. (Applause.)
 Sherman is all right at Atlanta, and
 we will crush this Rebellion if we
 are not pulled off by the traitors of
 the north."

Constitution, September 20, 1864.

(Communicated)

Headquarters 12th N. J. V.

Prince George C. H., Va.

Sept. 20, 1864

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith for publication
 a copy of the preamble and resolu-
 tions regarding our fellow officers,
 who have fallen during the present
 campaign.

By order of the Committee.

C. D. Lippincott, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Officers of the
 12th Regiment New Jersey Volun-
 teers, held Sept. 15th, 1864, the
 following preamble and resolutions
 were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty
 God in his infinite goodness and
 mercy to call from our midst our
 beloved comrades, Lieut. Col. Thomas
 H. Davis, Capt. James McCombs,
 Lieut. John M. Fogg, Lieut. James S.
 Stratton, and Adjt. John R. Rich, be
 it therefore:

Resolved, That we bow before the
 will of the Almighty, in His inscrut-
 able wisdom, to take from amongst
 us those who proved themselves true
 friends and earnest patriots.

Resolved, That in the death of
 Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis, Capt.
 James McCombs, Lieut. John M.
 Fogg, Lieut. James S. Stratton, and
 Lieut. and Adjt. John R. Rich, this
 regiment has met with an irreparable,
 loss, and while we mourn their fate,
 we desire to mingle our sympathy
 with those dear ones who so deeply
 feel their loss.

Capt. Frank M. Acton

Capt. James L. McIlhenny

Lieut. Chas. D. Lippincott

Committee

Constitution, September 27, 1864.

A Useless War and a Compromise

The Chicago platform terms the
 war a failure and declares for peace,
 and Gen. McClellan supplements it
 with a declaration in favor of com-
 promise, and asserts that the Union
 is the only condition of peace, and
 that we ask no more. Let us see,
 then, in the light of these statements,
 what we should have to surrender,
 in case of such a peace as these

persons seek.

Since the breaking out of the war
 the following measures have been
 adopted by the Republican Congress
 and Administration.

1st Admission of Kansas as a State.
 2nd Prohibition of Slavery in all the
 territories forever.

3rd Emancipation adopted in Mary-
 land, West Virginia, and Louisi-
 ana by State authorities, under
 the auspices of the National
 government.

4th Emancipation in the District of
 Columbia.

5th Admission of West Virginia as
 a State.

6th Organization of the free terri-
 tories of Arizona, Nevada, Colo-
 rado, Idaho and Montana.

7th Authorization for the admission
 of Colorado and Nevada as a
 State.

8th Repeal of the Fugitive Slave
 Law.

9th Recognition of the independence
 of Haiti.

10th Establishment of a sound
 National banking system.

11th A protective tariff.

12th A sound National paper
 currency.

All these we should have to give up
 to suit McClellan's programme. In
 fact, the compromise would be that
 we should give up all we had gained,
 and get nothing in return.

This peculiar sort of compromise
 goes upon the assumption, which is
 invariable with pro-slavery men,
 that we are always in the wrong in
 all our troubles, and that the nulifiers
 are always right. In a few words,
 McClellan's platform is that the war
 is a failure and a blunder, and that
 we must go back to the old status,
 and confirm the slave obligarchy in
 all their pretensions as the sole con-
 dition of peace. — North American.
 Constitution, September 27, 1864.

(For The Constitution)

Peace

Swedesboro, Sept. 19, 1864

Mr. Editor:

No one in his sober senses can deny
 but that the South is alone to blame,
 and is entirely responsible for this
 terrible war. In this country one of
 the dearest rights of American citi-
 zens is that of choosing their own
 rules. The will of the majority is
 supreme.

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Form of Request

“I give and bequest to the Gloucester County (New Jersey) Historical Society, (Inc.) the sum of Dollars to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of the Society in such a manner as they shall think most useful.”

or

“to be safely invested by them and called the Fund. Interest from this fund shall be applied toward the general expenses of the Society.”

#889

